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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL ARTS.

VOL. 4.

JANUARY, 1889

No. 1.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 10th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,

Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.

New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.

Changes of Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.

Volume Four.

With this number the CANADIAN DRUGGIST enters on its fourth volume, stronger and better than ever.

Commencing in 1889 with an issue of 20 pages, it has now attained more than double its original size, containing 48 pages, and recognized everywhere as the exponent of pharmaceutical affairs for the Dominion.

That such a journal as this was needed for Canadian pharmacists has been abundantly proven by the great success which it has attained in a short time, and from the fact that from one end to the other of this vast Dominion the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is a welcome visitor to all pharmacists, and the established organ of the entire trade.

Through the services of a number of regular contributors, we have been enabled to place before our readers every month events of interest to the profession which have occurred in the various Provinces of the Dominion and which must have a tendency to bring all pharmacists in this country in closer touch with each other, engendering a feeling of harmony and doing away with that mutual distrust, too frequently found between business

men in their peculiar lines, and is only by such interchange of ideas and exchange of each other that any movement to a Dominion organization of pharmacists, such as has been proposed, can be consummated.

We would invite druggists to make still further use of our columns by contributing to its pages, either in correspondence or articles on any special subjects of interest to our readers. Our columns are open to all, and as many matters which materially affect the business of the retail druggists are beginning to make themselves felt, we would ask for a full and free discussion of them in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Drugs and Preparations Used in Dental Practice.

BY W. RUSHTON, L. D. S.

The author commenced by referring to the medicaments and appliances of bygone times, as described in the "Arcana Farnaxana," of which so much has been heard from various sides lately. This work contained many quaint and curious recipes setting forth the virtues of some remedies still used three centuries later. Among these were pelitory of Spain, which was infused in vinegar, and white arsenic, employed now for the devitalizing of exposed tooth pulps. Laughter was also excited by the reading of an old recipe for toothache, which involved the use of "worms when they be a gendering," and gave a number of quaint directions for use. Opium was another drug used in these early times, which was still a recognized remedy.

There could be no doubt that down to about 30 years ago dentistry was in a non-progressive state, until the labors of Sir John Tomes began the movement which had reduced it to an exact science. The main causes of toothache, decay, &c., were now understood and made subservient to treatment. The author then proceeded to treat the drugs and preparations used in dental practice in classes, according to the purposes for which they are employed.

Among escharotics, chromic acid, nitrate of silver, chloride of zinc were mentioned. Arsenious acid was used to destroy the exposed sensitive pulp of a

tooth; the author had not found that the drugs joined with the arsenic to allay the pain. However, much service. Nitric acid, also employed for the same purpose, was open to many objections. Pepsin had been suggested as a solvent for the pulp, but its action was too slow to be much good.

Of anodyne agents, chloroform, chloral hydrate, spirit of camphor and cocaine were well known examples.

With respect to dealing with the pulp after it was dead, to prevent it undergoing putrefaction, every antiseptic new and old had been tried, such as creosote, mercury perchloride, iodoform, the unpleasant taste and odor were grave disadvantages of this agent - the oils of clove and eucalyptus, alcohol, thymol, naphthol, creolin, betanaphthol, &c.

Prof. Mueller, of Berlin, had made an exhaustive study of the efficacy of various antiseptics in preventing the decomposition of the pulp. Of course it had to be kept in mind that the antiseptic had not, so to speak, a fair chance, it was and could be applied only at one end, while the decomposition could begin at the other. Prof. Mueller, in accordance with this condition, arranged his experiments in a similar way, starting the putrefaction at one end of the pulp and the antiseptics at the other. The whole thing was then placed in nutritive agaragar and the two processes left to fight it out together.

The results were expressed by dividing the substances used in three classes as follows:

(1) Antiseptics permanently active in the decomposition of the tooth pulp: Mercuric chloride in powder, mercuric cyanide, phenyl trichloride, carbolic acid, oil of cinnamon, eumphenique, hydronaphthol.

(2) Antiseptics of doubtful value: Five per cent. mercuric chloride was among these; it only penetrated half way through the pulp.

(3) Antiseptics nearly or quite worthless for this purpose: Iodoform, basic aniline colors, borax, boracic acid, naphthylene, and many essential oils.

(4) Antiseptic not yet sufficient tested to enable their real value to be determined.

Speaking of teething, the author referred to the importance of phosphates and lime in the food, and emphasized the necessity of a diet containing plenty of bone forming elements for the mother during

pregnancy. Mercury had a strong action on the formation of the teeth, and the distinctive character it imparted to them was often seen as the result of the use of mercurial powders.

Anæsthetics next came under consideration. Chloroform was more frequently used in Scotland, its home, than in England, where it was considered unsafe, since the patient was in an upright position. Ether was more generally employed in England, especially in combination with gas to deepen the anæsthesia. Nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, was the chief agent employed, the most important factor being its purity. The effect was produced in 30 to 40 seconds, but, of course, owing to the nature of the operations, which necessitated the suspension of the anæsthetic, was only of short duration. In a few instances this difficulty had been met by spraying the agent down the pharynx through the nose.

As local anæsthetics, important service was done by chloride and bromide of ethyl. With regard to cocaine, more information was required as to the impurities, which made its use sometimes dangerous. It was important to make the injections slowly, from quarter to half an hour being required for half a grain. Strong carbolic acid also belonged to the same class, as well as ether and other liquids applied with the view of producing local insensitiveness. The use of the latter was, however, almost as bad as the extraction, owing to the cold produced. Electricity in a few cases deadened the pain, in a few made it worse, and in the majority of cases had no effect one way or the other.

Precipitated chalk was the foundation of most tooth powders; arecanut was useful in flabbiness of the gums, but camphor was of little real use. The statement that it injuriously affected the enamel requires confirmation. Yellow bark and myrrh were also frequent ingredients; essential oils were not much good save as flavoring agents. Soap and pumice were both useful constituents. Carbon and soot could not be commended, as particles got up under the free border of the gums and caused them to recede. Any tooth powder containing a free acid, such for instance as citric or tartar, should be condemned.

In mouth washes, myrrh, tannin, catechu, and other drugs containing tannic acid were used as astringents; carbolic acid, permanganate of potassium, sanitas, thymol, borax, &c., as antiseptics; bisulphate of quinine, and alum as purifiers. The latter should be used carefully as it often contained free acid. Chlorinated lime has been employed without much success as a bleaching agent for discolored teeth.

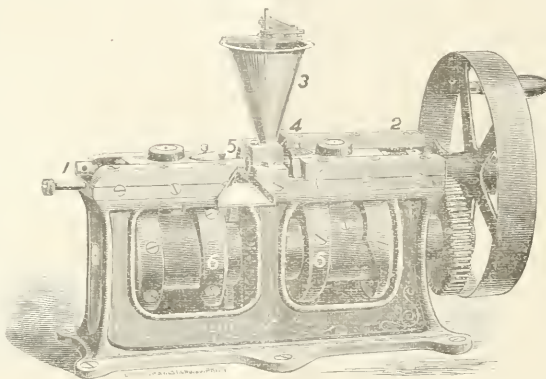
A number of drugs were used in the treatment of neuralgia, such as ammon-

ium chloride, Indian hemp, chloral hydrate, hyoscyamus, menthol, opium, phosphorus, &c. Potassium iodide, and quinine were also given in mixtures, while mustard and cayenne were applied locally.

For gum-boil, poppy-heads and canomile decoction was still used, but a word of warning was required with regard to external fomentation; this should never be done, as it brought on the breaking of the abscess on the face, which was followed by permanent disfigurement.

To control hemorrhage after the extraction of teeth, plugs of lint were used, which had been soaked with tannic acid, hamamelis, &c.; matco leaf was sometimes very effectual. For inflammation round the roots of the teeth iodine was used as well as capsicum and aconite.

Tannin borax and iodine also played a part as temporary fillings. The author urged the necessity of rinsing the mouth out with plain or alkaline water after each dose of acid medicine when a long course of this was taken (*e. g.* iron mixture).



TABLET MACHINE.

Other substances mentioned were copper sulphate and wax or gutta-percha in making models of the mouth and arrangement of the teeth.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

A New Tablet Machine.

J. R. WITZEL, M.D., FACONY, PHILADELPHIA.
Read at the Pharmaceutical Meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

REALIZING the great demand for compressed tablets, the writer has endeavored to bring before the profession a tablet-compressing machine that is simple, powerful, compact and, as nearly as possible, perfect in every respect. The accompanying cut shows the appearance of the machine, the motions of which are positive and automatic.

The frame is one solid casting; the hand machine weighs about 125 pounds, occupies a counter space of 10 x 17 inches and stands 91 inches high; power machines have an additional stand to give clearance for the large fly wheel. The capacity is from 55 to 95 tablets per minute, and is increased in proportion to

the number of plungers in operation. The pressure can be regulated to any desired degree, is direct and comes to bear between the cams which impart the desired motions to the sliding blocks. The steel plungers, if necessary nickel plated, have a projecting shoulder on the lower part and may be of any size or shape, and hopper and mould are stationary. There being absolutely no waste, a saving of material results, and the absence of friction from feed makes the machine run easy.

Ample provision is made for taking up lost motion from wear of moving parts. The dies and moulds can be easily changed from one size to another, and the regulations being so few and simple, they are readily understood and easily manipulated. The working parts being inclosed, accumulation of dust is prevented, wearing of the parts is lessened and foreign matters are not rubbed into the mould for compression; hence, the tablets are kept clean and unobjectionable for hypodermic medication.

Tablets are formed by the following methods: When the plungers are below the hopper, they receive the proper amount of material, which is conveyed under cover into the mould; one plunger is held stationary while the other advances and compresses the material into the shape desired; then both dies recede, thus loosening the tablet in the mould and bringing it to the end of the mould, where it is ejected by the wiper.

PENTAL.—A NEW ANÆSTHETIC.—A new anæsthetic has been given the name of pental. It is produced in Germany, its inventor being

Professor Von Mering, director of the Medical Policlinic, in Halle, who chose the name he has given it owing to the circumstance that it contains 5 carbon atoms. It is very volatile and easily combustible. It can, it is said, be administered exactly like chloroform, and the quantity required each time need cost no more than 6d. Anæsthesia set in after three or four minutes—rarely later. It is not deep, but suffices to render small operations, such as the extraction of teeth, painless. It is neither accompanied nor followed by any unpleasant effects.—*Nat. Druggist.*

TOOTHACHE may be relieved by naphthalin, 5 grains, dissolved in chloroform, 1 dram.

PHYLANTHUS NIRURI L., by the natives called Daon Manitan, is employed in Java as a diuretic, laxative, abortifacient and antieric.

TASI, largely used medicinally by South Americans, is being brought to the attention of practitioners as an excellent galactagogue. The plant is known as *Morrenia brachystephana*.

STEARNS' PERFUMES ARE THE FINEST.



CUSTOMER—"What an exquisite odor, so dainty and sweet, yet so full of fragrance! Is it something new?"

PROPRIETOR—"Yes, madam, it is called 'AMORITA,' one of **STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES**, the choicest line of odors made. You will find them all equally good."

The above illustrates the idea of how our New Test Sample Rack interests customers. Its beauty attracts one to test the odors, and then a sale is easily made. Stearns' Perfumes are full of flowery fragrance, yet delicate and lasting. With each order for eight lbs. is sent an Elegant Counter Sample Test Rack, beautifully finished in oil, containing eight half-ounce tall vials, the glass stoppers of which taper to the bottom. The most unique and attractive method for showing perfumes ever devised.

The following is a list of odors furnished:

SPECIAL ODORS.

WHITE LILAC
HELIOTROPE

MAY BLOSSOM
OLIVE BLOSSOM

4 ROSES
ERMINIE

EUXENIA
KALANTHE

CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM
LILY OF THE VALLEY

REGULAR ODORS.

WHITE ROSE
ROSE GERANIUM
CLOVE PINK
PATCHOULY

YLANG YLANG
RONDELITIA
UPPER TEN
TONQUIN MUSK

WEST END
TEA ROSE
ESS. BOQUET
MOSS ROSE
FRANGIPANNI

WOOD VIOLET
NEW MOWN HAY
OPOPONAX
STEPHANOTIS

JOCKEY CLUB
TRUE ENG. VIOLET
MUSK
WHITE POND LILY

We would suggest in making out an order for 8 lbs., the selection of at least four of our Special Odors. For example say "May Blossom," "4 Roses," "Euxenia," and "Crab Apple Blossom"; then at least two of the recent favorites from amongst "Heliotrope," "Ylang Ylang," "Lily of the Valley," and conclude the list with surely the two old standard favorites, "White Rose" and "Jockey Club." Price per lb. cork stoppered flint bottle, \$3.25; regular glass stoppered bottle, \$3.50; per lb. cut glass stopper and label etched on bottle, \$3.75.

NOTE EXCEPTION.—"True English Violet" and "Tonquin Musk," are \$5.00 each per lb.

PERFUMES BOTTLED FOR RETAILING.

We furnish all our Odors bottled in the following styles.

IN GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

NEW TALL STYLE.

Glass stoppered tall bottles, elongated stoppers, capped with Gold-beater skin, tied with corded silk, beautiful label, full measure, largest appearing package for size.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One half ounce	\$24 00	\$12 25	\$6 50	\$2 25
One ounce	45 00	23 00	11 75	4 00
Two ounce	77 00	38 50	20 00	7 00

ROUND BOTTLES, LUBIN'S AND ATKINSON'S STYLE.

Round glass stoppered bottles, kid-capped, and handsomely ribboned.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One ounce	\$45 00	\$23 00	\$11 75	\$4 00

IN CORK STOPPERED BOTTLES.

Cork stoppered, handsome bottles, lithographic labels capped with kid.

ROUND BOTTLES, FULL MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$22 00	\$11 50	\$5 90	\$2 00
One ounce	42 00	21 50	11 00	3 75
Two ounce	72 00	37 00	19 00	6 50

SQUARE BOTTLES, ROUNDED CORNERS, SHORT MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One half ounce	\$18 00	\$10 00	\$5 15	\$1 75
One ounce	36 00	19 00	10 00	3 50
Two ounce	65 00	33 00	17 00	6 00

We guarantee all of our bottled goods to be of the same quality as those furnished in bulk.

SACHET POWDERS IN BULK AND FANCY PACKAGES.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

PERFUMERS,

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

NEW YORK CITY.

SEELY'S American Perfumes

HEAD OFFICE AND LABORATORY

Established at DETROIT, Mich., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory : WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES are known as the STANDARD GOODS of America. For Fragrance, Delicacy, and Permanency of Odor, they take the lead.

Special Odors.

Easter Lily.	White Rose.
White Lilac.	Marie Stuart.
Victoria Regia.	Jockey Club.
White Hyacinth.	Frangipanni.
Golden Rod.	White Heliotrope.
Mary Anderson.	Knights Templar.
Her Majesty Rose.	Minne-ha-ha.
Wild Crab Apple Blossom.	

PRICE LIST :

Half Pounds (glass stopper) -	\$2.00 each.
" " (engraved) -	2.25 "
Dime Size (3 doz on card) -	.84 per doz.
1/2 Ounce (cork stopper) boxed -	1.75 "
1/2 " (glass stopper) " -	2.00 "
1 " " " " -	4.00 "
1 1/2 " " " " -	6.00 "
2 " " " " -	8.00 "
4 " " " " -	13.50 "
4 " (engraved) " -	15.00 "

The Druggists' stock of Perfumes is always low after the Holidays. Replenish with Seely's Line. Send us a mail order, or wait for our Representative, who will call upon the trade early. Give us a trial order. Our Perfumes are sure to take well, for they are manufactured from the finest material that can be had.

We solicit correspondence.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,
MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,

Duponts Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following :

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinand's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

Belladonna

Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES ACNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Vinolia Cream.

" Powder.

" Dentifrice, American.

" Floral Soap.

" Toilet Soap.

" Balsamic.

" Shaving Sticks.

" Shaving Foam.

White Pots, Celluloid Top

1/2, 1, 2, 4 and 8 oz.

Royal Pepsine Compound.

Armour's Pepsine.

" Pepsine Tablets.

" Pancreatin.

" Peptonizing Tablets.

" Beef.

Vincent's Shavers' Comfort.

Miller's Emulsion.

Get our quotations for

Insect Powder

from Dalmation Closed Flowers before buying.

TRADE NOTES.

G. A. Sherrin, druggs, Wallaceburg, has sold out.

W. H. Hills, druggist, Acadia Mines, N. S., has failed.

Chas. J. Quinan, druggist, North Sydney, N. S., has made an assignment.

G. A. Hugill, St. Thomas, Ont., has sold his drug business to J. P. Kidd, formerly of Barrie.

Thos. E. Atkinson, druggs, etc., Vancouver, B.C., has sold out his cigar business to Mr. Robinson.

A. E. Kennedy, corner of Queen and McCaul streets, Toronto, has moved to the opposite corner.

C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass., is in Canada looking after the agencies of Hood's Sarsaparilla in this country.

George A. Fraser, druggist, of Woodstock, Ont., has assigned. The firm was originally Fraser & Gunn.

J. Coombe, one of the oldest druggists in Toronto, but who retired from active business some time ago, is dead.

Little & Cleveland, druggists and stationers, Lethbridge, Man., had their stock partially destroyed by fire last month.

"Pears' Soap" is to be turned into a joint stock company, and the prospectus will be issued to the public in the early days of the new year.

Mr. C. J. Ferris, one of the travellers of the wholesale drug house of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, was married Dec. 30th, to Miss Theresa Conway, of that city.

The firm name of Dawson, Bole & Co., wholesale druggists, of Winnipeg, Man., is now Bole, Wynne & Co., mention of the change of business being made in last month's issue.

W. C. Haskett, for many years office manager for Elliott & Co., Toronto, has entered the employ of Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal, as traveller for the district west of Montreal.

J. G. Hearle, Montreal, manufacturer of toilet soaps and perfumery, has made an assignment. Liabilities about \$16,000, the principal creditor being the Bank of Montreal, for \$3,942.

We regret to hear of the severe illness of Mr. E. Gregory, of Lindsay, Ont. We trust to hear of his speedy recovery, for the retail drug trade can ill afford to lose such a sterling man.

C. H. Cranston, formerly traveller for Martin, Rosser & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man., has entered the employment of Lyman, Knox & Co., of Montreal, and will travel for them in Manitoba and the Territories.

The following druggists were elected mayors of their respective towns at the elections of January 4th: A. E. Blaicher, of Blaicher & Reche, Hamilton; F. E. Arkell, Blenheim; W. Coleclough, Mt. Forest; H. Paffard, Niagara; J. W. Cull, Mitchell.

The Malto Peptonized Porter Co., (limited), with a total capital stock of \$100,000, headquarters at the town of Truro, in the Province of Nova Scotia, has applied for letters of incorporation to manufacture, sell and deal in throughout Canada medicinal preparations, and specially that known as peptonized porter.

C. C. McGlashan, formerly of the firm of Smith & McGlashan Co., of Toronto, is now representing Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit and Walkerville, in Western Ontario. We are pleased to hear of Mr. McG.'s engagement with this enterprising firm, and congratulate them on securing as their representative one who is so well and favorably known to the druggists of Ontario.

The Canada Paint Co., (limited), with a total capital stock of \$25,000, with headquarters at the city of Montreal, with places of business elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, has applied for letters of incorporation. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are: Dealing in, mining, smelting, and manufacture of lead and other metals; dealing in, and manufacture of paints, colors, chemicals, varnishes, oils, and of painters' and decorators' supplies and materials.

British Columbia Notes.

The British Columbia Pharmacy Council met in Nanaimo Thursday, Dec. 10th, the following members were present: Messrs. T. M. Henderson, Victoria; T. R. Sholtz, Victoria; G. M. Blanshard, Victoria; H. McDowell, Vancouver; E. Pimbury, Nanaimo.

Mr. J. A. Tepoorten, traveller for Langley & Co., Victoria, has just returned from an extensive trip through the province. He reports business fair with good prospects for spring trade.

C. H. Bowes & Co., druggists, Victoria, have dissolved partnership.

Messrs. McPherson & Thompson, of New Westminster, contemplate opening up a branch drug store in Rev. Mr. Green's block, Nanaimo.

Mr. G. Morrison, Victoria, is moving into his handsome new store on Government street.

The druggists of Victoria are talking of boycotting the Montreal wholesale drug house that supplied the Toronto dry goods house recently with druggists' sundries to be used in their retail trade.

Manitoba Notes.

The druggists throughout the city of Winnipeg and the province report a good Christmas trade.

La grippe in a mild form is holding high carnival in this province, and in consequence antipyretics are in demand.

Mr. Theo. Sweet, late of Exeter, Ont., has bought the drug business of Dr. E. H. Scott, Moosomin.

Mr. H. E. Neelans, for some years head assistant with Mr. J. F. Howard, is

about to open a drug store in the Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg.

The stock of Mr. H. E. Jackson, Winnipeg was sold by sheriff's sale Jan. 2nd, at 55 cents on the dollar. Martin Rosser & Co., wholesale druggists, were the purchasers.

Montreal Notes.

Notwithstanding all that has been written, experienced Montreal druggists were not surprised at the assignment of Kenneth Campbell & Co. No human being can carry on successful more than one drug store. Whether wholesale or retail, one of the proprietors will always be the popular man, whom everybody must see at least occasionally, and a smile and a hearty handshake from him will do more in securing custom than all the efforts of all the bunnies and managers in the world. Now, how is it likely that Mr. Campbell could carry on his wholesale in a business like manner and at the same time find time to attend to his three retail branches. We all know that the success of a retail drug store is governed to a large extent by the personal popularity of its proprietor. What earthly inducement is there for any one to patronize a branch store if the proprietor is never seen there?

Much comment has been made by Montreal druggists on the six reasons given "Why physicians should dispense their own medicines," by the antiquated *Medical News*, and the remark is freely made whether it would not be better for physicians, in the interests of their patients, to study "Therapeutics and the incompatibility of drugs" during their leisure hours. Judging by the average prescription of the average doctor it would be decidedly unsafe for the public to trust their lives to the ignorance of such men on all matters connected with the *handling of drugs*. Supposing a physician kills a patient by an overdose, or a carelessly weighed dose, who will ever be the wiser? It is not very likely the doctor will criminate himself. As it is the druggist checks the prescription before he dispenses it and if he finds an error he communicates with the doctor, and gets it rectified and this happens in large dispensing houses *three or four times a week*. How can the doctor check his own mistake before making up the medicine? Then again, will it be convenient for a young medico who is impetuous to keep a stock of drugs and pharmaceuticals sufficiently varied and fresh to meet all the requirements of his practice, and if he has not exactly the thing he wants to give to his patient, will he not be very likely to substitute something else?

Dr. Thayer, a well known druggist here, was sued in the Police Court by the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association for his annual license fee of \$5, which he refused to pay. Judgment, of course, went against him and he will have to pay up. Probably he will appeal if he can,

which I very much doubt, as the judgment of the Police Magistrate in such cases is summary—besides it would only be throwing good money after bad.

It is very gratifying to observe how honorably every physician in this city keeping a drug store has paid up his annual license fee to the Pharmaceutical Association. The only exception is Dr. Thayer and it was found necessary to bring his case before Police Magistrate DesVoyers with the result as mentioned above.

The Montreal Druggists' Association have agreed to a list of prices and the list is ordered to be published, Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co. having very generously offered to bear the expense. It is to be hoped Mr. Contant will have the very few palpable errors altered before printing. I noticed one or two which were evidently oversights. Cutting is not going on to any great extent here. Most firms who have gone into that sort of thing have luckily "gone under." *Pour encourager les autres*, I presume.

The question of putting into force a clause in the Pharmacy Act, which prevents apprentices from dispensing, except under the direct surveillance of the proprietor was brought up at the last Council meeting. There seemed to be considerable difference of opinion at the meeting, some members thinking it would be best to use the power confided to the Council as mercifully as possible. The worst cases appeared to be those of doctors who were absent from their stores most of the time and a mere apprentice had left in charge in their absence. With druggists, as a rule, the proprietor was there most of the time. Two bad cases were, however, cited even among druggists, and it was decided to appeal to the common sense of the parties before proceeding further. Anyway no one would be prosecuted before being duly cautioned.

Ontario College of Pharmacy Notes.

The semi-annual meeting of the council for granting certificates of competency, in accordance with section eight of the act respecting pharmacy and for general business, will be held in the city of Toronto on Tuesday, the 2nd day of February, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The following are the results of the junior examinations at the Ontario College of Pharmacy held in December: First class—V. Barber, J. Gillfillan, F. G. Huffman, C. D. Williams, G. A. Petrie, and J. Werner, equal; P. B. Wallace; S. Zeller, E. D. Munro, H. Packert, equal; C. W. Hill, W. Smallwood, C. Law, A. V. Rand, J. W. McRae, E. H. Shildrick. Second class—S. S. Smith, T. S. Grimshaw, R. P. Reekie and P. F. S. Maddeck equal, F. Whelihan, F. Barley, W. Williamson, J. S. McKeown, J. H. Burchill, C. E. Parker, G. E. Rogers and J. E. Cogan equal, H. G. Barry, J. T. Mus-

grove, S. B. Clarke, G. A. Crowe, F. A. Merrill, M. A. Young, A. W. Reddin, A. T. Budd, W. A. Wallace, T. L. Pement, F. Harkness, J. E. Wood. Third class A. T. H. Brown, G. A. Kennedy, S. Oldham, F. A. Clarke, A. Higinbotham, D. S. Hartley, C. R. Fowlds, W. G. Campbell, L. F. Boyd, S. L. Dunn, C. W. Shearer, H. Love, G. A. Webster, E. W. Cameron, J. McLarty, L. T. Thompson, A. B. Hoolihan, W. A. Barlow, W. Campbell, W. Herod, J. Phin, E. Phin, E. Rieckey, D. Robinson, *W. A. McCrea, J. A. Loucks, *N. J. Atkins, J. A. Stuart, *A. C. Gillies, A. J. Gould, R. Hailey, J. E. Davis, W. H. Smith, R. Hossack, *F. C. McCarthy, J. D. Warren, J. F. Berry, F. Terry, A. N. Trotter, N. M. Dutcher, R. J. McAlpine, E. T. Howard, B. M. Sargent, F. Hardison, H. R. Shepherd, *T. M. Hagarty, *H. D. Stone, *J. C. Boyd, *H. C. Robertson. * Supplementary in chemistry; † supplementary in botany.

The following passed in the supplemental junior examinations held Jan. 5th and 6th: W. A. Kaiting, W. S. Skinner, H. O. Rose, J. E. Bright, W. W. Emerson, C. W. Shearer, J. Sheigley, F. J. Crease, F. C. McCarthy, T. W. Fawcett, J. A. Boyd, H. W. Stone, T. M. Hagarty, E. W. Cameron, W. Evans, W. Scott, A. Cavers, H. C. Robertson, W. J. Atkins, A. C. Gillies, J. I. McDowell, H. G. Stuart, W. J. McGuire.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy entered upon the senior course on Thursday, Jan. 7th, with the largest senior class ever in attendance. There are about one hundred students on the rolls. The college is in a prosperous and contented condition, and its future success thoroughly assured.

Notes from England.

(By our own Correspondent.)

An important concession is about to be made by the Inland Revenue of this country to the wholesale perfumers, by allowing a drawback on the spirit used in perfumes when exported. About three years ago, through the instrumentality of the chemical section of the London Chamber of Commerce, this concession was obtained for the wholesale drug trade, to allow of the exportation of tinctures, spirits and other alcoholic preparations in bond. It is therefore an extension of this concession, rather than a new one, that is about to be made. In the case of spirits and tinctures, although the concession is hedged around by numerous absurd anomalies, as has been pointed out in an editorial of the *British and Colonial Druggist*, it has been largely adopted by the wholesale trade. A compounder's license (costing \$50 per annum) is necessary and then, after carrying out all the requisite instructions, a rebate of \$2.52 per proof gallon is made, together with an additional 4 per cent. to allow for waste in manu-

facture. The new order has been hailed with satisfaction by some chemical manufacturers as a step in the right direction, viz.: free alcohol for manufacturing purposes. It is undoubtedly only fair and just that the heavy duty under which alcohol and all alcoholic preparations suffer in this country should be remitted when exported abroad. But it is quite another matter to attempt to obtain pure grain spirit free of duty for manufacturing purposes here alone. As it is, it is well known that the Revenue suffers considerably owing to the drinking among the poor classes of methylated—duty free—spirit. The nauseousness of this spirit has recently been increased by the admixture of three-eighths of one per cent. of paraffin oil to the spirit already containing 10 per cent. of wood naphtha. It would be difficult to devise a more objectionable compound as a beverage, and yet it is stated on reliable authority that methylated spirit drinking is on the increase.

Considerable irritation has been felt by chemists generally at the difficulty that is experienced in obtaining vaseline in bulk. The Chesebrough Company have adopted this method of pushing the small tins and bottles of their petroleum jelly, but announce that their real reason is scarcity of supply. When recently interviewed on the subject, Mr. Robert A. Chesebrough let the cat out of the bag, when he complained that chemists have no right to use their registered title "vaseline" at all, even when putting up vaseline itself. He also complained that some dishonest persons were putting up petroleum jelly of other manufacture and labelling it vaseline. As this last practice is manifestly illegal it is somewhat extraordinary that the Company, whilst talking so big, do not instantly stop it by summary proceedings. With regard to the practice of putting up vaseline in one's own bottles or pots, it is certainly late in the day to take exception since it has been carried on for over ten years without expostulation. Indeed there is very little doubt that much of the present wide-spread appreciation of this brand of petroleum jelly is due to the prominence given to it by pharmacists. Petroleum jellies of more or less approximation to vaseline are in the market at 14 to 16 cents per pound, and if the Chesebrough Company persists in its present policy it will undoubtedly prove a good opening for other manufacturers. It may be remembered that the B. P. whilst describing vaseline in its physical and chemical properties calls the article paraffinum molle. It is not so well known that the name vaseline would have become the pharmacopoeial synonym if the Chesebrough Co. had renounced its right to the trade mark.

The dispensing of bicarbonate of soda and subnitrate of bismuth together in mixture form is often attended with results not altogether desirable. This form of pharmaceutical "torpedo" has attracted attention in the dispensing portion of the *Chemist and Druggist*, where E. J. Millard has pointed out that if in larger

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quantities than 10 grs. of each salt are prescribed per ounce, it is safer to substitute subcarbonate of bismuth for subnitrate. In connection with this he publishes two letters which he had received on the subject from Dr. Lauder Brunton, M. D., F. R. S., and Dr. Mitchell Bruce, F. R. C. P., two of the editors of *The Practitioner*. It appears that each of these leading physicians had recommended in their respective works on therapeutics, the exhibition of these salts together in certain stonachic affections. On their attention being directed by Mr. Millard to the decomposition which must inevitably ensue, Dr. Brunton stated that he had given up prescribing subnitrate of bismuth with soda except in small doses in favor of subcarbonate, whilst Dr. Bruce stated that he always prescribed them separately—the bismuth in powder form to be taken with the alkaline mixture. The editor recommended the plan suggested in the "Art of Dispensing," a valuable little work brought out by the *Chemist and Druggist*. This consists of accelerating the decomposition of subnitrate and bicarbonate by the use of hot water and a mortar. This plan has also received the approval of J. Ince, teacher of Pharmacy at the School of Pharmacy, but I must confess that it seems a round-about method of obtaining the same result. By this action one obtains subcarbonate of bismuth and nitrate of soda at the expense of some of the bicarbonate of soda. From experience of several West-End dispensing establishments, I can safely say that it is almost a rule to substitute subcarbonate of bismuth for subnitrate in these mixtures.

The subject of selling patent or proprietary medicines containing scheduled poisons will probably receive close and immediate attention. At the request of Mr. Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, Dr. Paul has analyzed some 14 of such preparations, the result of which shows that ten of the mixtures contain morphine, two contain strychnine and one aconitine. As most of these mixtures can be readily obtained in any quantity at the grocers, "muslin druggists," &c., it is high time that some interference should take place in their indiscriminate sale. It is not clear that these preparations were devoid of poison labels but it is certain that some of them require, under the Poisons Act, further regulations to be attended to in connection with their sale. So far, our poison schedules are wretchedly inadequate to cope with the proper protection of the public, but much more might be done if a little more energy were shown by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in the matter.

FORMULÆ.

Liquid Extract of Malt.—Extract of malt, 10 ozs.; distilled water, $8\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ozs.; rectified spirit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ozs. Mix and allow to stand a fortnight and filter.

Antiseptic Pellets or Discs.—Perchloride of mercury, $8\frac{3}{4}$ grains; chloride of ammo-

nium, $6\frac{1}{4}$ grs. Mix and compress. May be colored by a small quantity of methylene blue dye. One disc or pellet dissolved in a pint of water forms a 1 per 1,000 strength solution.

Quinine Hair Wash.—Sulphate of quinine, 20 grs.; acetic acid, 1 fl. oz.; glycerine, 2 ozs.; Eau de Cologne, 1 oz.; rectified spirit, 1 oz.; concentrated infusion of quassia, 8 fl. ozs.; water to 20 fl. ozs. Mix and filter.

Eau de Cologne.—Oil of bergamotte, 10 drms.; oil of lemon, 10 drms.; oil of rosemary, 80 minims; oil of neroli, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drs.; orange flower water, 14 ozs.; rectified spirit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

ENGLISH MARKET REPORT.

London, Dec. 29, 1891.

The concluding month of the year is always quiet in both chemical and drug markets. The auctions are chiefly noticeable for their sundry nature. The principal features of the month are the advances in value of ergot, cocaine, vanilla, and mercury, whilst sulphate of copper, quinine, and copaiba are lower. Ipecacuanha is firm and opium very quiet. Shellac has declined again. The following are current prices:

CHEMICALS.		
Acid citric	per lb.	8 33
" oxalic	"	6
" tartaric	"	26
Borax	"	6
Copper sulphate	"	3
Cream tartar	"	22
Mercury	"	46
" perchloride	"	78
" subchloride	"	50
Potash cyanide	"	50
Soda caustic	per cwt	2 54
" bicarbonate	"	1 70
Sulphur	"	1 96
DRUGS.		
Aloes cape	per lb.	8 9
Balsam copaiba	"	40
" tolu	"	32
Camphor refined	"	36
Colocyth	"	24
Cubels	"	36
Ergot	"	64
Ipecacuanha	"	1 88
Jalap	"	40
Oil aniseed	"	1 50
" peppermint, Aug	"	7 22
" " H G H	"	3 68
Senna	"	18
Shellac, T N	"	19

Synthetical Carbolic Acid.

BY H. W. JAYNE.

[Read at the pharmaceutical meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Nov. 17.]

It has been known for some years that carbolic acid could be produced by numerous synthetical methods, but interest in the subject has been especially manifested recently on account of several firms, in response to the constant demand for purer preparations, having undertaken its manufacture on a commercial scale. Of the many reactions by which phenol can be produced, only two are, at present, commercially practical; both using pure benzol as the starting point.

The first or sulphionate method is ap-

plicable to the preparation of all phenols and has been used for some years, producing on an immense scale of naphthol, the phenol of naphthalin. In this method pure benzol, free from thiophene, is placed with about five times its weight of strongest commercial sulphuric acid (67 B.) in closed cast-iron pots, provided with stirrers and lead coolers and capable of being heated by a steam jacket. While the mixture is slowly stirred, the vessel is gently heated with steam in such a manner that the vapors of benzol which pass into the cooler are continually returned to the kettle. After a number of hours the reaction is finished, and the benzol not acted on, is collected as it flows from the cooler. The crude benzol-sulphonate acid, mixed with the excess of sulphuric acid used, is allowed to cool and then diluted with water in a lead-lined tank. Slaked lime is added to the hot solution in sufficient quantity until it is faintly alkaline. This removes the excess of acid by forming calcium sulphate, which is then filtered off by means of a filter press. The clear liquor containing calcium benzolsulphonate is treated with sufficient sodium carbonate to precipitate all the calcium as carbonate, which is removed by filtration, and the liquor is now evaporated to dryness, leaving the sodium benzolsulphonate as a white powder.

In the large cast-iron kettle, heated by a coal fire, caustic soda is melted, and small portions of the dry sodium salt, prepared as above, are gradually added and finally the whole is kept in quiet fusion for some time. The melt now contains sodium carbonate and sulphite together with the large excess of caustic soda used— $C_6H_5SO_3Na + 2NaOH = C_6H_5ONa + Na_2SO_3 + H_2O$.

It is ladled from the kettle into pans and allowed to cool, broken up, dissolved in water and acidified with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. The phenol thus liberated separates from the concentrated salt solution, and can be collected and distilled.

In melting the sodium benzolsulphonate with caustic soda it is necessary, in order to obtain a good yield, to use a very large excess of the latter. A greater yield is obtained with caustic potash, and if as large a quantity as six parts are used to one of the soda or potash salt a nearly theoretical yield can be obtained, but as this would greatly increase the cost, caustic soda is used instead.

It has been proposed to treat the melt after dissolving in water with carbonic acid gas, which would liberate the phenol equally well as a stronger acid, and in addition would form carbonate of soda or potash, which together with the sulphite already present could be converted into the hydrate by treating with lime, concentrated, and used for a second operation. It does not appear, however, that this has been carried out in practice.

The second method is much simpler. A pure aniline oil, preferably that grade called aniline for blue, is dissolved in water in a lead-lined tank covered with a

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hood and provided with stirrers and lead in steam coils. The solution is acidulated very strongly with sulphuric acid, and to the hot liquid a solution of commercial nitrite of soda is gradually added, phenol being at once formed.

In this reaction the sodium nitrite, in contact with the acid solution, liberates nitrous acid, which forms diazobenzol sulphate with the aniline sulphate— $(C_6H_5NH_2)_2H_2SO_4 + 2HNO_2 = (C_6H_5N=N)_2SO_4 + 4H_2O$, but as the solution is hot it at once decomposes into phenol with evolution of nitrogen— $(C_6H_5N=N)_2SO_4 + 2H_2O = 2C_6H_5OH + H_2SO_4 + 4N$.

Neither of these synthetical methods can, at the present time, compete in price with the extraction of carbohic acid directly from the coal tar oils.

A good grade of crystal acid can be purchased abroad in large quantities at this time at about eleven cents per pound, while the pure benzol used in the first method is worth at the English refineries about fourteen cents per pound and aniline oil about twenty cents, without taking into consideration the other expensive chemicals necessary to carry out the reaction.

When the synthetical acid was first placed upon the market it excited much interest, and purchasers were willing to pay the high price it commanded, believing that they were getting a much purer article than could be produced by the ordinary methods. This interest, however, considerably abated since the acid has been found to redden just as easily as the best commercial grades.

It could scarcely be expected that an acid obtained by either of the complex reactions just described would not be contaminated by products formed by side reactions in the process. In its preparation by the sulphionate method, sulphur compounds (thiophenols, etc.) are likely to be formed; and its manufacture from a substance like aniline, which so readily produces coloring matters, could scarcely be carried out, without at the same time forming bodies which at once, or later under the influence of light and air would discolor it.

In addition, commercially pure benzol or aniline oil always contain small quantities of, respectively, toluol or toluidine. These bodies being submitted to the same treatment as their homologues give cresylic acid. It is true that this acid would be present only in minute quantities, but sufficient to reduce the melting point of the resulting carbohic acid.

Lunge has shown that the addition of 1.3 per cent. of cresylic acid to pure phenol reduces the melting point eight degrees to $32\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, and in the preparation of a high grade carbohic acid a difference of a part of a degree is of great importance.

Forty degrees acid is at present a commercial article sold at excessively low prices, and if a small part of the attention and labor which is used in producing a synthetical acid was expended in the further purification of this 40° acid, without doubt just as good if not a purer

article could be produced direct from tar oils and at a much lower cost. *Laboratory of the H. W. Jagger Chemical Co.*

Indigestion.

Owen Meredith has happily called indigestion "the conscience of every bad stomach." Certainly indigestion is one of the most common of human ailments.

Among convenient means of assisting enfeebled digestive powers, supplied by Parke, Davis & Co., are Antacid Tablets, Digestive Tablets, Peptonizing Tablets and Lactated Pepsin Tablets.

Antacid Tablets are of service in dyspepsia and gravel. The formula is: Calcium carb. precip., $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; magnesium carb., $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; sodium chloride, 1 gr.; excipient, q. s.

Digestive Tablets are useful in forms of indigestion dependent upon deficiency of the secretions, or upon indiscretion in eating. Formula: Pepsinum purum, 1 gr.; pancreatin pure, 1 gr.; calcium lacto phosph., 2 grs.

Peptonizing Tablets form a most convenient method of preparing peptonized milk, gruel, beef tea, wine jelly, blanc mange, oysters and milk toast.

Lactated Pepsin Tablets have proven efficient in relieving the distressing symptoms of dyspepsia, and in many diseases of which mal-nutrition is a pronounced feature. Formula: Pepsinum purum, 3-10 gr.; Pancreatin pure, 3-10 gr.; lactic acid, hydrochloric acid, maltose and diastase, q. s.

Lactated and Pepsin Purum Tablets can be furnished in bottles of 30 and 65, convenient for dispensing.

Out For 1892.

Dawson, Role & Co., wholesale drug gists, Winnipeg, have just issued their sixth annual almanac, which is specially adapted to Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia. The first issue of the almanac in 1887 amounted to about 5,000 copies. The number has been increased each year, and the new issue for 1892 amounts to approximately 50,000 copies. The growth in the circulation of this little annual, may be taken as an index to the extension of the business of the house.

A COLOR REACTION FOR SALOL. A few drops of nitro-sulphuric acid are put into a water-glass and a few grains of powdered salol sprinkled in. This is colored yellow, and on stirring with a glass rod the color passes from brown to green. As soon as this tint is seen the contents of the watch-glass are transferred to a porcelain dish and 50 c. c. of water added and well stirred, the liquid becoming rose-colored, while the green tint may be restored by the addition of ammonia. Resorcin treated in the same manner becomes at once of a deep blue color; on adding water a red coloration is given which ammonia changes again to blue. *Journ. de Pharm. d'Angers.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any non de phone may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

"Fair Play."

To the Editor:

SIR, In the *Pharmaceutical Era*, Dec. 15th, 1891, page 364, appears an article from which I will give some extracts:

"HOW HE PASSED THE BOARD."

"Mr. Clyde M. Brooks, of Jackson, at the last meeting of the Michigan State Board of Pharmacy at Lansing, passed with a higher percentage than has ever been achieved by any other candidate in the history of the Board. Thinking that some information as to the methods of study pursued by Mr. Brooks in fitting himself for the examination might prove of service to many would-be pharmacists, the *Era's* representative in an interview obtained these points:

"In answering the queries as to what studies were pursued and what books employed preparatory to appearing before the Board, Mr. Brooks responded:

* * * * *

"How and what books did you study relating to Practical Pharmacy?"

"My library embraced, and in fact consisted of Heebner's Manual of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, and a Dispensatory. In Heebner's work I studied each drug and chemical with particular reference to its chemical properties, solubilities and general description, and was particularly pleased with its brief, concise and simple text."

Chas. F. Heebner, Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, is the author of this Manual of Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

At the meeting of the Council of the O. C. P., in August last, Mr. Polson moved, Mr. D'Avignon seconded, (these Mr. Shuttleworth calls his invincibles) a resolution of ensure upon the previous Council for having appointed Professor Heebner as a teacher in the O. C. P., and not some nitrid and inexperienced teachers, simply because they were born in Canada.

I believe the majority of the druggists in Ontario have sufficient manhood and honor to give any qualified person (even if they were not born in Canada) an opportunity to demonstrate his ability and fitness for giving instruction in the O. C. P.

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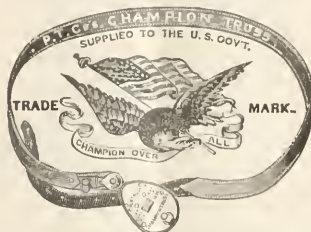
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Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*.)

GARGLES.

THE gargle is the name given to a liquid medicine employed for local application to the throat, usually consisting of salts in solution, or combined with glycerine, and astringent preparations. The methods of preparation are the same as those used in compounding mixtures. Honey is frequently used in gargles. It should be placed in a mortar, thinned down with the water, and strained through muslin. The following formula is sometimes met with:—

R Alum. sulph 2 drms.
Tr. myrrh 6 drms.
Aque ad 10 ozs.
Misce.

The alum may be placed in a mortar, and rubbed down with the water, until dissolved, the tincture of myrrh being diffused through the solution, and the whole strained into the bottle. The resin is soon thrown out of solution on standing. Chlorate of potassium is often prescribed in gargles, and the aid of a mortar is usually necessary to properly dissolve it. Carbolic acid will form a clear solution with water, if first mixed with a small quantity of glycerine. Gargles should be dispensed with a distinctive label to that used for mixtures, and with instructions that the liquid should not be swallowed.

INHALATIONS.

Inhalations usually consist of a light oil or other volatile body, or spirituous preparations, &c., a certain quantity of which is directed to be placed in a suitable apparatus, and inhaled in the form of vapor. They are, as a rule, dispensed in glass stoppered bottles. When prescribed in diluted form with water, the admixture of a little magnesia is sometimes ordered, as the following combination will show:—

R Thymol ½ drm.
Spt. chlorof 3 drms.
Tr. benzoin comp 3 drms.
Magnes. calc 10 grs.
Aque ad 2 ozs.
Misce.

This should be dispensed by first dissolving the thymol in the tincture and spirit, then mix the magnesia with part of the water, gradually adding the thymol solution, and make up remainder with water, well shaking the whole. This should have a "shake the bottle" label affixed.

LOTIONS.

The lotion is the term given to a liquid application or wash for external use to various parts of the body. That used for application to the eye is often termed the collyrium. The preparation of the average lotion presents no special difficulty to the dispenser. In some combinations chemical reaction takes place, it being usually the intention of the prescriber. The lotio hydrarg. nig. of the Pharmacopœia

is an instance of this, when on shaking up the calomel with lime-water mercurous oxide is formed. Lead in the form of acetate and subacetate in solution is an ingredient frequently met with in these lotions. For diluting distilled water must always be used, otherwise an opaque solution will result. The addition of opium preparations to a lead solution produces a copious precipitate, but by adding a small quantity of glycerine to the lead first, and then the opium, the precipitate is prevented. The following formula may sometimes be met with:—

R Plumbi acet ½ drm.
Zinci. sulph 15 grs.
Aq. Rosæ 4 drms.
Misce.

An insoluble precipitate of sulphate of lead is the result, but it should not be filtered out in this case unless so ordered.

A similar reaction takes place on mixing the following lotion:—

R Alum sulph 3 drms.
Plumbi. acet 4 drms.
Aq. destill ad 8 ozs.

This is usually dispensed without straining.

Another instance:—

R Liq. plumbi 3 dr.
Acid carbolic 3 dr.
Acid hydrocyan. dil. 2 dr.
Aque ad 8 oz.

Misce.

An insoluble precipitate results when the above ingredients are mixed together, but the lotion may be much improved in appearance if the carbolic acid before being added is first mixed with an equal quantity of glycerine. Solid extracts like opium, belladonna, &c., should be rubbed down in a mortar with a small quantity of hot water, and strained into the bottle. Oxide of zinc and other insoluble chemicals must always first be finely levigated in a mortar, then rubbed down with the liquid menstruum, and dispensed with a "shake the bottle" label. Milk is occasionally ordered with solution of subacetate of lead, usually in the proportions of one part of the latter to eight of the former. The solution should be added to the milk in small quantities at a time, and the whole well shaken. Boracic acid is a common ingredient in lotions. It is well to remember it is soluble 1 in 25 parts of cold water, and easily dissolved on brisk agitation without the aid of a mortar. Lotions should be dispensed in colored bottles, those known as actinic green, round or octagonal being especially suitable for the purpose. The labels should be distinctive in color and character to those employed for medicines for internal use.

LINIMENTS.

A liquid application that is to be rubbed over the surface of the body is usually called a liniment or embrocation. In consistence the liniment is necessarily thicker than the lotion, and may be composed of oils, soaps or spirituous preparations, alone or in combination. The liniments of the Pharmacopœia are generally in use, and the methods used in preparing

them are well known. Liniments prescribed in pharmacy are usually an admixture of two or more of these, the mixing of which causes no special difficulty. The following formula is one frequently prescribed:—

R Acid acetic fort 1 oz.
Spt. terebinth 1 oz.
Ovi. vitell 1
Aq. cinnam ad .6 ozs.

Misce.

In preparing this liniment the turpentine should first be emulsified in the usual manner with the yolk of egg, the emulsion being thinned down with some of the water and stirred constantly. Finally the acid may be added and the whole made up to the required quantity, a thick, creamy emulsion being the result. Liniments, composed of spirits and oils, should be dispensed, with a "shake the bottle" label. The following is best prepared with the aid of a warm mortar:—

Take of

Lin. potass. iodid. c sapon 1 oz.
Lin. camph 3 oz.

Misce.

The lin. pot. iodid. should be well stirred for a short time, and the camphor liniment then added gradually, constantly stirring until the whole is thoroughly incorporated. Liniments should invariably be dispensed in colored bottles, with a bold and distinctive label, and this rule should never be departed from, more especially when the liquid is of a poisonous nature.

PIGMENTS.

The pigment, or paint, is the term applied to a liquid application that is directed to be painted on the part affected by means of a soft brush. The base usually consists of a solvent, such as spirit of glycerine, holding the active remedy in solution. The latter especially is a valuable agent, it forming an excellent solvent for a large number of salts, as well as being a most suitable medium for exhibiting them. The class of remedial applications known as glyceroles are prepared with glycerine as a base. The glycerole of lead, now an official preparation, is really an improved form of Goulard's extract, strength 1 to 7, and the glycerole of bismuth is also met with—made in the same proportions. In forming some of the glyceroles a decomposition of the glycerine takes place. The glycerinum iodi is prepared 20 grains to the ounce, and the glycerinum belladonna 1 to 1. In making the latter, the extract should be placed in a warm mortar, and rubbed down perfectly smooth with the smallest possible quantity of boiling water before adding the glycerine. Chloral camphor the peculiar liquid body formed in rubbing down chloral hydrate and camphor together, is generally used as a pigment. In preparing it, equal parts of the two substances should be placed in a warm mortar, well rubbed together, and then allowed to stand for a short time, until a clear liquid results. The product will mix with alcohol, ether and oils, &c., but not with water or glycerine. When mor-

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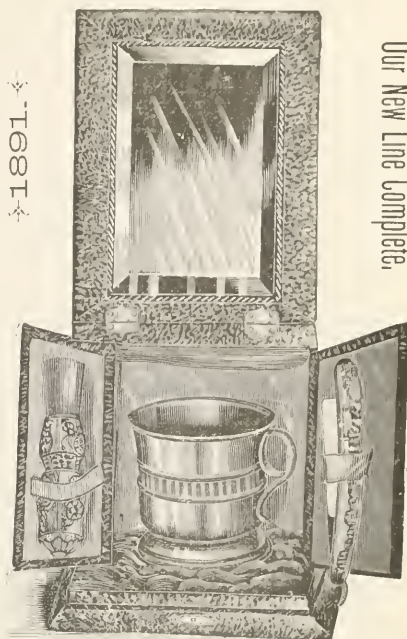
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phine or other alkaloids are ordered to be dissolved in the liquid, they should be rubbed down with it in a mortar. Menthol and chloral hydrate, also thymol and chloral hydrate, when rubbed together in equal proportions, form similar compounds. Pigments are usually dispensed in glass-stoppered bottles.

OLEATES.

The class of remedies for external application known as oleates are formed by combining oleic acid with most metallic oxides, for which the acid acts as a solvent, the result being a solution of oleates in an excess of oleic acid. The oleates have the advantage of being readily absorbed by the skin. The oleate of mercury is perhaps most frequently met with in dispensing, and is usually kept prepared of various strengths, containing 5, 10, and 20 per cent. It is made by gradually adding 1 part of yellow oxide of mercury to 19 of oleic acid in a mortar, and stirring constantly until the oxide is all dissolved. The 5 per cent. solution remains liquid, but those containing over 10 per cent. are of a semi-solid nature. When no specific strength is particularized by the prescriber the 10 per cent. is usually dispensed. Alkaloids are soluble in oleic acid, but not their salts; thus morphine and other alkaloids may be dissolved in oleate of mercury when so ordered. Oleic acid will dissolve $\frac{1}{10}$ th its weight of morphine. The oleate of morphine is made 1 grain to the drachm, and oleate of atropine, 1 in 40, is prepared by dissolving the alkaloid with the aid of gentle heat in the acid over a water bath. Quinine is dissolved by oleic acid 1 in 4, and may so be mixed with cod liver or other oils. The oleate of zinc is made by heating together 1 part of zinc oxide with 8 parts of oleic acid until they are combined. The so-called metallic oleates are formed by the double decomposition of a soluble metallic salt and Castile soap, and occur in the form of fine powder, used for dusting in skin diseases, &c.

OINTMENTS.

An ointment is a semi solid application, usually employed to smear over the surface of the body, the base of which consists of a substance of a greasy nature. Those met with in dispensing are generally formed by the mixing of two or more fatty substances, or by the incorporation of some oil, chemical, or vegetable body in the form of powder, with the fatty base. The official ointments are, perhaps, most frequently ordered. The bases generally in use are benzoated lard, soft paraffin, or vaseline, a mixture of hard and soft paraffin, lanoline, and combinations of wax, oil and spermaceti. As a general rule, the simple mixture of two or more ointments may be made on a suitable slab with a spatula, but when the admixture of a powdered substance is desired, a mortar must be used to ensure the powder being levigated, and free from grittiness, a most essential point in preparing an ointment. When dealing with a large quantity of powder, it should first be finely

levigated, and then rubbed down with a few drops oil, or of the melted base, to the consistence of a stiff paste, before mixing with the base. Some substances, such as iodide of potassium, require to be rubbed down with a little water and dissolved, to ensure smoothness, with others a few drops of rectified spirit are necessary as in the case of iodide of sulphur. The alkaloids, aconitine and atropine are dissolved in this manner with spirit before being combined with the lard to form an ointment. The preparation of other ointments, again, require heat, and it is necessary the base should be melted to ensure thorough incorporation of the solid body to be mixed, as in the case of the ointment of boracic acid and others. Therefore, in the ointments the student will meet with in dispensing, he must be guided by the nature of the ingredients he has to combine as to the proper course to take. When rectified spirit is ordered to be mixed with lard it is best to use a mortar, and add the spirit a few drops at a time, well incorporating each portion before adding another, until the whole is thoroughly combined. Glycerine may be easily mixed if the mortar used is slightly warmed. Extracts of belladonna and henbane, new, should first be rubbed down to a smooth paste with a few drops of boiling water, and resinous extracts with a small quantity of spirit. In preparing an ointment in which thymol is an ingredient it is necessary to reduce it first to powder, and then heat it with the melted base until dissolved. Undissolved particles produce great irritation when applied to the skin. When making iodoform ointment, the base should be melted and allowed to become fairly cool before adding to the iodoform, when the whole should be well stirred until cold. For melting the base, a water-bath should always be used, and a high temperature should be avoided. Ointments prepared with a base composed of hard and soft paraffin, should be stirred constantly while liquid, until cold, or otherwise they will be granular and lumpy when set. The following formula illustrates a case in which the use of a mortar as well as heat are required.

R Ext. opii	2 drms.
Ext. belladonna	6 drms.
Ung. hydrarg.	2 drms.
Lanolin	2 ozs.
Misce. Fiat ung.	

To prepare this ointment the extracts should first be placed in a mortar and carefully rubbed to a smooth paste with a little boiling water. The mercurial ointment and lanoline meanwhile may be heated gently over a water bath until dissolved, then added gradually to the extracts, and the whole well stirred until cold. Care must be taken to avoid using steel spatulas with ointments containing anything that will act on the metal, such as ung. hydrarg. nitrat. An ointment when properly made must be free from lumps or gritty matter, and should be perfectly smooth and bland throughout. Ointments are dispensed in covered pots of earthenware or glass, those known as

"opal" having a neat appearance. The surface of the ointment should be covered with waxed paper, white being usually preferable to the colored varieties.

PLASTERS AND BLISTERS.

The preparation of a plaster is purely a matter of manipulative skill, which has to be acquired by long practice and experience. To spread a really good plaster is not a very easy task, and only few become adepts. The whole art is to thinly cover or spread a piece of leather or other medium with a compound of wax, resin and other ingredients, while in a fluid condition, by means of a warm plaster-iron or spatula, a process which reads simply enough in abstract, but which the student will find is not so easy in practice.

What Is the Best Excipient for Nitrate of Silver Pills.

BY W. H. WEARN, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Nitrate of silver being incompatible with all organic substances cannot be made into pill mass with the usual excipients. Considering this fact, various pharmaceutical authors have prescribed powdered gum acacia and water sufficient quantity to form pill mass, notably: Wood, Bache & Remington in their Dispensatory. Also its companion mica panis.

The difficulties accompanying their use has produced this query quite a number of times.

I have found in my experience that powdered gum acacia as a base triturated dry with the nitrate of silver, adding sufficient quantity of glucose to form mass, produces a mass that is perfect, of a beautiful cream white color, having a decided tenacity.

When made into pills they retain their shape and do not harden.

The Treatment of Trismus Neonatorum with Sulphonal.

The *Journal de Medecine de Paris* for June 21st refers briefly to a case originally reported by J. Berenyi in the *Therapeutische Monatshefte*. An infant 8 days' old had suffered from trismus for three days. It had five attacks in five hours. Berenyi prescribed sulphonal by the mouth and by the rectum, in doses of three grains. The attacks diminished in intensity and frequency immediately after the institution of the treatment. Recovery was complete in six days. During this period the child had taken, in all, a hundred and fifty grains of sulphonal without the occurrence of somnolence or any other unpleasant secondary symptoms.

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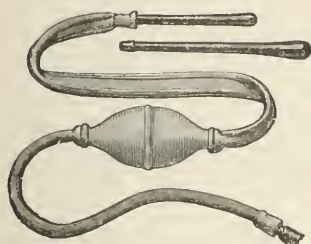
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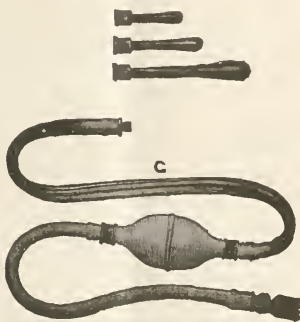
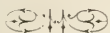
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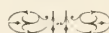
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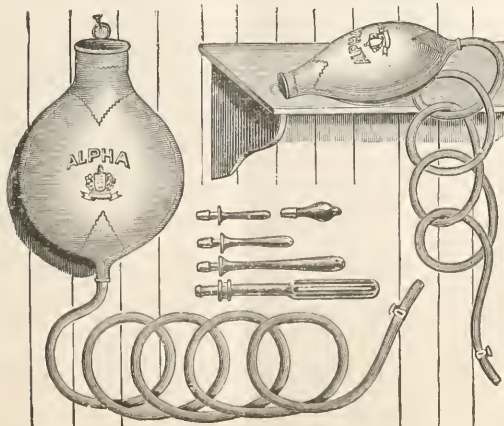


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The following are the examination papers which were given at the last Junior Examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy held December, 1891:

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

Examiner—A. Y. Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M.
Time—3 hours.

1. Explain the following equation:
 $3\text{Cu} + 8\text{HNO}_3 = 3\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
2. Write equations to show the action of
(a) Zinc on Hydrochloric Acid.
(b) Potassium Hydrate on Ammonium Chloride.
(c) Dilute Nitric Acid on Phosphorus.
(d) Chlorine passed through a solution of Sodium Hydrate.
3. Complete the following equations —
(a) $\text{NaCl} + \text{MnO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 =$
(b) $\text{BaO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 =$
(c) $\text{BaO}_2 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} =$
(d) $\text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{O} =$
(e) $\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3 + \text{HCl} =$
(f) $\text{KClO}_3 + \text{heat} =$
4. Give the discovery, occurrence, preparation and properties, uses and tests of Chlorine. Compare its properties with those of the other members of the Hallogen Group.
5. Describe the preparation and properties of Nitric Acid. Give also the sources and tests for its impurities, and method of purifying.

How much Chili Saltpetre will it require to make 1000 grammes of Dilute Nitric Acid. (17.44.)

6. Describe the method of preparing Hydrogen Sulphide, and explain what is formed when the gas is passed through—
(1) A solution of Chlorine.
(2) " Iodine.
(3) " Bromine.
(4) " Lead Acetate.
(5) " Ammonia.
(6) A vessel containing sulphurous anhydride.
7. How would you test for the presence of the following in water: (1) hardness; (2) chlorides; (3) sulphates; (4) ammonia; (5) albuminoid ammonia; (6) organic matter.
8. (a) What are the sources, preparations and uses of phosphorus? (b) How much phosphorus could be obtained from 100 lbs. of calcium phosphate $\text{Ca}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$ —
9. 200 litres of oxygen are collected at 15° and 760_{m.m.} what will it occupy at the normal temperature and pressure?
10. How much Sodium Chloride will it require to make 20 lbs. of Hydrochloric Acid (B.P.)
11. Draw a diagram illustrating the principle of (1) an air pump; (2) a force pump.

THEORETICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner—Prof. Chas. F. Heebner, Ph.G.

1. Define a Pharmacopœia.
2. State the meaning of each of the following terms: (a) official, (b) officinal, (c) galenical, (d) magistral.
3. Define (a) weight, (b) What are weights? (c) What is the weight of one Imperial fluid ounce distilled water in grains, (d) grains.
4. (a) How many minims are contained in one Imp. fluid ounce distilled water? (b) How many c.m.³? What is the weight of each of the following volumes of distilled water: (c) One Imp. gallon, (d) one Wine minim, (e) one Imp. minim.
5. A solution of alum is required of which each fluid drachm shall contain one decigram of the salt: state number of grains necessary to make $2\frac{1}{2}$ wine pints. What quantity of alum will one pint of the solution contain?
6. Metric system: Mention the units of: (a) Linear measure, (b) weight, (c) capacity; and give the derivation of each, (d) also the equivalents for each in the official system: (e) give equivalent for one Eng. inch, (f) for one and a fourth grains, (g) one kilo.
7. Define (a) simple solution, and (b) chemical solution, stating phenomena accompanying each of these processes, together with official examples of each.
8. Distinguish between saturated and supersaturated solutions.
9. (a) Define sublimation; (b) mention two forms of products that may be obtained, giving conditions involved and examples of each.
10. Add together and reduce the result to Troy ounces: $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilos, 24 grams, 18 centigrams, 40 dekagrams, 302 milligrams, 23 hectograms, and 386 decigrams.
11. One cubic inch of gold weighs 4883.35 grains; what is its specific gravity.
12. Explain fully the method for determining the sp. gr. of a solid soluble in water.
13. State the official specific gravity of each of the following: (a) rectified spirits, (b) proof spirit, (c) glycerin, (d) pure ether, (e) liq. ammonia, (f) Hydrochloric acid.
14. What will one litre of sulphuric acid weigh?
15. (a) Define calcination, and mention official examples. (b) What pharm. process is made use of in preparing ointments and plasters?
16. Having several lots of powdered jalap on hand, containing respectively 7, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and 15% of resin; a mixture is required to represent 16 grams of 12%. How much of each must be used?
17. Define (a) Comminution; (b) What is meant by the term "No. 50 powder?" (c) what is a "dusted powder,

(d) impalpable powder, (e) give two examples of pulverization by intervention.

18. Define (a) Lavigation, (b) Elutriation, (c) Trochiscation, (d) Mention an official chemical in the preparation of which each of these processes is represented.
10. (a) What size of bottle will 10 av. ozs. of glycerin fill? (b) Explain specific volume and its determination.

LATIN PRESCRIPTIONS, &c.

Examiner—J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B., M.D., C.M. *Time Allowed*—3 hours.

I. LATIN:—

1. Expand these abbreviations to full Latin, and translate:—*Sesunc.*, *si n. val.*, *semih.*, *sesquih.*, *part. vic.*, *o. m.*, *mod.*, *praesc.*, *quor.*, *ejusd.*, *coch. parv.*
2. Write these directions with no abbreviations, and translate:—(a) *Sum. cochl. ij magn. quartis horis ad effectum, phiala prius bene agitata.* (b) *Hujus capiat drj hora 7 ma matut., et circiter horam decimam drij si op sit.* (c) *Quod cochleat. sumat, dolore urg.* (d) *M. et in iij vel iv dos. divide, quartum j sumat, omni bihorio.* (e) *Ft. mist. ejus sumat coch. j. mod. om. quadr. hor.*

II. POSOLOGY:—

1. Fill in the amount of each ingredient necessary to dispense in this prescription for a child of 8 years of age:—

R Morph. sulph.
Vin. ipecac.
Ammon. chloridi.
Syr. scillae.
Syr. tolut.
Aq. ad ozs. 4. M.

2. Give maximum dose of each of these remedies:—*Tr. Calumbe*, *Tr. Aconiti*, *Tr. Ferri Mur.*, *Tr. Catechu*, *Tr. Nucis Vom.*, *Tr. Opii*, *Syr. Ferri Phosphatis*, *Sp. Etheris Nitrosi*, *Sp. Ammon. Aromat.*, *Pulv. Cretae Aromat.*, *Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co.*, *Ol. Morrhuæ*, *Ol. Anisi*, *Liq. Arsenici Hydrochlor.*, *Liq. Calcis*, *Extr. Filicis Liq.*, *Extr. Cascarae Sagr. Fl.*, *Extr. Taraxaci*, *Extr. Hyoscyami*, *Extr. Nucis vom.*

III. THERAPEUTICS, ETC.:—

1. *The Blood*.—Describe briefly (a) its structure; (b) its circulation; (c) its functions.
2. A 3 grain dose of Ammon. Carb. is given in an expectorant mixture. Follow it from the time that it is swallowed till it again leaves the body.
3. Define the following classes of remedies, and give two examples of each:—*Sialagogues*, *Hidrotics*, *Carminatives*, *Ecolics*, *Styptics*.
4. Distinguish clearly between the following, and give an example of each:—*Vesicants* and *Pustulants*, *Rube-*

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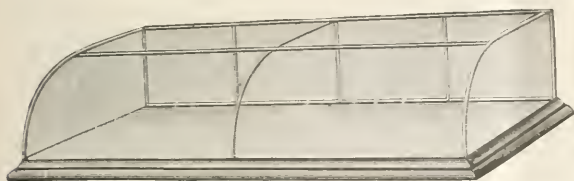
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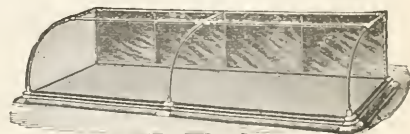
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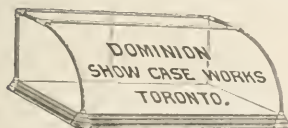
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ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Graham Chambers, B.A., M.B. Students are expected to explain the method of their work :

1. Determine the Acid in the substance marked (A).
 2. Determine the Acid in the solution (B).
 3. Determine the Acid present in (C).
 4. The following solution of Potassium Iodide is said to contain Potassium Bromide and Potassium Iodate. Test it.
 5. Blow a bulb and bend the tube at right angles two inches from the bulb.
- N.B.—Neatness of work and cleanliness of the desk and apparatus will be counted as important factors.

BOTANY.

Examiner—A. Y. Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M. Time—Three hours.

1. Describe fully the parts of a vegetable cell. What are spiral vessels and sieve tubes?
2. Show by diagram the difference between an endogenous and exogenous stem.
3. Draw diagrams showing the structure of the cross-section of a leaf.
4. Explain what is meant by venation and the use that can be made of it in classifying plants.
5. How do subterranean stems differ from roots; name and describe the different forms of underground stems; to which (if any) of these do the following belong—onion, sweet potato, potato, Indian turnip, turnip.
6. Explain the following—parasite, pileorhiza, helicoid dichotomy, imbricate aestivation, definite inflorescence.
7. Name the parts of a flower; what reasons have we for saying that the parts of a flower are morphologically the same as leaves, but physiologically different.
8. Explain the terms raceme, umbel, pappus, cyme, peduncle, involucre, bract, glume, spathe, acaulescent.

- 9.
 - 10.
 - 11.
 - 12.
- Practical

PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY.

Examiner—Prof. C. F. Heebner, Ph. G. 1. Construct the apparatus required in the verification of your thermometer, as to the degree indicating the boiling point of water.

Begin the operation, and allow it to proceed until the apparatus has been inspected.

(Carefully observe all the precautions and instructions heretofore given you.)

2. Determine the specific gravity of the powder handed you, and submit a report of the same, in accordance with the subjoined synopsis.

PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY.

Student's name..... Desk No..... Date.....
Number of powder..... Weight used.....
Weight of equal volume of water.....
Sp. Gravity of powder.....

N.B.—Neatness of work, the order of arrangement and the cleanliness of working desk and outfit, will enter as important factors in your rating.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

The regular quarterly meeting of the board of preliminary examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy on Thursday, Jan. 7th, when 28 candidates presented themselves for examination for entrance to the study of pharmacy. Of these only two passed upon all subjects, and seven failed in one subject. The names of the former are Archie Gauvin and H. A. Longtin. The names of the latter are Allen D. Doils, F. Rainville, R. Beaudry, B. W. Evans, P. C. Anderson, L'Hereau, and John Wood. These latter gentlemen will be required to come up again in April for examination on the subject in which they have failed. Mr. Joseph Goulette and J. G. Laporte, who failed at last examination in one subject passed that subject successfully, and are entitled to their certificate. The remainder of the candidates were referred back for further study, and will not be allowed to occupy a position in a drug store until they have passed their preliminary examination.

The following gentlemen passed their preliminary examination in Quebec the same day as above, viz.: E. Jolicœur and Joseph Routhier.

The following are the questions submitted at the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for the written preliminary examination held at Montreal on January 7th, 1892:

FRENCH FOR ENGLISH CANDIDATES.

Translate into French—

If you are to build a new house, be sure to take pains about ventilating and draining the cellar, for it positively is the most profitable way you can spend the amount it will cost you.

Translate into English—

Parceque cela vous coutera bien peu si vous y voyez pendant que votre maison est en construction : puis vous aurez toujours une cave seche avec de l'air pur autant que la ventilation sera bonne.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1—Reduce to its lowest terms, $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{9}{10}, \frac{7}{11}$.
- 2—Reduce into decimals, $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{6}$.
- 3—Give result with problem of the following operations— $1234 \times 3 + 2.53 \times 3 + 4 - 7.236 + 7.25 \div 4.5$.

- 4—What will be the interest at $6\frac{3}{4}\%$ on \$12437.53 for 2 years, 3 months and 3 days (30 days to a month.)

- 5—What will be the proceeds of a note of \$1400.00 at 4 months and 3 days, discounted at 7% per annum.

GRAMMAR.

- 1—What is a diphthong? What is a word of one syllable called?

- 2—What is a pronoun, and what a verb? Explain the difference between a preposition and a conjunction.

- 3—When is the article *a* used and when *an*? Give feminine of the following words: *Duke, Governor, Executor, Hero, Benefactor, Sultan, Gander, Earl and Bachelor*. Substantives have how many cases, and give examples?

- 4—Adjectives have how many degrees of comparison. Compare the following: Little, Much, Bad, Good. Give possessive and objective cases of I and He. Give the Pres. Indic. Passive of verb *to rule*, also, Pres. Potential of verb *to be*.

- 5—Parse the following: He has sold his stock and moved into a new store.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1—(a) Give the capital cities of England, Ireland, Scotland and France. (b) The rivers on which they are situated. (c) The parts of the countries they are in.

- 2—Where are the Bay of Fundy, Bay of Chaleur, and James' Bay.

- 3—(a) Name some of the principal rivers of the Province of Quebec. (b) Where are the sources and mouths of the same.

- 4—In what Provinces are New Westminster, Brandon, Sault Ste. Marie, St. John, Antigonish and Sydney.

- 5—Name three of the mountain ranges in the Eastern (United) States.

LATIN.

- 1—Translate—

Post ejus mortem nihilo minus Helvetii id, quod constituerant, facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrantur, oppida sua omnia numero ad duodecim, vicus ad quadragentos, reliqua privata aedificia incendant : frumentum omne, praepter quod secum portaturi erant comburant ; ut domum reditionis spe sublata, paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda, essent : trium mensium molita cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent.

- 2—Give person, number, tense, voice and mood of exeant, incendant, efferre.

- 3—Write principal parts of facio, conor, comburo, tollo.

- 4—Write in full oppidum, finis, vicus.

HISTORY.

- 1—When and by whom was America discovered? By whom was the expedition fitted out, and where was the first landing made?

- 2—Name the best Saxon king? What was Magna Charta, and by whom signed?

- 3—Name three important events in the reign of Edward III., including two great battles. What young Frenchwoman was



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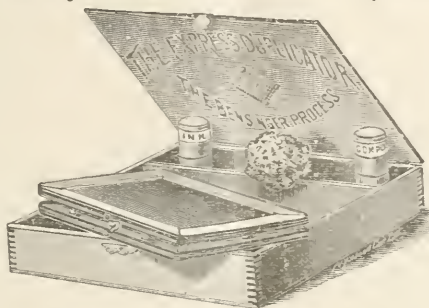
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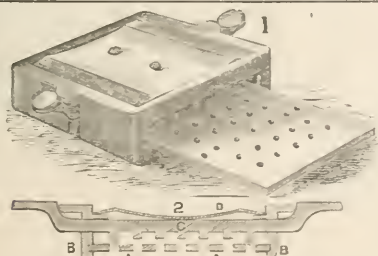
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instrumental in raising the siege of Orleans? What English monarch had the longest reign?

4—What were the "Wars of the Roses"? In whose time was England declared a commonwealth? During the reign of what English king did the American war break out, which ended in the separation of the United States from England?

5—To what line of kings did William the Conqueror belong? What Frenchman explored the Gulf and River St. Lawrence in 1534 and 1535, and gave them their names? Who was the founder of the Province of Quebec.

The Physician as a Dispenser.

Usually it is desirable to learn well the particular vocation for which one is trained, and the greatest success is likely to come to those who faithfully carry out this plan. There are a few people who succeed in more than one line of business interests, but they are rare. The physician of the past had not the opportunities of study possessed by the student of to-day, and the mistakes of practice of the days gone by are made fewer by the better teaching of the professors of our time. The complaint now is that there is too much placed before the student that is considered necessary for him to study. The natural conclusion is that the time of study should be increased, and the several schools of medicine have come to this decision and have acted wisely in lengthening their course of teaching.

Among the branches that both medical students, and which usually receive less of their attention than some that appeal more strongly to them, are materia medica, chemistry, and pharmacy. When it comes to anatomy, physiology, surgery, they are apparently more attentive and studious, and it is believed that the examinations of medical students show a much better proficiency in the latter three than in the former. The study of materia medica seems to the student to be an uninviting task, and we fear that in many if not most of the schools it is belittled by the manner of its presentation, which does not increase the desire of the student to conquer it.

Chemistry is more popular, but to the average medical student it is perplexing and difficult, though he may acknowledge that it is interesting because of its relation to sanitation and the many facts that the physician should know. Of pharmacy he knows little or nothing, as about all the information that the average medical college affords is what the professor or instructor in materia medica gives in the way of oral statistics that such a drug is administered in the form of a tincture, a fluid extract, or in powder, or that certain chemicals are given in solution, in certain combinations, or may be given in pillular form, &c. Very few colleges give more than oral demonstration of these facts, and still less pro-

vide any practical laboratory work in the former, while the latter is practically ignored altogether. The lack of interest in these three branches was never more palpably shown than at the last convention of the American Medical Association at Washington, when the section of materia medica and pharmacy at its several sessions was not attended by a dozen members out of the thousand or more who were present.

In view of these facts we cannot but deprecate the idea that the physician of to-day is prepared to be an intelligent and proper dispenser of medicine, even of the majority of his own prescriptions. The exceptions to this are those who may have taken up medicine after having taken pharmacy as a separate and preliminary course, or who have taken careful and special instruction in this coincident with their medical studies. It may be said that to-day the physician has had better opportunities for dispensing because the manufacturer places in his hands the methods of dosing the patients ready made. This is true, but it is either the physician or the manufacturer who is treating the patient. If it is the manufacturer, then the physician is secondary, and may in many instances be ignored, and he frequently finds this to be the case through this very method he has used.

We are led to these remarks by the recent appearance in one of the medical journals of an editorial in which the reasons are advanced why the physician should dispense his own medicine. The various claims made are "convenience and the avoidance of trouble." "This may be true in some instances, and to carry out the plan he proposes the physician lapses into the position of a merchant dependent on the manufacturer, and must necessarily depend upon a small line of remedies, and suit the case to the remedy, not the remedy to the case. This may be less trouble to the physician, but the patient has the right to expect that his interests are the ones to be consulted.

"It saves the patient trouble and money." That is, it may save trouble, but not always money. The physician who supplies medicines is not usually the one who does it for philanthropy alone. "Some find it hard to pay for simple advice." This is doubtless true in some instances, but is not this the very object of consulting the physician, his advice? If it were not for the desire to secure what the patient believes good advice, the doctors would soon be gone. There are times when in emergency cases the prompt administration of remedies saves valuable time, and to the country practitioner it is a necessity that some leading remedies should be carried by him, but this is the case to but a limited extent in cities. The accidents of prescription writing are the best claim made, for all pharmacists know by experience how frequent they are, and the same absentmindedness would just as likely lead to the physician's wrong selection of his own remedies were he to dispense them.

The evils of hospital dispensing we have pointed out on previous occasions, but this is the outcome largely of the efforts of physicians who are identified with such institutions. Drug store doctoring is the outgrowth in poor neighborhoods usually of the efforts of the medical man to secure practice. Any advice which goes to the extent of suggesting medicine should be the province of the physician—but there are many instances where the druggist can properly advise for or against the use of medicines the customer asks for.

The physician is not usually the man who is qualified as a dispenser, but while there may be emergencies in which it is proper and necessary, the physician will have more the respect and confidence of the patient if he confines his duties to his usual routine, giving more cure and study to the cure of disease and the amelioration of suffering, and having the acquaintance and confidence of pharmacists who are competent and proper dispensers of medicines to whom he can refer his clientele. *Phar. Record.*

Ready Money.

The great firm of Baring Bros., one of the oldest and wealthiest banking firms in the world, got into trouble because they had too many securities, and not enough cash, and this is likely to happen in every business having too many accounts and less ready money.

A merchant's book debts might be the most reliable in the world, but they are not negotiable to pay a bill or take up a note, and it is a fact that there are occasions, when cash and cash only, will do the talking.

If it is necessary to do business on a credit basis (and it would seem impossible to do otherwise) there can be placed a limitation to the amount of credit given, but to go on increasing bills, and take as consolation the belief that the account is solid, and will some day yield a return, savors too much of that blind faith in humanity, which will not look on the dark side, and is uninfluenced by the gathering clouds.

Cash in hand is always reliable. You can do more with even a little ready money, than a whole ledger full of accounts be they "as good as gold," and merchants, shrewd business men though they are, if they have permitted their capital to become locked up in securities, either of stocks or bonds, or have allowed their customers' accounts to encroach upon their banking resources, are spend-thrifts, not in the sense that they have thrown their money away, but in that they have put from them the ready money which should be at their command at all times. In times of stringency and panic, it is the man who has the money who is master of the situation.

MALE FERN.—The belief that filicic acid is the active principle of male fern, is again attacked by L. Reuter, who advocates an entire revision of the subject.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising St. Jacobs Oil have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT.

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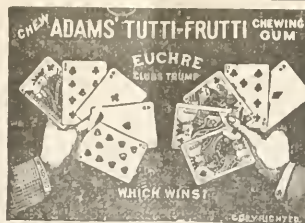
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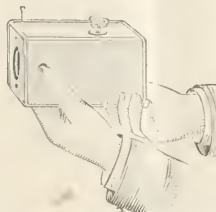
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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JANUARY 15TH, 1892.

1891.

The drug market of 1891 has been on the whole free from anything of a startling nature, either in prices or abnormal demand. One of its peculiar features has been the unprecedently low price of quinine, which has never in the twelve months been quoted higher than forty-five cents and has been as low as twenty-five. During February, owing to a breaking up of a combination, chloral hydrate dropped to a price never before seen and has been steady at the low price ever since. It is many years if ever that carbolic acid has been as low as it has been known in 1891. Oil of lemon early in the year was high, and during the summer showed signs of going still higher, but in the fall one of those sudden drops peculiar to the drug business occurred, and at present it is at a low average price. Morphine and opium have been steady at low prices. Pot. iodide has averaged about \$3.50 all year. Bromide on the contrary, owing to a break in the bromine combination, has been lower than ever before; rumors of a renewal of the combination are continually in the air, and lately have been of a more positive character. Silver nitrate has maintained a high average price. Fluctuations have been frequent, but not very great. Ipecac root and cubeb berries have been at very high prices. Ergot has been at a normal price until the fall when an advance of about 50 per cent. took place. Even at present advance it is considered good value. Alcohol early in the summer was advanced some forty cents a gallon owing to a new excise duty. This is the most unpalatable advance of the year for the retail druggists, as it is considered by them a direct tax, and it is difficult for anyone acquainted with the drug business to see it in any other light.

Business as a rule has been satisfactory, and the daily routine has been broken by the continual advent of new drugs and new patent medicines, until one is almost bewildered. The cutting started late in the year by houses outside the trade, followed by some inside the trade, looks ominous for the future, but the solid combination shown by both wholesale and retail dealers will be a strong factor in retarding others from taking the step.

The past year has not been as productive of new remedies as was the previous one, nevertheless some drugs and chemical products have been brought to the fore, which, although all of them may not be entirely new to the profession, yet, some of them at least are worthy of being placed in the category of useful additions to our pharmaceutical knowledge. Several iodoform substitutes have been named, viz.: Euphron, dermatol, or subgallate of bismuth, salicylamide and apyponin: a new

boric acid compound formed by boiling together equal parts by weight of boric acid, borax and water, is recommended in the treatment of ulcers and old sores, it is more soluble in water than boric acid; pental, a new anæsthetic; thlamin, which is a sulphurated lanolin, is a new substitute for balsam of peru; tonginol, a substitute for musk; dithiosalicylate of sodium, a powerful antiseptic; cantharidinate of sodium, which was brought into notice last year as a remedy for tuberculosis, has not found much favor. Merck has brought into some prominence several alkaloidal and other preparations, which may in time be useful, amongst others sabadine and sabadinine, both from sabadella seeds, and pseudoeconidine, a new crystalline base from conium fruit. A new crystalline alkaloid has also been discovered from plants of laurina, which M. Goeshoff has called laurotetanine which has therapeutical action somewhat similar to strychnine.

In Pharmaceutical legislation we have to chronicle the passing of a Pharmacy Act by the Legislature of British Columbia and the organization of a Pharmaceutical Society under the provisions of the Act, thus completing the provincial organizations of the Dominion. The election of a new Council for the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held in July and resulted in the re-election of most of the former members. The new teaching staff of this College began their labors with the fall session, with a class exceeding in numbers that of any previous year.

It now remains for the pharmacists of the Dominion to set on foot a scheme which will result in the formation of a "Canadian Pharmaceutical Association," not bounded by any provincial lines or charters, but with a uniform standard of qualification and the privilege of carrying on business in any portion of the Dominion.

Caution Your Customer.

Many of the new remedies which have come into use during the past year or two have been brought into general notice by the secular press, and their therapeutic claims set forth in such a way that the public have come to consider them as ordinary household remedies, which may be used according to their own discretion, or in the manner described by those papers. This is very much to be regretted in many cases, and the numerous deaths which have occurred through the improper use of these remedial agents has shewn how careful the untutored public should be in handling them. Pharmacists should consider it as a part of their duty when selling preparations such as antipyrine, cocaine, or any chemical product which should only be used when prescribed by the physician, to ascertain from the purchaser whether he or she has any knowledge of their dose, use, and peculiar action on different individuals. Such cautions would not only serve to make them more

careful in the use of the drug, but also show the interest taken by the pharmacist in the well-being of his patron.

The Relations Between the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The following correspondence was received too late for insertion in our last month's issue. We regret that several wholesale houses have not yet availed themselves of this opportunity of presenting to the retail trade their ideas in regard to this vexed question of "cutting," and thus showing a determined opposition to an abuse which threatens seriously the trade of the retailer. Whether their withholding their opinions and declarations in the matter is through a fear of giving too much prominence to the subject we cannot say, but if so, we must express the opinion that they are not acting wisely, as such silence may not only be misconstrued but may prove a serious drawback in presenting that solid front which the wholesaler should display at such a time. The first letter is from

ALLAN & CO.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your favor re cutting would say that we have confined our sales to the drug trade in the past and will pursue that course in the future. We think the means now being made use of by the Drug Association here will be very successful, provided that unanimity be maintained among the members.

Yours truly,

ALLAN & CO.

NORTHOPE & LYMAN CO.

Toronto, Dec. 14, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Your favor is received enquiring as to the course we are taking in reference to protecting the retail druggists in the sale of patent medicines, and in reply:

We believe the patent medicine trade should be in the hands of the druggists in all places where there is an established druggist, and in the past we have confined our trade as much as possible in such places to the druggists. The exception has been in places where there are general store-keepers who have been our customers for years before the drug stores opened, and are not willing to hand the trade over to the druggist. We try to have them put the business in its legitimate channel but are not always successful.

We never sold any goods to T. Eaton & Co. and do not intend to, or to any other firm doing a similar business.

We are in full sympathy with the retail druggists' association of Toronto in their endeavor to maintain prices and keep patent medicines out of the hands of department stores, and if the members are true to the association we believe they will be successful.

Yours truly,

J. H. McKINNON, Secretary.

"A CLEEK in a Windsor grocery sold saltpetre in mistake for Epsom salts, and a Mrs. Whitely who used it narrowly escaped poisoning." *Canadian Grocer*. This is a sample of what we may expect when the "mushin stores" are in full swing. Ignorance and criminal negligence go hand in hand.

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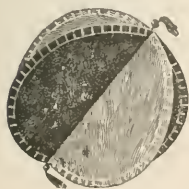
MAGIC PURSE

—OR THE—

Wonderful = Tobacco = Pouch.

Magic - Purse

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Pharmaceutical Education.

Improvement in the position of any section of human society is invariably preceded by an advanced development in the individuals constituting that section. This development, though varying in its direction, is summed up in the word education taken in its widest sense. The general advance in the position of pharmacists during the past half century bears out this statement, being distinctly due to the leavening influence of a few well-educated men upon the mass of their fellows who were stimulated to elevate themselves individually, and so deserve better things as a body.

The tale has been often told and retold, and it is referred to here simply to illustrate the fact, which is too frequently overlooked, that individual self-improvement must precede general advantage in the domain of pharmacy as elsewhere. Every real substantial advantage must be purchased by continual striving and persevering labor. The price, too, must always be paid in advance. We suppose no one nowadays will be found to deny that the labors of Jacob Bell and his associates were fraught with great and lasting advantage to the Pharmaceutical Society. At the same time it is equally certain that had these leaders not been thoroughly well fitted for their posts their labors would have been in vain. They had specially trained themselves for the vocation they elected to follow, and their commercial prosperity, professional status, and high social position, were essentially due to the fact that they were, in the best sense of the term, men of education. Again, unless those to whom they appealed had decided to follow in their footsteps to the best of their ability, British pharmacists would not to-day occupy their present position. They and their successors must strive to emulate the labors of their predecessors if they would improve or even maintain that position.

All education should be fitted to the requirements of the students and, in the case of the pharmacist, this implies that he should be so taught as to be efficient in all pertaining to the production, preparation and distribution of medicines. This efficiency depends on the application of methods adapted to the respective natures of the great variety of drugs in the modern materia medica, and the conception of right methods demands an intimate acquaintance with their physical, chemical, and, in some cases, vital properties. An extensive scientific knowledge is required to understand and control the various phenomena exhibited during production: a logical application of principles is necessary to prepare drugs aright; and much skill in technical minutiae, combined with an intimate acquaintance with men and things, is essential for successful distribution.

Though both physical and biological science are laid under tribute by pharmacists, chemistry is and must be pre-em-

inent in their curriculum. It is called upon to explain, in some degree, almost every operation in the daily round of the pharmacy. The tyro cannot study it too much or too practically. When he has worked through the syllabus set before him, and seeks advice regarding his after studies, it will certainly repay him best to do more chemistry. It may be feared that the other physical sciences are apt to be regarded as ornamental, the reason being that they are not sufficiently applied by students. It is quite conceivable that improved forms of pharmaceutical apparatus and simplified methods of working might result from the more frequent application of physical data. Botany, which should rank next to chemistry in importance, is likewise often regarded as an unnecessary evil. But it is as impossible to study the vegetable materia medica efficiently without a practical knowledge of plants and their organs, as it is to understand the properties of salts and acids without an acquaintance with the laws of chemistry. The one is as needful as the other in the equipment of the fully educated pharmacist. Doubtless in many instances there have been attempts to study botany without the aid of plants, and perhaps sufficient emphasis has not been laid upon the fact that each vegetable drug represents some particular part of a plant. The new regulations of the examining boards should go far to remedy this state of affairs, by requiring candidates to show a more practical acquaintance with their work, and by allowing sufficient time to test this fully. It is only by a more complete knowledge that students are enabled to estimate properly the respective values of the various subjects in which they are expected to be more or less proficient. A subject may be studied for the sake of the discipline it imparts, rather than to add to one's study of knowledge; but it cannot with reason be said that anything not strictly essential is included in the pharmaceutical curriculum. It is by going beyond this; by continually adding to his store of knowledge; by unceasingly striving to improve his education on every one of its manifold sides, that the pharmacist of to-day may hope to continue the good work begun fifty years ago.—*Pharm. Journal*.

Incompatibilities in Prescriptions

BY E. R. STUART.

Some time ago a prescription was sent to me from one of the Southern States by a former pupil. If the object of the author of this prescription was to crowd as many incompatibilities as possible into a short prescription, he has succeeded pretty well.

The reactions occurring when this prescription is compounded are simple, and should be understood by any student who has taken a college course in chemistry, but the prescription is an interesting one from the number of distinct incompatibilities it presents, there being about as

many as there are ingredients in the mixture. It is as follows:

Tinctura ferri chloridi.....	1½ dr.
Sodii hyposulphitis	1½ dr.
Potassii chloratis	3 dr.
Quinine sulphatis.....	15 gr.
Aque	2 oz.

The original dispenser mixed the several articles in the order in which they are written above, save the water, a portion of which was used to dissolve the sodium thiosulphate. If the several reactions which occur in this case are noted, they will be found to be as follows: On adding the solution of the thiosulphate to the tincture of iron, the brown color of the latter is quickly changed to the pea green characteristic of ferrous compounds, and at the same time a slight milkiness due to the separation of sulphur occurs.

The ordinary tests for ferric iron show that all the ferric salt has been reduced to ferrous. At this point the mixture probably contains ferrous chloride, sodium sulphate, and sodium thiosulphate, the reaction being as follows: $2\text{FeCl}_3 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{FeCl}_2 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{HCl} + \text{S}_2$.

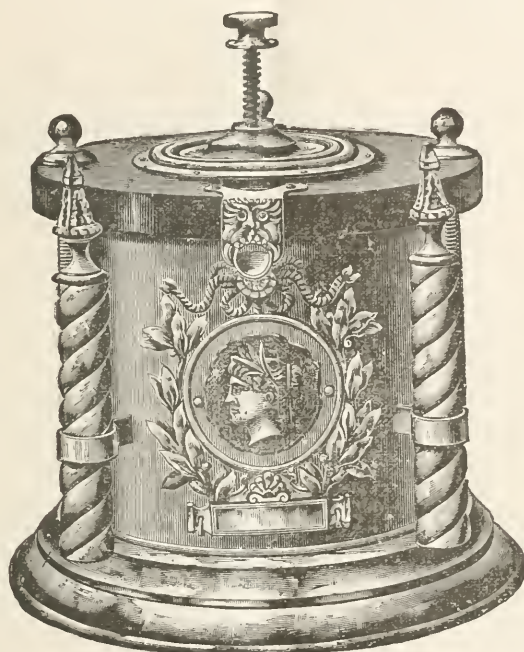
The hydrochloric acid set free is immediately decomposed by the thiosulphate with the evolution of SO_2 .

These two decompositions leave about 66 grains of sodium thiosulphate still undecomposed.

On adding the potassium chlorate (180 grains) this remaining quantity of thiosulphate is entirely decomposed, and the ferrous chloride again raised to ferric chloride. One molecule of potassium chlorate will give up enough oxygen to convert six molecules of ferrous chloride into ferric salt, and six molecules of free hydrochloric acid will be required to satisfy the increased valence of the ferric iron. Inasmuch as the acid set free by the reduction of the ferric chloride originally used was destroyed by the thiosulphate, at least one-third of the iron will be precipitated as oxide, as shown by the following equation: $6\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{KClO}_3 = 2\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{KCl}$, or more probably two-thirds of the iron will be precipitated as oxychloride, and one-third remain in solution as chloride. In either case the amount of potassium chlorate decomposed is the same, amounting to only 1½ grains, and leaving an abundant supply for the decomposition of the 66 grains of sodium thiosulphate which still remained, and which is promptly oxidized to sulphate as follows: $6\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{KClO}_3 = 6\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{KCl} + 3\text{S}_2$. Not quite 11 grains of potassium chlorate is required to decompose the above quantity of crystallized sodium thiosulphate, making a total loss of chlorate of about 12½ grains, and leaving a large excess for the next reaction, which occurs after the quinine is added, when, owing to the insolubility of the chlorate of this alkaloid, it exchanges its acid radical with the potassium chlorate, forming, of course, an equivalent quantity of potassium sulphate. This is especially noticeable if the quinine

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salt is dissolved before adding it to the mixture.

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Refining Camphor in Japan.

A very important change has recently taken place in the methods of preparing camphor for market. The principal source of supply is in southern Japan, and for many years it has been exported from there in the crude state only. Recently, and since the great advance in the price of the drug, caused by its consumption in the making of celluloid, plants for the refining of camphor have been set up in Japan. In April last complete machinery, including stills, engines and boilers, were manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pa., for Messrs. Gribble & Nash, and sent to Hiogo, Japan. The complete machinery weighed about fifty-five tons and cost \$75,000. Dr. A. G. Boyer, who had previously given much time and thought to devising improved methods of procuring the crude gum and refining it, went to Japan as the chemist in charge of the enterprise. Previous to setting up this plant near Hiogo, all camphor left Japan in a crude state, and was refined either in Europe or this country. This caused a great deal of waste from evaporation, and has prompted capitalists to do the refining where the drug is produced, and thus avoid the waste and loss which has heretofore attended its transportation. About the same time that this plant was sent to Japan, another one, purchased by native capital, was started. This shows how quickly the natives of Japan, adopt improved methods of trade and manufacture, rather than be outdone by foreign competitors.

The American refinery is composed of machinery made under the patents of W. F. Simes, of Philadelphia, and will be able to produce from fifty to seventy-five thousand pounds of refined camphor in a month.

The products are of two kinds. One is sublimed, and called flowers of camphor, which slightly resembles desiccated coconut, except that it is of a gummy nature. The other kind is pressed into cakes of varying shapes and sizes, but generally about the size of a cake of toilet soap. The flowers of camphor is prepared especially for use in the manufacture of celluloid.

Since the American refinery has got into successful operation, a company has been formed with capital of \$100,000 to prosecute the business.

Just what effect the new method of refining camphor will have upon the price of the article seems to be a matter of considerable uncertainty, the market value having fluctuated greatly at times, owing in part to the manipulation of speculators and also to reports of its use for making smokeless powder and for other purposes. It is now said that camphor has proved unsatisfactory in smokeless powder, because it evaporates after the powder is placed in the cartridge.

The methods of procuring the crude camphor in Japan are of a very primitive character, though sufficient quantities are always forthcoming to meet the demands of the trade.

As was shown in the *Scientific American* of June 6 last, camphor trees are being domesticated in this country, a large number of specimens having been distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. A gentleman who has spent a number of years in Japan, and is familiar with the procuring of camphor gum from the trees there, said recently that he saw no reason why camphor should not, in time, be produced here in paying quantities.—*Scientific American.*

The Preparation of Suppositories

Mr. D. S. Hetherington read a paper on the above subject at a meeting of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association on Nov. 19, of which we give an abstract below.

A large and varied assortment of suppositories were shown, including the glyco-gelatine suppository of the Pharmacopoeia, which the author said could not, according to the directions given, be made satisfactorily; part of the gelatine, however good the quality, being left undissolved.

Gelatine, not being soluble in cold water, but merely sucking up a part of it, it was necessary to warm the soaked gelatine in a water bath previous to adding the glycerine. Also a minute or two was too short a time: it required at least 5 to 10 minutes to soak. The manufacture of suppositories with a basis of glyco-gelatine should cause little difficulty to any one, providing no tannin or spirit were contained in the formula. Even then in the case of extracts there is usually a sufficient quantity of glycerine to redissolve any extract which might be thrown out of solution. The astringent extracts, as for example, ext. hamamelis, causes some little trouble, and might be quoted as an exception. Even after they are made they become quite wet with sweating, caused, as Mr. Hetherington said, by the alcohol nature of the glycerine being affected by the tannin in compound with tannic acid, as alcoholic precipitates an aqueous solution of gelatine by withdrawing the water, which causes the gelatine

to be thrown down. Cocoa butter, when heated and allowed to cool without stirring, and the melting point taken of samples, one from the top and the other from the bottom of the layer, it would be found to vary from two to four degrees. It followed that suppositories made with oil theobrom. must be very gently heated, or a uniform result would not be arrived at. Vegetable butter, although having a melting point of only 82° F., did not set so readily as cacao butter, and could not with advantage be substituted in the manufacture.

The mode of making uterine pencils, both with a basis of cacao butter and glyco-gelatine, was explained, was of hollow pessaries, which are coming into so general use among medical practitioners.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

British Manufacturers and the Chicago Exhibition.

The attitude with which British manufacturers generally regard the invitation to exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago is gradually becoming more definite. It is shown pretty significantly in the answers which have been sent by the leading Chambers of Commerce throughout the country the circular letter of the royal commissioners soliciting their co-operation. Though the London chamber has courteously accepted the suggestion to form a committee for exhibition purposes, it is an open secret that its individual members do not feel the slightest enthusiasm for the idea of exhibiting their goods. The *Chamber of Commerce Journal* now publishes sixteen replies from provincial chambers to the commissioners' letter. Five of the sixteen—viz., Belfast, Birmingham, Glasgow, Middleborough, and Wolverhampton—decline to accept the invitation; two, Edinburgh and Sunderland, accept it with an intimation that they do not anticipate that their efforts will produce much result; Leeds talks of considerable apathy and postpones its decision; Bradford also defers; and though the Bristol, Halifax, Keighley, Nottingham, Sheffield chambers agree to act as local agents or committees, it is evident from the tone of the letters that some of them, at any rate, do not think it will be of much use. Leeds and Bristol discuss the question whether exhibitors will be allowed to mark the price of their goods in such a manner as to show the extra cost occasioned by the American tariff.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

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Books and Magazines.

A portrait of Gounod, the celebrated French composer, forms the frontispiece of the January *Century*, and along with the portrait is a charming paper reminiscence of the early life of the musician. His experience as a student of music at Rome and his later acquaintance with Mendelssohn are delightfully narrated. This paper by Gounod is one of a musical series which will make *The Century* especially attractive to lovers of music during the coming year.

The first of the series on "The Jews in New York," by the Rev. Dr. Wheatley, is given with numerous illustrations, and there also appears a brief article on "The Jewish Question" in general, treated from a very lofty point of view by an anonymous writer who uses the signature "Josephus."

In the series of pictures by American artists a full-page reproduction of a painting entitled "Dolce Far Niente," by Will H. Low, is given. Mention also should be made of an illustrated article on "The Alligator Hunters of Louisiana."

In "The Topics of the Time" two editorials appear in the series on "Cheap Money" movements, one describing "Alabama's Thousand-Dollar-a-Day Blunder," and the other telling of the "Mississippi Crop-Moving Currency." Other articles in "Topics of the Time" and "Open Letters" are on "The Progressive Discovery of America," "Attacks upon Public Parks," "M. Gonnod and his Ideals" and "The Camp Morton Controversy."

The *Review of Reviews* for January contains the portraits of some fifty or sixty of the notabilities of the day. General Johnston and Governor Nicholls of Louisiana, Secretary Foster, Assistant Secretary Wharton, the late Dom Pedro, Fonseca of Brazil, Mr. Jackson the new Irish Secretary, Mr. Redmond the Parnellite leader, Mr. Flavin of Cork, Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, Prince George of Wales, five governors of Australian states, the late Lord Lytton, the late Rev. Oscar McCulloch, the late William B. Florence, Governor Alvin P. Hovey, Senator Plumb, Hon. S. B. Elkins, Mr. Gillam of *Judge* the Czar and Czarina of Russia, with various other Russian portraits; Mr. Elbridge Gerry of New York, Mr. Benj. Waugh of London, Mark Twain, Frederic Harrison, Thomas Nelson Page, the late Mr. Velhagen the distinguished German editor, and Lord Rosebery, the rising Liberal statesman of England, are among the people whose faces are presented in this number.

The Leading Articles of the Month, as condensed for the January number of the *Review of Reviews*, comprise the most important essays and discussions that have appeared in the leading periodicals of the world in the month of December.

THE NEW CANADIAN MONTHLY.—The announcement of the establishment of a

Canadian illustrated monthly magazine is a source of gratification to the very large class of readers who have been waiting to welcome just such a periodical from a Canadian publishing house. The Sabiston Litho. and Pub. Co., Montreal, have taken the decisive step, and the first issue of the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* will make its bow to the public during January. It will be a 64-page magazine, handsomely illustrated, and Canadian and patriotic in tone. The most gifted of Canadian authors will contribute to its pages, making it a most desirable family magazine for all Canadians especially. The subscription price, \$1.50, places it within the reach of all.

MR. HOWELLS' NEW WORK.—The announcement that Mr. Howells will leave *Harper's Magazine* to take editorial charge of the *Cosmopolitan*, on March 1st, calls attention to the process of building up the staff of a great magazine. Probably in no monthly has the evolution been so distinctly under the eyes of the public as in the case of the *Cosmopolitan*. The first step after its editorial control was assumed by Mr. John Brisben Walker, was to add to it Edward Everett Hale, who took charge of a department called "Social Problems," subjects concerning which the greatest number of people are thinking to-day. Some months later, a department was established called "The Review of Current Events." The next step in the history of the *Cosmopolitan* was the placing of the review of the intellectual movement of the month in the hands of Mr. Brander Matthews, who for some time has been recognized as one of the two or three ablest critics in the United States.

Finally came the acceptance of the editorship conjointly with Mr. Walker, by Mr. Wm. Dean Howells.

Owing to delay in the receipt of the corrected proofs, the article by Mr. Gladstone promised for the January number of the *North American Review* does not appear in that number, but there is no lack of fresh and interesting matter in the first issue of the new volume—the one hundred and fifty-fourth of this ancient and honorable periodical. Lady Henry Somerset has a word to say about the slums of London as contrasted with those of New York, in "The Darker Side." Fast railway travel is described by Theodore Voorhees, the general superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, under the title "Ninety Miles in Eighty-nine Minutes." Charles H. Cramp writes of "The First Cost of Ships" from the point of view of the practical shipbuilder. The Notes and Comments of this number will be found full and interesting.

AN EXCELLENT TRIO.—A trio of excellence is the *Daily Witness*, *Weekly Witness* and *Northern Messenger*, of Montreal. The first, as a daily from the commercial centre of Canada, should be read by every

business man; the *Weekly Witness*, as a useful and interesting family paper, is known throughout America and Great Britain, while the *Northern Messenger*, for the younger members of the family and for Sabbath Schools, is most desirable. The great success of these papers makes their circulation very large. Any two of them would add to the happiness and prosperity of any Canadian home. The price of the *Daily Witness* is \$3 a year, of the *Weekly Witness* \$1, and of the *Northern Messenger* 30 cents. Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal, are the publishers.

Marvelously rich in illustrations and text is the fiftieth anniversary number of the *American Agriculturist* for January. It contains no less than 143 illustrations engraved especially for it. Most of the leading authorities in American and foreign agriculture are among its contributors, including J. R. Dodge, the government statistician, President Berckmans of the American Pomological Society; T. V. Munson, the grape expert; Dr. Jenkins of the Connecticut Experimental Station; George A. Martin, the authority on horses and cattle; A. B. Allen, the founder of the magazine; Henry Stewart, L. S. Hardin, Midy Morgan, William Falconer, C. L. Allen, Prof. L. R. Taft, Prof. J. L. Budd, H. S. Babcock, P. H. Jacobs, Dr. B. D. Halsted, Dr. H. W. Wiley, Joseph Harris, George Ellwanger, Dr. C. V. Riley, Clarissa Potter, Jessie Benton Fremont and others. It gives a remarkable statistical epitome of the present situation of American agriculture and the figures to show its apparently brilliant future. A comprehensive statistical review of the cotton trade and crop for fifty years and of our live stock and principal cereal crops is also given. The list is given of all the live stock breeders' associations of the world that preserve a registry for recording pedigrees, which is as complete for Europe as for the United States, and is alone worth many times the 15 cents charged for a single copy, or \$1.50 per year.

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Tick & Vermin Destroyer.

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It effectually destroys Ticks, Lice, Worms or Grubs, to which sheep, horses and cattle are subject, and enables the animal to thrive.

It will be found far superior to other preparations used for the similar purpose.

The proprietors will guarantee perfect success when used according to directions, as will be found on each box.

It prevents scurf and scab, and renders the wool bright and clear.

It is put up in tin boxes, price 30 and 60 cents each. One small box is sufficient for twenty ordinary sized sheep. It only requires to be tried to prove itself all that it is claimed for it.

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Agents, Hamilton, Ont.



For Weak and Inflamed Eyes or Chronic Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Cornea, Etc., Weakness of Sight, from any cause.

AS A LIP SALVE it is unparalleled, and should be kept on ever Lady's Toilet and in Gentlemen's Pockets for immediate use. For Chapped Hands, Cold Sores, Pimples, or Roughness of the Skin, its healing and soothing powers are truly marvelous. For Piles it is worth its weight in gold.

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BOYS CAN MAKE MONEY FAST.—Any active boy can make plenty of money in his neighborhood by replating tableware and jewelry with one of the Magic Electric Plating Outfits. Those who have already secured one of these machines are making from \$20 to \$25 a week. The price of the plating outfit is \$10, but we have arranged to supply it to one boy only in each neighborhood free for a few hours' work, which can be done after school or on Saturday. No capital required. Any boy sending his address and referring to some merchant in his town as to honesty will receive full particulars by return mail. This is a permanent money making business for the right kind of a boy. Apply at once. Address Ladies' Pictorial Co., Toronto, Ont.

Commercial Travellers.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association held at Montreal, Mr. Fred Hughes was re-elected president; vice-president, R. C. Simpson; directors, Alf. Elliott, J. L. Gardiner, J. E. Wright, R. G. Stokes, and C. Gurd. There are now 2250 members on the rolls, an increase of 71 over last year. During the year 9 members died, and \$6,175 was paid for death claims. The total income for the year was \$37,721.64 and expenditure including insurance indemnity, \$11,841.62, leaving a gain of \$15,880.02 for the year, which was carried to capital account, which now reaches \$180,012.82. Satisfactory arrangements had been granted by the Windsor & Annapolis and Nova Scotia Central Railways giving uniform concessions with other lines. The amount paid for weekly indemnity for accidental injuries received had been in excess of last year. In this connection it was announced that a further reduction of \$3 per \$1,000 had been made by the London Guarantee & Accident Insurance Company to members of the association who might wish to carry additional accident insurance.

The following were elected officers of the Western Commercial Travellers' Association at their annual meeting at London, Ont.: President, R. C. Struthers; first vice-president, R. Tait; second vice-president, P. J. Conroy; directors, F. H. McGillivray, D. McKenzie, J. Burns, H. Line, J. Collander, Thos. Mortimer, J. E. Richards.

The Canadian Commercial Travellers' Association at the Toronto meeting elected officers as follows: For Toronto—Messrs. J. Kilgour, W. B. Dack, M. C. Ellis, J. Everett, H. Morrison, J. Orr, H. S. Stanbury, J. Haywood and J. A. Ross. For Hamilton—Messrs. J. Hooper, H. Beldinton, E. A. Dalby, W. E. L. Chance, W. C. Reid and J. H. Herring

spoiled ballots. Other officers elected at previous meetings were: President, John Burns; first vice-president, C. C. Vannorman; second vice-president, R. J. Orr; treasurer, R. H. Gray. The association has 3290 members, income \$40,175, on hand \$7,976.

The Drummer's Story.

Two drummers for new patent medicines dropped in on a druggist at the same time one day, and wanted him to take a lot of their stuff on sale. Of course, each medicine was warranted to cure anything, from headache to consumption, and they had written testimonials to back them up. One of them read off the following:

"Dear Sir,—Six months ago I had the misfortune to fall from the top of a five-story house, breaking most of the bones in my body and injuring myself internally in many distressing ways. I was under the care of distinguished physicians for some time, but got no relief until a friend sent me a bottle of your invaluable medicine. I felt better from the first day after taking it and within a fortnight was as good as new."

The drummer thought that letter printed in circulars would be a catching advertisement, and the apothecary agreed with him, saying that the bigger the yarn the more likely people would be to swallow it.

"Just what I think," said the other drummer, getting out his documents, "so just listen to this one; it's a daisy that leaves all the rest of the garden a howling wilderness. Get onto it now: 'Dear Sir,—I had the misfortune to be born without either lights or liver, and often experienced great discomfort from the lack of one or other of these useful organs. A sample bottle of your medicine was left at my house one day, and the first two or three doses made me feel like a new man. I went on taking it, and now I have a ten-pound liver—and electric lights.'"

The first drummer was so used up by this certificate that he went out of the business and joined the church.

Last Month's U. S. Patents.

The following comprise last month's patents and trade marks relating to medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, undertaking, and painting. Copy of any one 25 cents. Book on patents and trade marks free. Collamer & Co., attorneys and solicitors, Washington, D. C.

G. W. Archer, Rochester, N. Y., dental chair.

C. Cheswright, London, Eng., capsuling bottles.

W. J. Collinson, Hazleton, Pa., coffin lid and hinge.

N. Crank, Hill City, Kans., vapor bath.

P. A. Emanuel, Aiken, S. C., preparing aluminium sulphide.

R. H. Follenius, St. Louis, monument name plate.

E. P. Roberts, Cleveland, apparatus for directing proper administration of medicine.

W. R. Brown, Boston, intemperance cure. Carter Medicine Co., New York, pills.

I. L. Johnson, Thompson, Conn., malaria remedy.

Larrabee & Co., Le Roy, Minn., tonic.

L. Scott, Wichita, Kans., liniment.

Silver Fern Remedy Co., South Bend, Ind., remedy for female diseases.

J. T. Calvert, Spartanburg, S. C., dental engine.

L. T. Flodin, Omaha, truss.

P. De Wilde, Brussels, Belgium, making chlorine.

A. Herrmann, Höchst, Germany, blue dye.

W. H. Lawson, Detroit, coffin handle.

J. Massignon, Paris, manufacturer of chromates.

A. Sommer, Berkeley, Cal., removing hydrochloric acid from sulpho-chlorides.

A. Willoughby, Philadelphia, catamenial sack.

J. H. Dunn, Binghampton, remedy for fits.

G. F. Myers, Denver, cure for rheumatism.

National Drug Co., New Hampton, Iowa, liniment.

F. Paulsen & Co., N. Y., cod liver oil.

Vignes & Pepsin, New Orleans, remedy.

W. Whitaker, London, antiseptic bandage.

A. Gault, Medford, Minn., artificial limb.

S. E. Heineman, Detroit, capsule.

M. Hoffmann, Frankfurt, Germany, blue dye.

F. J. Peck and J. O. Outtersen, Dexter, N. Y., making solutions of bisulphites.

Chiles & Co., Chicago, toilet preparation.

L. Crocker, Boston, meat extract.

H. C. Lemke, Chicago, cure for cholera, etc.

T. J. Carrick, Baltimore, dental vulcanizer.

J. C. Chambers, Detroit, suspensory bandage.

W. Cline, Clayton, Ind., monument.

R. T. Crane, Chicago, device for detecting intestinal perforations.

F. Steinmetz, Milwaukee, abdominal supporter.

W. J. Stoop, Pittsburgh, cork cutter.

J. Barton, Washington, veterinary remedies.

A. L. Beck, Sharon, Pa., headache powders, etc.

M. L. Jewesson, Brooklyn, cure for piles.

F. E. Matthews, Stewart, O., tonic.

G. S. Pitcher, Nashville, liver remedy.

J. F. Reid and J. H. Ulrich, Decatur, Ill., (2) veterinary remedies.

M. L. Bosworth, Warren, R.I., dental mallet.

J. S. Chase, Cochran, Pa., surgical instrument.

M. R. Griswold, Hartford, forming dental plates.

F. E. Hansen, Minneapolis, rubber dam clamp.

A. D. Puffer, Medford, Mass., soda water fountain.

C. Rudolph, Offenbach, Germany, brown azo dye.

C. B. Paul, Whittemore, Iowa, bed-warming device.

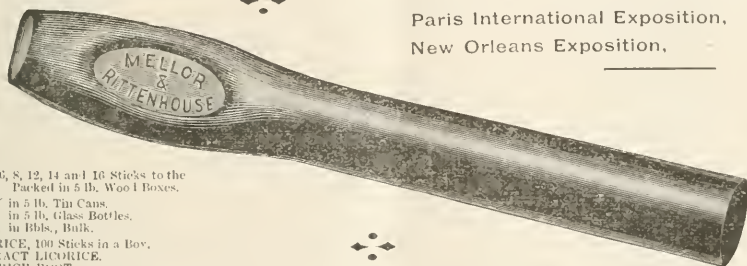
Piper, Doremus & Co., New York, bronze powder.

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Trial order sent postpaid free of charge

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To old customers we will send on application
 100 new puzzle cards. Write for some, they
 will interest and amuse your friends.

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 S. REED, Albion, Mich.

"Phenyo-Caffein is the best selling Headache Medicine
 I ever handled." SIMON WOLF, Fremont, Ohio.

"They are the greatest specific for sick headache I
 have found." FRANK SMITH, M. D., Millerton, Pa.

PHENYO-CAFFEIN Co., Worcester, Mass.



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 Bird Seed and Cattle-
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 Birds in health and
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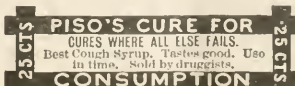
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Prescriptions and Prescribing.

Is the art of prescribing to be numbered among the lost arts? A correspondent, with some show of reason, would wish us to believe this question is to be answered in the affirmative. He gravely asserts that doctors study the advertisements of enterprising pharmacists more than their materia medica, and he fears that in the future patients will be as wise as their medical men if they take in the same literature. Doubtless the so-called elegant prescription, with its rigid adherence to the rules enforcing the presence of a basis, an adjuvant, a corrective, and a vehicle, is now rarely met with; and, although certain examining bodies still struggle to maintain the ancient Latin form of the prescription, yet little by little the Latin seems to be slipping away. The symbols remain, but abbreviations obviate difficulties with doubtful genitives and undeclinable substantives of recent invention, and the directions are, more often than not, written at full length in English. It is difficult to account for these tendencies. Perhaps they are the result of the importance at present attached to the study of the various branches of science, which leaves little room for the cultivation of the older proud boast of languages. Perhaps they are the almost unconscious expression of a feeling that in medicine the days of mystery have passed away. The prescription, with its mystic symbols, which merely indicated more or less unnecessary directions to the dispenser, although regarded with awe, is no longer felt to represent the acme of skill. Among certain classes of patients it retains its former potent sway, and continues to be interchanged among friends as a talisman; but the more enlightened sections of the public prefer to be treated as individuals, to whom special instructions of diet and mode of life mean almost as much practical benefit as the prescription. Moreover, in many instances they prefer to know what is being ordered, and although this knowledge may convey very little enlightenment, there may possibly be a certain satisfaction in finding two or three lines in the familiar vernacular. Consulting the wishes of patients, therefore, it would seem that it is scarcely worth the trouble to keep up a semblance of secrecy on paper. On the other hand, for those in the profession who can, but do not, write their prescriptions in Latin, the explanation may possibly be found in some unavowed lack of confidence in the subsequent translation of their directions. Many venerable jokes upon this subject have had their serious side and effect. While they have served as object lessons to young dispensers, they have equally caused a gradual disinclination on the part of the prescriber to run any facetious but undesirable risks. But apart from the way in which the directions are written, the component parts of the prescription fall under eager scrutiny. The small mystifications of Fowler's solution of soap pill, of spirit of Minder-

erns, or even of solution of trinitrin, cannot hold out against the inquiring spirit of the age. Patients have been known to go to the nearest free library to solve the problem. Perhaps one natural outcome of this is the "growing tendency," of which our correspondent complains, to prescribe secret and special nostrums. "When patients become aware that they have paid for a prescription of 'somebody's syrup' which they may have tried before or may have seen recommended in the daily papers, they are inclined to think the fee is wasted, and to lose faith in the doctor; while if they get relief from the patent compound, they tell all their neighbors how to do without the doctor." He further complains of the loss and inconvenience occasioned to the chemist by embodying in a prescription certain preparations to which the names of the makers are attached. In the modern nomenclature of diseases many proper names, undesirable, as we think, are linked to groups of symptoms, for the convenience of abbreviation or with the intention of conferring honor; but is their any justification for the extension of this principle to drugs? Is there any gain in selecting the tincture, syrup, or pill prepared by any particular firm? Our correspondent thinks not, and does not hesitate to employ a harsh term to those addicted to this practice. Still, there are two sides to every question. These preparations have frequently been most carefully made, with appliances whose cost can only be met by wholesale manufacturers. They are usually prepared with every conceivable precaution for insuring uniformity of strength, and when their efficacy has been repeatedly tested, it seems somewhat hard to accuse those who employ them of quackery. The term is only appropriate when such substances take the place of such a prescription, the prescriber being alike ignorant of their compositions and actions.—*Lancet*.

Manipulation of Pure Pepsin to Form a Neutral Solution Permanent and Clear.

BY W. H. WEARN, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Pepsin has been a product of continual study from its discovery to the present day both therapeutically and pharmacologically, coming to our hands first in the form of saccharated pepsin, which represented a very minute amount of pure pepsin, and the dose being very little more than the customary dose of the highest solvent pure pepsin of the present day. Its solution in pharmaceutical preparations was easily effected and permanent, but as scientific investigations proceeded the fallacy of the minute dose of pepsin contained in saccharated pepsin was shown and pure pepsin manufactured which has entirely displaced the first. The dose of pure pepsin at the present time being from 1 to 5 grains.

With one of our best pharmaceutical chemists, Dr. Eccles, stating that after continued study and investigation of

years, that it is worthless in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachm doses; hence we are called upon now to prepare compounds and elixirs, containing at least from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain of pure pepsin to the fluid drachm, and peering into the future more will be expected. Pepsin being extracted from the stomach of the *sus scrofa* is naturally of a mucous nature.

At this period of pepsin history our trouble begins, in making preparation of it when its dose is administered; its solutions are viscid; filtration and clarification slow and difficult according to all prescribed methods. Being confronted with these facts I have found in *sacchara lactis* an agent that clarifies the most concentrated solution and makes filtration rapid. Its manipulation consisting in simply triturating one part of pure pepsin with two parts of *sacchara lactis* gradually adding the solvent liquid. The action of the agent is purely mechanical, the fine but flinty granules being thoroughly triturated, figuratively speaking, lay atom to atom of pepsin, thereby preventing the tenacious atoms of pepsin from uniting with each other when the solvent is added, and exposing each one to its action which readily dissolves them when rapidly triturated. All finished products manipulated by this process are clear and permanent.

Substitute for Glass.

A Vienna glass manufacturer claims to have produced a substitute for glass which contains all the transparent, odorless and resistance to acid properties of glass, while it has the great advantage of being pliable and to a great degree infrangible. In speaking of his new preparation the writer says: I dissolve from four to eight parts of collodion wool in about 100 parts by weight of ether or alcohol or acetic ether, and with this I intimately combine from 2 to 4 per cent. of castor oil or other non-resinous oil, and 4 to 10 per cent. of resin or Canada balsam (soft resin.) The compound when poured upon a glass plate and subjected to the drying action of a current of air of fifty degrees centigrade.—*P. O. and D. Review*.

Bromide of bismuth for producing high temperatures in liquid baths.—Victor Meyer (*Liebigs Annalen*) says: A bath for producing temperatures between 518 and 606° C. is not known. Bismuth chloride, however, boils at 440°, and phosphorous bromide at about 540°. We might reasonably expect bismuth bromide to answer the requirements. This has been proven not to be the case, as experiment shows 453° to be the boiling point of the bromide. Bismuth bromide may be produced by letting finely powdered bismuth stand in contact with bromine for several days, and then distilling over.

Newbouldia Cuvies, an African tree, belonging to the Bignoniaceae, is strongly recommended by Dr. Farrell against dysentery.

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Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.

Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.

Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders.

Wright's Vermifuge.

Robert's Eye Water.

Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.

Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.

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Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every household. For sale by all Chemists.

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in the MOUTH

— NAUSEA —

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We earnestly recommend all Druggists in Canada to obtain our Druggist Circular and then reflect and see whether it pays them to stand in their own light long and hold aloof from handling this remedy. The Druggists here in Canada are losing thousands of dollars through not supplying the demand direct; we have agents in other lines of trade wholly foreign to the drug trade, who have sold thousands of dollars worth of Microbe Killer, and with good profit to themselves. We know of hundreds of sales made direct from our Head Office to people who wrote us that they asked their Druggists for it, but instead were told it was not to be had.

Write us for prices, etc.

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Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

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Handsome Jars, Bristol Ware.

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33% Discount to the Trade.



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Burdock Blood Purifier.

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ELECTRIC INHALER

The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

Retails for 25c.

Franklin's Blood

Remedy, 50c.

Blair's Gold Oil, 25c.

Blair's Cement, 15c.

Blair's Wild Indian

Blood Purifier, per

package, 25c.

Put up by FRANKLIN MED. CO., 31 King St. east, Toronto, or 175 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.



For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

WATSON'S
COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the THROAT and CHEST and for the VOICE.

— UNEQUALLED —

R. - & - T. - W.

Stamped on each drop.

FORMULARY.

NEW OINTMENT BASE.

Helbing, in the *Zeitschr. d. Allg. Oesterr. Apot. Verein*, recommends the following as a base for mercurial ointment, and other unguents containing metallic mercury :

Wool fat (suint) free from water	65 parts.
Liquid paraffin	30 parts.
Ceresin	5 parts.
Water	30 parts.

Mix *secundum artem*.

NEW JOCKEY CLUB FORMULA.

Essence of anacia	1,000 parts.
Essence of tuberose	1,200 parts.
Essence of vanilla	600 parts.
Essence of jasmine	1,000 parts.
Essence of rose	500 parts.
Essence of civet	300 parts.
Essence of bergamot	25 parts.
Essence of rose geranium	5 parts.
Essence of lemon	20 parts.

Mix. Said to be very fine.

—*Nat. Druggist*.

BEAUTY POWDER.

Wheat starch, finest	400 gm.
Ultramarine blue	2 gm.
Attar of rose	1 gm.
Oil of orange flower	50 gm.

Mix.

—*Seifenfabrikant*.

CHILBLAIN TABLET.

Oil of cajuput	1 part.
Resin	1 part.
Cauphor	1 part.
Elemi	1 part.
White wax	2 parts.
Benzated lard	3 parts.
Almond oil	3 fl. parts.

Add the resin to the oil of cajuput and warm gently until dissolved. Melt the wax, lard and oil, add the elemi and cajuput solution, strain, and lastly, add the cauphor. If too soft, increase the proportion of resin and wax.—*B. and C. Druggist*.

PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE.

Krause states, in the *Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung*, that this article has the following formula :

Quinine sulphate	1 part.
Tincture cantharides	10 parts.
Glycerin	75 parts.
Alcohol	500 parts.
Tincture of rhubarb	20 parts.
Spirit of lavender	50 parts.

Mix.

RADLANER'S ANTISEPTINE.

Radlaner, of Berlin, introduced, under the trivial name "Antiseptine," a substance which found much favor among Berlin surgeons, and which he claimed was a boro-thymolate of zinc. Goldmann analyzed it, and found it a simple mixture of zinc sulphate, boric acid, zinc iodide, and thymol, after the following formula :

Sulphate of zinc	85 parts.
Boric acid	10 parts.
Iodide of zinc	2 to 5 parts.
Thymol	3 to 5 parts.

The mixture has been found of considerable value in the treatment of intertrigo and of sweating hands and feet.—*National Druggist*.

ELIXIR ANTIFEBRIN.

The following is recommended by the *Chemist and Druggist* :

Antifebrin	120 grs.
Rectified spirit	10 drs.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Tincture fresh orange peel to	1 ozs.

Reduce the antifebrin to fine powder, and agitate with the rectified spirit until dissolved; then add the glycerine, mixed with 1 oz. of the tincture, and make up to 4 oz. with the tincture.

A fluid drachm of this elixir contains 1 grain of the remedy, so that an ordinary teaspoonful will represent a good dose, and may be taken in half a wine glass of water.

PREPARATIONS OF SYRUP OF NARCEINE.

M. G. Patrouillard, pharmacist at Gisors (Department de l'Eure), contributes an article on this subject to the *Bulletin de la Société des Pharmaciens de l'Eure*, from which we extract as follows :

To prepare a syrup of narceine it is, of course, necessary to dissolve the narceine. To this end acetic and citric acids have been employed, but the syrup obtained by these processes is instable, the narceine precipitating promptly. M. Patrouillard conceived the idea of preparing first a double salt of narceine, and had recourse to bitartrate of potassium as the agent. He found, however, that sooner or later the narceine crystallized out and precipitated. He next tried benzoate of sodium, and had the satisfaction to find the preparation stable, the benzoate acting with narceine as it does with caffeine. His formula is as follows :

Narceine	25 cgm.
Benzoate of sodium	40 cgm.
Simple syrup	500 gm.

Triturate the narceine and potassium benzoate together with a little water, and bring to a boil. As soon as solution is effected, add to the syrup, and heat the latter until the total weight is reduced to 500 gm. Syrup thus prepared is stable, but on long keeping acquires a slightly disagreeable odor. For the latter reason it is best always to make it extempore, as needed.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Spirits Thymolini, Compositus—a Substitute for Listerine.

BY C. D. LIPPINCOTT, DENVER, COL.

Listerine, as introduced by Dr. Lambert, is a step in progressive pharmacy. The new antiseptic disinfectant and prophylactic has become popular in nearly all civilized countries. While a mechanical mixture in itself, it exhibits the manifold properties of its constituents, and occupies a prominent position in the long catalogue of medico-surgical and therapeutic agents of modern practice. While we justly admit that we are indebted to Dr. Lambert for its introduction, yet as professional pharmacists we do not feel like being confined to the necessity of dispensing empirical or proprietary preparations; hence it behooves us to come to the front with a substitute, which we all may manufacture and which will, beyond doubt,

prove equally efficacious in its object. Such a preparation I herewith respectfully submit for your careful consideration, and invite research and experiment, with a view to possible improvement of this formula. I also recommend the adoption of a definite term for such a preparation. To me the term *Spirits Thymol Compound* would not be inappropriate, conveying, as it does, an intelligible meaning to physician and pharmacist. The Lambert Pharmaceutical Company of St. Louis place their formula upon each bottle of their preparation as follows. They say : "Listerine is the essential antiseptic constituent of thymol, eucalyptus, baltisia, gaultheria and mentha arvensis, in combination. Each fluid dram also contains 2 grains of refined and purified benzo-boric acid." Given internally, they advise 1 teaspoonful three or four times a day either full strength or diluted with water, or in combination with other drugs. My formula for what, for the present, I will call *Spirits Thymol Compound*, is as follows :

Take of

Acid benzoic	} of each	1 oz. 32 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate		
Boric acid		2 oz. 64 grs.

Dissolve with aid of heat in distilled water

Then add

Thymol	160 grs.
Eucalyptol	49 drops.
Oil wintergreen	24 drops.
Oil of peppermint	8 drops.
Oil of white thyme	8 drops.
Previously dissolved in alcohol (94 per cent.)	24 oz.
Mix the two solutions, add caramel	10 drops.
Distilled water q. s. to make 1 gallon.	

Let the mixture stand 24 hours, and finally pass through a wetted double filter.—*Phar. Record*.

Petrolatum as an Excipient for Pills.

Petrolatum is frequently recommended as an excipient well adapted for use in making pills of potassium permanganate. An associate recently expressed the belief that it was quite unfit for the purpose, and to test the matter fairly a mixture of the two substances was set aside

After a few weeks the mixture assumed a purple tint, but the permanganate was to all appearances well preserved, very little reduction having taken place. It occurred to me however that, owing to its greasy nature, petrolatum, like wax, is apt to form a pill which would prove insoluble in the digestive juices of the alimentary canal.—Leon C. Fink in *Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

Urostigma dolarium mig., a Brazilian giant tree, yields a cautechonic milk from which is obtained an unorganized ferment much resembling papayotin.

Parhemaglobin is a new body produced by Kohert by the abstraction of oxygen from hemoglobin. It may be separated from the fluid portions of blood by filtration.

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For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.
Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

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SELECTIONS.

NEURALGIC PAINS in any of the ramifications of the fifth nerve are often instantly relieved, according to a report of Dr. Geo. Leslie, of Falkirk, Scotland, by the simple insufflation of about four grains of finely powdered table salt.

POTASSIUM CANTHARIDATE has given good satisfaction in the hands of Lubinski (Therap. Monatsh.) in the treatment of affections of the mucous lining of the pharynx, larynx and the air passages. No untoward effects were observed when carefully administered, but complete cures have not been effected.

LOCAL ANESTHETICS.—Richardson uses a mixture of 100. g. ether and 0. 4. g. carbolic acid preferably to ether alone. Its action is more intense and of longer duration. He recommends as a spraying solution: Menthol, 1, chloroform, 10, and ether, 15. Neudorfer employs a solution of 0.59 cocaine hydrochlorate in 50 g. of bitter almond water. The combination of cocaine and eugenol should be very effective. Steever uses cocaine hydrochlorate, 1; antipyrine, 3, and water, 20.—*Corres. f. Sch. Acad. and Ph. Central.*

EUCALYPTO RESORCIN. This is the name given by Burbey, in the *Bulletin Commercial*, to a reaction product of resorcin and oil of eucalyptus. Resorcin in excess is mixed with the oil of eucalyptus, and chloroform is added, and the whole shaken. The clear solution, when poured off, leaves behind a mass of needle-like crystals, having a strong camphoric odor, and which are insoluble in water, but easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. This body, on fractional distillation, gives various liquid and solid distillates which have not yet been examined. Naphthol, pyrogallol, and picric acid also give eucalyptol similar crystalline bodies, all of which have a strong camphoric odor.

A COLOR REACTION FOR SALOL.—A few drops of nitro sulphuric acid are put into a watch glass and a few grains of powdered salol sprinkled in. This is colored yellow, and on stirring with a glass rod the color passes from brown to green. As soon as this tint is seen the contents of the watch glass are transferred to a porcelain dish and 50 c. cm. of water added and well stirred, the liquid becoming rose colored, while the green tint may be restored by the addition of ammonia. Resorcin treated in the same manner becomes at once of a deep blue color; on adding water a red coloration is given, which ammonia changes again to blue.—*Journ. de Pharm. d'Anvers.*

M. FILETI and F. CROSA (*Gazzetta and Jour. Chem. Soc.*) have found the following process convenient and economical for the preparation of considerable quantities of hydrobromic acid:—A mixture of 1 part of red phosphorus, 2 parts of water, and sufficient sand to form a paste, is introduced into a flask, 10 parts of bromine are then gradually added by means of a funnel provided with a stopcock, the flask gradually warmed, and the mixture of

hydrogen bromide and bromine vapour passed through a deep glass jar filled with a mixture of red phosphorus and asbestos impregnated with concentrated hydrobromic acid. Every trace of bromine vapour is thus effectually retained, and the process is continuous, and requires no supervision beyond an occasional shaking of the flask.

Cod-Liver Oil and Creasote in Consumption.

Dr. Julius Summerbrodt, Professor at the University of Breslau, has recently published his experience in the use of creasote in consumption. He states: "After nine years employment of creasote, in thousands of cases of consumptive patients, I have reached the conclusion that we can cure with creasote sufferers in the initial stages of lung tuberculosis, and not only the initial stages, but also longer seated and severer forms may be completely and permanently cured. Creasote is for countless sufferers an excellent remedy, thus far unequalled by any other for tuberculosis of the lungs. I consider the most desirable form for administering creasote to be the capsule, adding a readily-absorbable fat, as cod-liver oil or olive oil."

Parke, Davis & Co. supply soluble elastic capsules, prepared from the finest French gelatin—cod-liver oil ten minims, creasote one minim—which offer a convenient mode of administering these remedies, and will mail to those interested a reprint of Professor Summerbrodt's report of his experience with these remedies.

Spirit of Nitre Incompatible with Astringent Drugs.

BY LEON C. FINK.

The explosion of a bottle containing a mixture of spirit of nitre, fluid extract of uva ursi and water, brought to mind a form of incompatibility with which everyone may not be familiar.

Spirit of nitre is a preparation which, in a general way, deserves to be regarded with suspicion by prescription dispensers, since it is known to cause decomposition when combined with many commonly prescribed substances.

The explosion under consideration was undoubtedly caused by the elimination of gas produced by a reaction between the spirit of nitre and the tannin present in the uva ursi.

With the view of determining beyond question to just what extent this decomposition could be attributed to the action of tannic acid, about forty experiments were made.

Combinations of spirit of nitre with fluid extracts of uva ursi, buchu, matico and cranesbill (all of which contain a considerable proportion of tannin), fluid extract of gentian (which contains gentiannic acid, a substance allied to tannin), solution of tannic acid and solution of

gallic acid, all eliminated a volume of gas, heavily charged with some nitrous compound, in sufficient volume to blow out the corks or burst the bottles.

Combinations of spirit of nitre with fluid extracts of cubeb and columbo (which are comparatively free from tannin), solutions of quinine and morphine alkaloids and glycerin, failed to develop any signs of similar decomposition.

A second corresponding series of samples carefully neutralized, and a third series acidulated, indicated that the reaction of the mixture had no bearing on the result.

It seems safe to say, therefore, that spirit of nitre should not be dispensed in combination with drugs containing tannin. *Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Points for Clerks.

An old writer says that the best education for a youth for business pursuits is that which draws out, develops, trains and educates those faculties which distinguish the accomplished man of business.

A good man needs physical vigor and strong nerves, and should be able to read well, speak correctly, write plainly, and count quickly and accurately; therefore a youth should be taught reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic.

A business man needs good sense and a retentive memory; therefore the senses and the memory should be educated.

A business man should have business habits; therefore a youth should be trained to industry, system, punctuality and perseverance.

A business man must be decided in character, yet courteous in manner; a youth should therefore cultivate self-reliance, presence of mind and politeness.

A business man needs sharpness and versatility; there should be nothing in the plan of education which has a tendency to produce excessive prudence.

WAFERS AND CACHETS.—The wafer, a dish of flour and gum, is well adapted for use in administering disagreeable powders. A common difficulty in using them consists in moistening too much before folding, producing a soft, unsightly mass. The seal or cachet, a special form of wafer, is preferable. The edges only are moistened and two sealed together with the powder between. We believe an improvement over the present hard pills would be the furnishing of these cachets in shape and size to take pill mass of rather soft consistence, but not soft enough to impair the cachet.—E. L. Patch, Ph. G.

Situations Wanted.

AS Assistant or Manager, six years experience; silver medalist O. C. P.; good dispenser; best of references. "Acacia," Box 446, Strathroy, Ont.

DRUGGIST wants a situation as travelling agent for a good reliable drug firm; references given if required. Apply at this office—Drauer B.

Wanted.

WANTED—A junior clerk. Apply to John Stork, druggist, Portage La Prairie.

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of a rich creamy consistence.

Approved by all who use it, and
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Has become a Staple and Invaluable
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& Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth,
Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer
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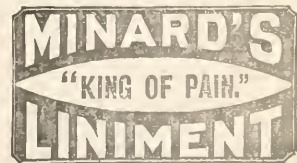
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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It
Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Alleviates Pain,
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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.



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BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit not only all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from such advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Have you a stock of Phenyo-Caflein, the great headache and neuralgia remedy. Read the special offer on page 31.

Adams & Sons Co. are offering some new and specially saleable brands of Chewing Gum in their new a lvt., page 13.

When in want of a stock of trusses, you cannot do better than order from that old established and favorably known house, The Hastings Truss Co. Look carefully at their "ad." on page 19.

C. Bensinger & Co., 576 Dey St., New York, are inviting the attention of the drug trade in their advt., page 19, to the "Express Duplicator," an article of the greatest utility.

A great difficulty heretofore has been to supply a preparation of Cascara, which would be agreeable to the taste, without interfering with its medicinal properties. Such a preparation however is now offered in Stearns' Cascara Aromatic, a preparation at once elegant in appearance, quite palatable, and retaining all the therapeutic action of the drug. See advt. on page 19.

Attention is specially directed at this time of the year to one of the finest products of petroleum on the market. We refer to Argoline Petrolatum, which is put up in various size packages from one pound to a barrel, also in two ounce vials at the remarkably low figure of \$3.25 per gross. Send to your jobber for a supply of this brand, and if they have not got it, order direct. It will pay you. See page 35.

Little boxes, medium boxes, large boxes, tin boxes of all kinds: plain, lacquered and decorated seamless tin boxes are manufactured by Wm. A. Gill & Co., of Columbus, Ohio. On the 33rd page will be found an advt. for the above firm, and if you specify Gill's boxes, you will always have a very substantial example of their work for your convenience in putting up ointments, etc. A seamless tin box is the only satisfactory box for dispensing ointments in.

Pianten's Capsules, of all kinds, have justly won the title of "The Best." Few people of the present day realize how much they owe to H. Pianten & Son, the pioneer house in the manufacture of Soluble, Hard, Soft, Elastic, empty and filled, Capsules. But a few years ago, the sick were required to swallow the most bitter and unpalatable doses; while now, thanks to the enterprise of the above firm, the most disagreeable medicine can be taken in any size dose desired with all the ease imaginable. See advt. on page 35.

Woman Pharmacy.

The employment of women in pharmacy is receiving general attention abroad. Frau Schulrat Cauer, in Germany, has recently presented a petition numerously signed to the Prussian Reichstag, in favor of admitting women to this profession. The petitioners base their demand on historic right, and recall the fact that for centuries and until the middle of the eighteenth century the preparation of medicine was almost wholly in the hands of women; that women apothecaries, who were examined by learned physicians, were given the right to prepare and sell drugs, and many of them enjoyed a high reputation in the business. The petition also claims that about the middle of the eighteenth century narrow-minded jealousies of women arose, and a desire to drive them from all lucrative handiwork to make place for men resulted in their almost absolute exclusion from this calling. They argue that the profession of the druggist demands no great bodily exertion, nor any undue publicity which would render it difficult for women or unwomanly. It is as womanly a calling as that of a teacher or saleswoman. Physicians testify, according to this petition, that "women are far superior to men in the fulfillment of all sanitary duties, in punctual obedience to a physician's orders, in dexterity and deftness."

The calling of a druggist demands certain scientific study and preparation, which women have certainly shown themselves able to master. The laws in this state require this study and preparation, besides service for a term of years in a drug store and a certificate from a State Board of Pharmacy. There is no prohibition in our laws against women in this calling. In Russia, Belgium and Holland women have passed pharmaceutical examinations and devoted themselves successfully to the profession. It is at least a more independent calling than that of a nurse, which demands in nearly every case a great deal of individual patience, besides bodily exertion. A nurse has much responsibility in the administration of medicine as a druggist in the preparation of it. The calling of a druggist is, moreover, one which any woman of refinement might seek.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Midwives' Remedies.

A writer has collected, in the *Journal d'Hygiene*, a number of recipes used by the midwives in various parts of France, from which we extract the following:

For the loss of appetite that afflicts many pregnant women take the leaves and tendrils of the grape vine, bruise them, make in a cataplasm, and apply to the stomach.

Grape stone, roasted, pulverized, and applied as a cataplasm upon the stomach cure diarrhoea and dysentery.

A decoction of the leaves of the *riome*

(*bryonia alba*), or tetterberry, in wine, will cure epilepsy.

Cow's dung, mingled with egg-shells, dissolved in vinegar, will remove freckles and discolorations of the skin of pregnant women, if applied as a plaster.

To the above we may add a few that we have picked up during several years' practice in the wilds of Arkansas and other parts of the South:

Chicken dung, dried and powdered and put into a hollow aching tooth stops the pain immediately. (So will uric acid, which is the therapeutic agent in this case).

Sheep's "saffron" (dung) and chicken saffron, made into tea, are considered specifics in measles and mumps.

The "longing" of pregnant women is cured by administration of sow bug tea.

Be tea produces urination in the newly-born infant. (This is really an excellent diuretic. It is made by scalding a handful of ordinary honey bees and letting the liquid siph for a few moments. The diuretic action is due to formic acid.)

Peach-leaf tea cures gripings of the bowels in infants and produces sleep. (Evidently due to the minute quantity of hydrocyanic acid present in the leaves.)

Poultices of cow's dung are used by negroes and whites on fresh wounds and old sore shins.

Buckeyes, carried in the pockets, cure rheumatism, and ward off future attacks. Irish potatoes do the same thing.

And so we may go on almost indefinitely enumerating the virtues of many domestic remedies, some of them real, but the most of them purely imaginary, and whose only recommendation is their cheapness and nastiness.—*Nat. Druggist.*

LITTLE BY LITTLE.—If you are gaining little by little, every day, be content. Are your expenses less than your income, so that you are yet constantly accumulating? Be content; so far as concerns money, you are doing well.

Are you gaining knowledge every day? Though it be little by little, the aggregate of the accumulation, where no day is permitted to pass without adding something to the stock, will be surprising to yourself.

Solomon did not become the wisest man in the world in a minute.

Little by little, fortunes are accumulated; little by little, knowledge is gained; little by little, character and reputation are achieved.—*National Weekly.*

CLEANSING OF THE HANDS AFTER THE USE OF CARBOLIC ACID OR CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—Carbolic acid is removed from the hands by bathing them for a sufficient time in alcohol and then anointing them with lanolin. After the use of corrosive sublimate solution the hands should be bathed in a solution of common salt 1 to 50, then washed with soap and water, and finally rubbed with lanolin.—*Pharmac. Central.*

To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN :

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

The following Agents have thus far been appointed :

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Slocum's Psychine,
Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,
Coltsfoot Expectorant, Regulative Pills,
Magnetic Medicated Plasters,

Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices. Price List and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Drug Review.

Business during the past month, particularly the early part of it, was not as good as the good crops and season of the year warranted. No doubt the unseasonable weather had a good deal to do with it, as that is always bad for any business, whether dependent on seasons or not, for goods not sold in those seasons are not sold at all. The reports from the direct Christmas trade are good, many druggists saying the business of the day before Christmas was the best they have ever had. The drug trade has done perhaps less in what would be termed fancy goods, but of late years have depended more on fancy bottles, perfumery, &c., and the change on the whole has proven very satisfactory, for these goods, even if not sold in the holiday season, do not spoil in keeping, but sell largely the year round, consequently the profits are not packed away until next season. Changes in prices during the year have been few.

Ergot has doubled in price, and higher prices are looked for consequent on shortage in the crops.

Quinine is still low. We referred in September to a combination under consideration, but one firm would not agree to some of the terms, but from reports just received this firm is more tractable than before, and prospects of a combine are very bright, which, of course, would mean higher prices.

Cocaine has advanced 20 per cent.

Other drugs and chemicals are materially unchanged. For minor changes see price list.

Gums, assafetida and scammony are somewhat higher.

Oil lemon advancing in price.

Fellows' Syrup and Johnston's Fluid Beef are now on the rebate plan.

Grains of Gold.

Happiness can be made quite as well of cheap materials as of dear ones.

To the readers of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST—A happy and prosperous New Year.

Art possesses a language which speaks to all eyes and is understood by all nations.

The Chinese, with a good deal of quiet sarcasm, call ceremony the smoke of friendship.

You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the wheat from the chaff by thinking.

Men of genius are often dull and inert in society; as the blazing meteor, when it descends to the earth is only a stone.

There is nothing like a fixed steady aim with an honorable purpose. It dignifies your nature and insures your success.

Subtract from a great man all that he owes to opportunity, and all that he owes to chance, all that he has gained by the wisdom of his friends, and by the folly of

his enemies, and that giant will often be left a pigmy.

Flips.

Physicians have announced that yellow fever can be carried by a mosquito's bill. The disease has not yet been named that is carried by a doctor's bill, but it is something like paralysis.—*Annals of Hygiene*.

Lawyer C. (entering the office of his friend Dr. M. and speaking in a hoarse whisper)—“Fred, I've got such a cold this morning, that I can't speak the truth.” Dr. M.—“Well, I'm glad it's nothing that will interfere, with your business.”

A Chantauqua dress reformer alleges that “corsets have filled more graves than whiskey.” There is this point of agreement between those destructive agents: they both make their victims tight.—*Washington Post*.

FULLY EQUIPPED.—“As a doctor, do you keep a waiting room?”

“Yes; in fact, I have two—one in which my patients wait for me, and the other in which I wait for my patients.”—*Fliegende Blätter*.

“Aha! I catch you buying a porous plaster, do I? I thought your devotion to fresh air theories would bring you to this.”

“It ain't the plaster that does me good,” answered the crank. “It is the ventilation obtained through the holes.”—*Exchange*.

Fashionable physician (in surprise, to patient): “Why, you're getting better!”

Patient: “Yes, doctor.”

Fashionable Physician (incensed): “Well, didn't I tell you there was no hope for you?”

Patient (weakly): “Yes, doctor, you must excuse me; but I couldn't help it.”

“Worth a Guinea a Box.”

Mr. S—, a chemist of Liverpool, received a bill for the amount of 28s. from Thomas Beecham, St. Helen's. Mr. S—, being at the time in pecuniary difficulties, pondered for a considerable time how to meet the demand. At last a bright idea flashed across his mind, and he said joyfully.

“Yes, I will send Beecham a box of his own pills—he says himself they are worth a guinea a box—and seven shillings in cash.”

This he did. In the course of a few days, great was the surprise of Mr. S— to find that Beecham had forwarded the receipt, attached to which were the words:

“Cash only in future. Thos. Beecham.”

TO PREVENT IODISM.—Iodism, it is said, may be prevented to those who are liable by combining a full dose of aromatic spirit of ammon. with the iodides of potass. or sodium.

We have in Stock:

A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.

Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
London, - Ontario.

New England Magazine

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

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It is unique, containing American Legends, Traditions, History, Story and Poetry, Philosophy and Music; Science and Art.

A Few Articles for 1892:

STORIES OF SALEM WITCHCRAFT,

ILLUSTRATED. PHILLIPS BROOKS,

ILLUSTRATED. JAMES PARTON,

ILLUSTRATED. HOWELL'S BOSTON.

ILLUSTRATED. THE FUTURE OF ELECTRICITY,

ILLUSTRATED. STORIES A PROMINENT FEATURE.

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ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, - Hamilton.

CANADIAN AGENTS FOR

W. R. TILBURY & Co.,

English Tooth Brushes.

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CLARKE, NICKOLLS & COOMBS,

English Confectionery.

F. MILLOT, Paris,

French Perfumes, Soaps and
Toilet Articles.

THOMAS FRERES, Paris and Noailles,

French Tooth and Nail Brushes.

PARISIAN BRUSH CO.,

French Solid Back Hair Brushes.

HUGHES-GUEZET, Grasse, - Finest Bulk Perfumes in 20 oz. G. S. Bottles.

THESE GOODS ARE SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$4 03	\$4 20	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.	45	50
Methyl, gal.	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15	Prep., see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	15	17	Prepared, lb.	5	6	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
ALONDI, oz.	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Sorts, lb.	25	75
ANDYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25	Thus, lb.	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50	CLOVE, lb.	25	30	HERB, Althca, lb.	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.	40	45	Burdock, lb.	16	18
Copaiba, lb.	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb.	75	80	Boneset, ozs., lb.	15	17
Pern, lb.	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs., lb.	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	25	30	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25	Cressote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40	Feverfew, ozs., lb.	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	DENTINE, lb.	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Canela, lb.	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60	Hearhound, ozs., lb.	17	20
Cascara Sagrada, lb.	30	35	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20	Powdered, lb.	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20	ERGOTIS, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14	Lobelia, ozs., lb.	15	20
Powdered, lb.	65	70	Pounds, lb.	14	17	Motherwort, ozs., lb.	20	22
Yellow, lb.	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pale, lb.	40	45	Calendula, lb.	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.	16	18	Chanomile, Roman, lb.	30	35	Peppermint, ozs., lb.	21	25
Ground, lb.	17	20	German, lb.	30	35	Rue, ozs., lb.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	20	28	Elder, lb.	29	22	Sage, Ozs., lb.	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Spearment, lb.	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs., lb.	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Tansy, ozs., lb.	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.	35	40	Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Sassafras, lb.	15	16	Spanish, Vafa, oz.	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.	1 20	1 25	HONEY, fresh, lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	French, white, lb.	40	50	INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.	29	32
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75	GUARANA, lb.	3 00	3 25	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Vanilla, lb.	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50	Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
BERRIES, Cube, sifted, lb.	1 50	1 60	GUAIAC, Cuba, lb.	18	20	LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	1 75	1 80	Barbadoes, lb.	30	50	Bay, lb.	18	20
Juniper, lb.	10	12	Socotrine, lb.	65	70	Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Ground, lb.	12	14	Assafetida, lb.	23	25	Buchu, long, lb.	40	45
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10	Short, lb.	15	18
BCPS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 20	Coca, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Sorts, lb.	60	75	Digitalis, lb.	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80	Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
CAMPFOR, lb.	65	70	Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Hyoscyamus, lb.	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2 00	2 10	Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 30	1 35	Matteo, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	2 10	2 20	Guaiaac, lb.	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	90	1 20	Timevevly, lb.	15	25
Powdered, lb.	30	35	Kino, true, lb.	45	48	Stramonium, lb.	20	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18	Myrrh, lb.	45	50	Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50	Powdered, lb.	55	60	LECITHES, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.	3 50	3 60	LICORICE, Solazzi, lb.	45	50
			Powdered, lb.	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli, lb.	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00	Grasso, lb.	30	35
			Shellac, lb.	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30

V & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Snbcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	Valerian, English, lb true	20	25	Snbnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	Virginica Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10		
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11		
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	Rum, Bay, gal.	2	25	BROMINE, oz.	8	13		
LUPULIN, oz.	2	00	Essence, lb.	3	00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25		
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	1	25	Iodide, oz.	45	50		
MACE, lb.	1	20	Star, lb.	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	60
MASSA, lb.	1	60	Bardock, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00	
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38		
Irish, lb.	9	10	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Sulphide, oz.	5	6		
MUSK, Tonguin, oz.	46	00	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	CELESTIN, Oxalate, oz.	10	12		
NYCTALLS, lb.	21	25	Celery	30	35	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Colechicum, lb.	1	00	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85		
NETMES, lb.	1	00	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Citron, oz.	75	80		
NIX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Cuonin, lb.	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1	75	
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30		
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20		
OKIMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	7	50	10	00
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Ground, lb.	4	5	COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8		
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Hemp, lb.	6	6	Iodide, oz.	65	70		
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	COFFERAS, lb.	1	3		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	15	20	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80		
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50		
Bergandy, true, lb.	10	12	Quince, lb.	65	70	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash.	2	25	Rape, lb.	8	9	HYOSYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30		
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	Iodine, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5	00
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Worm, lb.	22	25	INDOFORM, lb.	6	00	7	00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16		
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2	3	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sacch., lb.	35	40		
White, lb.	3	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Chloride, lb.	45	55		
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	SPERMACETI, lb.	55	60	Sol., lb.	13	16		
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	TURFESTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00	
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Ammon., lb.	75	80		
Althea, cnt, lb.	30	35	WAX, White, lb.	50	55	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Yellow	40	45	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40		
Blood, lb.	15	16	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	And Stryehine, oz.	13	15		
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55		
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Ted Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60		
Bardock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25				Iodide, oz.	40	45		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.				Syrup, lb.	45	50	
Chosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Lactate, oz.	5	6		
Colechicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Permtrate, solution, lb.	15	16		
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate sedes, lb.	75	80		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	10		
Coltfoot, lb.	35	40	Ioricic, lb.	28	35	Exsiccated, lb.	8	9		
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85		
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90		
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1	35	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15		
Elecampane, lb.	15	18	Cirre, lb.	65	70	Carbonate, lb.	7	8		
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40		
gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9		
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-			LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3	4		
Ground, lb.	10	12	tles doz	1	50	One lbs	6	7		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	2	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45		
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35		
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30		
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	10	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55		
Po., lb.	28	30	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Sulphate, oz.	35	40		
Ginseng, lb.	2	60	Olric, purified, lb.	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60		
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	18	20		
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	00	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45		
Hellbore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1	3		
Indian Hemp	18	30	Pyrogallol, oz.	32	35	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7		
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	00	MERCURIC, oz.	25	30		
Powdered, lb.	3	10	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2	2	MERCURY, lb.	90	95		
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	25	1	30
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	00	1	10
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	1	10	Calomel, lb.	1	15	1	20
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	With Chalk, lb.	60	65		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40		
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Bim., oz.	25	30		
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1	3	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75		
Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIA, Li.	12	15	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55		
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, I.	65	75	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	60	1	65
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Muriate, oz.	1	60	1	65
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Sulphate, oz.	1	50	1	60
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystal, lb.	40	45	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40		
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PHENACETINE, oz.	70	75		
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6		
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1	10
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1	00	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1	10	
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ALUSTOL, oz.	2	25	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60		
Cut, lb.	50	55	AUSCIN, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40		
Senega, lb.	55	65	Powder's sol.	13	15	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17		
Squill, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bichromate, lb.	12	13		
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	Bisat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30		
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	Bromide, lb.	37	40		
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	14	16		

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	LEMONGRASS, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	23	25	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rect., lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Ozs., oz.....	30	36	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	65	70
SALICIN, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.....	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.....	10½	13
Iodide, lb.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	18 00	20 00	Cod Liver, N. F., gal.....	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.....	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Corrosive, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	2 00	2 10	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	55	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	75	78
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	RAW, gal.....	73	75
STRECHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NETSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.....	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2½	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Sadad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	SPERM, lb.....	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 60	1 75
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	3 50	3 75	TERPENTINE, gal.....	60	70

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo" | S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL P. Q.

"PURITAN" PLUG CUT, "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,
ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO.,

Montreal.

A New Worm Remedy !

DAWSON'S

CHOCOLATE

CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to
the public, being in the form of a
Chocolate Cream.

Children Never Refuse Them.

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account
of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is
certain to make another.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.

Wallace Dawson,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.

The Following Specialties,

all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the
"Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at
Manufacturer's price :

GRAY'S "CASTOR-FLUID" for the hair.

" "SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE" — An excellent anti-
septic dentifrice

" "DENTAL PEARLINE" — An excellent antiseptic
tooth wash.

" "SULPHUR PASTILLES" for burning in diphtheri-
tic cases.

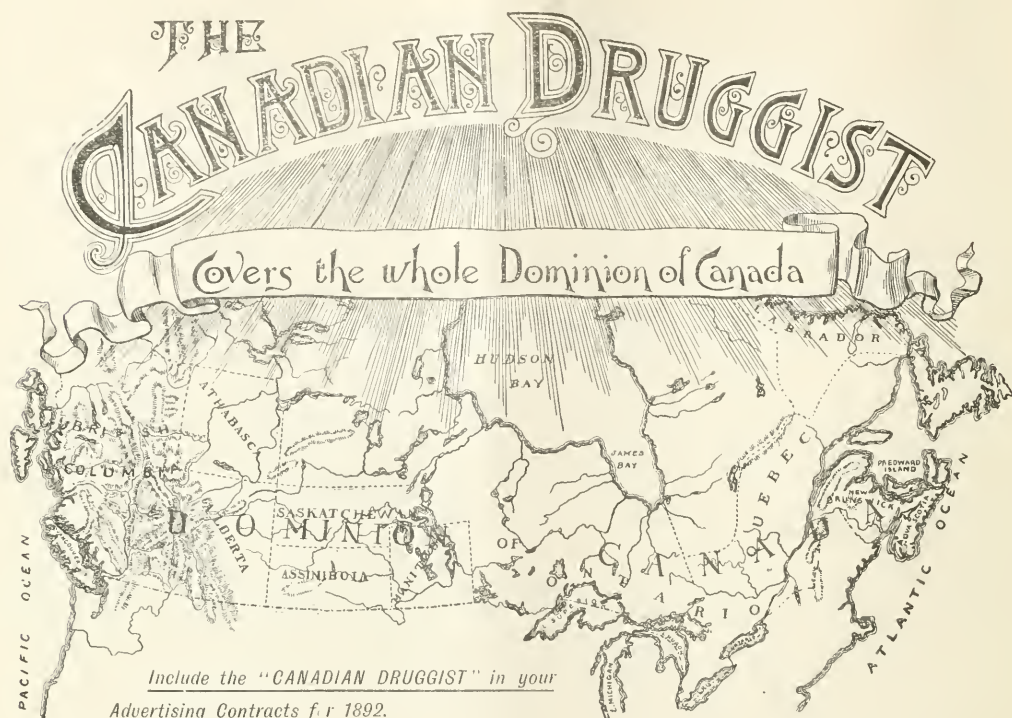
ESTABLISHED 1859.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

22 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Corner of Lagachetiere)

MONTREAL.



A guaranteed circulation in every Province of this vast Dominion.

Does the Druggist handle goods which you sell? If so, an Advertisement in the "CANADIAN DRUGGIST" is the only way of directly reaching the man you want, as it is the only Journal reaching the entire drug trade in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North West Territories.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

P. O. Box 559.

STRATHROY, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 4.

FEBRUARY, 1892.

No. 2.



Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.

The accompanying engravings of the building, laboratories, etc., of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, situated on Gerard-St., Toronto, represent, we believe, one of the most complete and handsomest buildings adapted to the purposes of Pharmaceutical teaching in America.

The college building is an imposing three-storey brick structure, with stone facings, and covering the entire lot, 65 by

175. The total cost of the building was over \$10,000. The architect was Mr. M. Sheard. The building is heated throughout by steam, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. On the ground floor is a reading room for the students and next to it the nucleus of a library. On the opposite side of the hall is a private laboratory, in which the professors and their assistants prepare the materials for their

lectures. At the rear is a large recreation room, 17 by 29. Off this is a store room, from which a hoist runs up to the pharmaceutical and the chemical laboratories above. There are also on this floor cloak rooms and the steam heating apparatus. On the first floor front are the council chamber and the museum, separated by a wide hallway. Back of these is the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory.



PORTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY.

ture room, 42 by 31, with accommodation for 140 students. The seats are of the latest improved design, with folding writing board, and are arranged as in a theatre, so that those in the rear have a good view of the lecture table. The table is fitted with hot and cold water and gas, sinks, downdraught and the other appliances necessary for effective lecturing. The hall is well lighted and ventilated. Indeed this remark applies to all the rooms. In the rear is the pharmaceutical laboratory, 38 by 47, which is claimed to be the superior of any in the United States. The demonstration stand is on the left. Instruction is given in the testing and verifying of appliances, and in the different pharmaceutical processes, such as distillation, fusion, desiccation, percolation, maceration, sublimation, the manufacture and coating of pills, etc. In short, the students are given thorough instruction in general manufacturing pharmacy as well as in special work. The laboratory is fitted with all modern improvements. The working desks are fitted up for 150 students, or 75 at a time. Each has three feet of space at the desks and cupboards containing all the apparatus necessary for his work. There is also gas and water supply conveniently arranged for each student. The desiccating room for the preparation of dry precipitates and scale salts is nearly completed. There is also off the laboratory a large-sized drug room. In one corner of the laboratory is a large steam chest for evaporating and other purposes, fitted to ac-

commodate 45 students and special instruction is given in advanced pharmacy, forming as it were a post graduate course for expertness in work, which the class as a whole has not time to accomplish. The private laboratory in which the professor prepares his work for the students is well fitted up. There are numbered compartments, for the products of the work of each student in manufacturing pharmacy and such products as are up to the standard are used later on in dispensing. On this floor are private rooms for the dean and each of the professors. On the second floor is situated the lecture room for botany, materia medica and toxicology. Its dimensions are 42 by 41. There is desk accommodation for 120 students. Around the room are arranged tables for microscopy. The lecture table is fitted with all necessary appliances. In the rear is the chemical laboratory, 38 by 47, fitted with desks for 116 students, or 58 at a time. Each student is supplied with all the chemicals necessary for pharmacy students. The laboratory is thoroughly equipped, and compares favorably with any in the country. Adjoining the laboratory are weighing and store rooms and private rooms for the professors.

Dispensing Liquids in Capsules.

BY C. CARROLL MEYER, PH. G.

What is the best method of dispensing liquids in capsules? I have had considerable experience with this method of dispensing liquids, and while mine may not

be the best method, it is a practical one that any pharmacist can adopt.

The appliances necessary are a minim measure, a pipette, a camel's hair pencil, and an empty shallow straw or card-board box, a tooth brush for instance, to make a holder in which to place the capsules. First punch holes in the box, the exact size of the capsule to be used, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch apart. If of a mechanical turn of mind the pharmacist can also utilize a segar box. If minims be ordered, drop in the capsule carefully from minim measure. If the prescription calls for drops use a pipette, being careful in all instances to get the liquid *inside* of the capsule and not on the outside. Then take the top or cover of the capsule, moisten this slightly inside with warm water using a camel's hair pencil, place the cover or top on the filled capsule, roll slightly with top up between thumb and first finger for several seconds, press gently but firmly together. Place the capsule in the holder to dry and set the holder in a cool place until the joints are tight. In my experience I find that volatile oils, etc., work better if mixed with an equal quantity of a bland fixed oil, *i. e.*, refined cotton-seed oil, or the so-called olive oil.

Points to be observed: Care must be taken to keep the liquid from the outside of the capsules. If the liquid gets on the outside, throw the capsule away and take a new one. Measure the volumetric capacity of your capsules and always use a capsule that holds an amount in slight excess of that required.—*Am. Phar. Jour.*

STEARNS' PERFUMES ARE THE FINEST.



CUSTOMER—"What an exquisite odor, so dainty and sweet, yet so full of fragrance! Is it something new?"

PROPRIETOR "Yes, madam, it is called 'AMORITA,' one of STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES, the choicest line of odors made. You will find them all equally good."

The above illustrates the idea of how our New Test Sample Rack interests customers. Its beauty attracts one to test the odors, and then a sale is easily made. Stearns' Perfumes are full of flowery fragrance, yet delicate and lasting. With each order for eight lbs. is sent an Elegant Counter Sample Test Rack, beautifully finished in oil, containing eight half-ounce tall vials, the glass stoppers of which taper to the bottom. The most unique and attractive method for showing perfumes ever devised.

The following is a list of odors furnished:

SPECIAL ODORS.

WHITE LILAC
HELIOTROPE

MAY BLOSSOM
OLIVE BLOSSOM

4 ROSES
ERMINIE

EUXENIA
KALANTHE

CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM
LILY OF THE VALLEY

REGULAR ODORS.

WHITE ROSE
ROSE GERANIUM
CLOVE PINK
PATCHOULY

YLANG YLANG
RONDELITIA
UPPER TEN
TONQUIN MUSK

WEST END
TEA ROSE
ESS. BOQUET
MOSS ROSE
FRANGIPANNI

WOOD VIOLET
NEW MOWN HAY
OPOPONAX
STEPHANOTIS

JOCKEY CLUB
TRUE ENG. VIOLET
MUSK
WHITE POND LILY

We would suggest in making out an order for 8 lbs., the selection of at least four of our Special Odors. For example say "May Blossom," "4 Roses," "Euxenia," and "Crab Apple Blossom"; then at least two of the recent favorites from amongst "Heliotrope," "Ylang Ylang," "Lily of the Valley," and conclude the list with surely the two old standard favorites, "White Rose" and "Jockey Club." Price per lb. cork stoppered tint bottle, \$3.25; regular glass stoppered bottle, \$3.50; per lb. cut glass stopper and label etched on bottle, \$3.75.

NOTE EXCEPTION.—"True English Violet" and "Tonquin Musk," are \$5.00 each per lb.

PERFUMES BOTTLED FOR RETAILING.

We furnish all our Odors bottled in the following styles.

IN GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

NEW TALL STYLE.

Glass stoppered tall bottles, elongated stoppers, capped with Gold-beater skin, tied with corded silk, beautiful label, full measure, largest appearing package for size.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One half ounce	\$24 00	\$12 25	\$6 50	\$2 25
One ounce	45 00	23 00	11 75	4 00
Two ounce	77 00	38 50	20 00	7 00

ROUND BOTTLES, LUBIN'S AND ATKINSON'S STYLE.

Round glass stoppered bottles, kid-capped, and handsomely ribboned.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One ounce	\$45 00	\$23 00	\$11 75	\$4 00

IN CORK STOPPERED BOTTLES.

Cork stoppered, handsome bottles, lithographic labels capped with kid.

ROUND BOTTLES, FULL MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$22 00	\$11 50	\$5 90	\$2 00
One ounce	42 00	21 50	11 00	3 75
Two ounce	72 00	37 00	19 00	6 50

SQUARE BOTTLES, ROUNDED CORNERS, SHORT MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$18 00	\$10 00	\$5 15	\$1 75
One ounce	36 00	19 00	10 00	3 50
Two ounce	65 00	33 00	17 00	6 00

We guarantee all of our bottled goods to be of the same quality as those furnished in bulk.

SACHET POWDERS IN BULK AND FANCY PACKAGES.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,
PERFUMERS,

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

NEW YORK CITY.

SEELY'S American Perfumes

HEAD OFFICE AND LABORATORY

Established at DETROIT, Mich., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory: WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES are known as the STANDARD GOODS of America. For Fragrance, Delicacy, and Permanency of Odor, they take the lead.

Special Odors.

Easter Lily.	White Rose.
White Lilac.	Marie Stuart.
Victoria Regia.	Jockey Club.
White Hyacinth.	Frangipanni.
Golden Rod.	White Heliotrope.
Mary Anderson.	Knights Templar.
Her Majesty Rose.	Minne-ha-ha.
Wild Crab Apple Blossom.	

PRICE LIST:

Half Pounds (glass stopper)	-	\$2.00 each.
" " (engraved)	-	2.25 "
Dime Size (3 doz on card)	-	.34 per doz.
½ Ounce (cork stopper) boxed	-	1.75 "
½ " (glass stopper)	"	2.00 "
1 " " "	"	4.00 "
1½ " " "	"	6.00 "
2 " " "	"	8.00 "
4 " " "	"	13.50 "
4 " (engraved)	"	15.00 "

The Druggists' stock of Perfumes is always low after the Holidays. Replenish with Seely's Line. Send us a mail order, or wait for our Representative, who will call upon the trade early. Give us a trial order. Our Perfumes are sure to take well, for they are manufactured from the finest material that can be had.

We solicit correspondence.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,
MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,

Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.
Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.
Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.
Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

Belladonna

Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

New Goods:

Caswell's Emulsion C. L. Oil.
Hayden's Viburnum Comp.
Kæinig's Nerve Tonic.
Lakæ's Cotton Root Pills.
O. K. Kidney Cure.
Sloane's Indian Tonic.
Spanish Nervine.
Standard Iron Pills.
Zœllner's Red Cheek Pills.

Woodworth's Blue Lilies.
Lundborg's White Musk.
Delettrez Virgin Violet.
Seely's Perfumes,
Leading lines.

Marion Hot Water Bottles

1½, 2½, 3½ and 4½ quarts.

An improvement on the old styles.

GET A SAMPLE.

We are wholesale agents for Canada of COULTER'S VAPORIZER and INHALER.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, doubly distilled, used largely for Inhaling.

TRADE NOTES.

Jackson & Co., are opening in drugs at Winnipeg.

Mrs. E. W. Woolverton, drugs, Hamilton, Ont., is dead.

N. S. McCartney, drugs, Vancouver, B. C., is moving to Nanaimo.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. E. Gregory, Lindsay, Ont.

J. Mills, of the firm of Mills Bros., Jarvis, Ont., died Jan. 26th.

Hill & Coatham, drugs, New Westminster, B. C., are giving up business.

Hill & Rowe, drugs, etc., Whitehead, Asso., are in the hands of the sheriff.

Dr. J. Ogden has recently opened a store, corner Hayter and Elizabeth sts., Toronto.

Drs. Wilson & Graham have purchased the drug business of R. A. Nelles, Bothwell, Ont.

Henry J. Dart, Montreal, has registered as a wholesale druggist, under the name of Henry J. Dart & Co.

Dr. Stewart has purchased the drug business of Dr. Pickard, of Thamesville, Ont. Dr. Pickard is going west.

G. W. Lillie, of Lyman Bros. & Co., has been obliged to go to Bermuda for his health. We are pleased to hear that he is improving.

W. A. Green and L. Wisser, of Walkerton, have sold out to Dr. Brunskill. It looks as though the Dr. was going to have a monopoly.

T. E. Atkins, druggist, Vancouver, B. C., has admitted his brother, J. M. Atkins, into partnership, under the firm style of Atkins & Atkins.

A. E. Kennedy, Queen st., opposite McCaul st., has moved to an elegantly arranged store on the north-east corner of McCaul and Queen, Toronto.

Dr. L. Bentley, corner College and Markham st., Toronto, has sold out to J. B. Meacham. Dr. Bentley is going to give all his attention to his profession.

The death is announced of John Vaughan Morgan, one of the proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist*, London, Eng., and a familiar figure in Australasian pharmacy.

E. A. Blakely has purchased the store and fixtures on Main street, Winnipeg, lately occupied by N. H. Jackson as a drug store, and has put in a new stock of drugs and sundries.

Rosenbaum & Co., manufacturers of chemicals and fancy goods, with headquarters at Hamburg, Germany, have opened an office in the Bank of British Columbia building, Vancouver, B. C.

The stock of drugs and patent medicines, lately owned by John A. Prichard & Co., Winnipeg, Man., has been purchased by E. S. Prichard, who will continue the business at the store lately occupied by Arthur Roberts & Co.

Mayor Blaicher, of Blaicher & Reche,

Hamilton, was presented with an address and silk hat by the Retail Druggists' Association on his recent election to the Mayor's chair. The address was presented through the phonograph.

Messrs. MacPherson & Thompson, chemists and druggists, New Westminster, B. C., have bought out the business and stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hill & Coatham, druggists, and have added the stock of the latter firm to their own stock.

We are pleased to observe that Kenneth Campbell & Co., wholesale druggists, of Montreal, who had temporarily suspended, have commenced business again in their former warehouse, Craig st., and also in their retail stores, Medical Hall, Colonial House and Windsor Branch.

Kenneth Campbell & Co., wholesale druggists, of Montreal, who failed some time since, have issued a statement of affairs, showing ordinary liabilities at \$45,450; customers' paper, \$6,000; privileged debts, \$9,400, and assets \$64,099, leaving a nominal surplus of \$3,195 over all liabilities.

The firm of Brayley Sons & Co., Montreal, doing business as manufacturers, importers of drugs, and as the Turkish Dye Co., having been dissolved by the death of Mr. John Wm. Brayley, the same business will be continued under the same name by Richard Brayley and James Marsham Brayley.

O. and W. Thum, of Grand Rapids, Mich., manufacturers of the celebrated "Tanglefoot" sticky fly paper, have filed articles of association and are now an incorporated company under the name of "The O. & W. Thum Company," with a capital stock of \$150,000, and paid up capital of \$100,000.

Among the recent patents granted in England we notice that of J. P. Bayley (S. Lancaster, Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.) A liniment for the treatment of sciatica, neuralgia, gout, inflammatory rheumatism, &c., composed of a tincture in alcohol of capsicum, Prince's pine (pipsissewa) and camphor gum, together with the oils of origanum and wintergreen.

The students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy at Toronto enjoyed a half holiday a few days ago for the purpose of bidding farewell to their fellow-student, Mr. T. W. Ready, of St. Marys, who has been obliged to give up study owing to ill-health. Mr. Ready intends to rest for a month and then go to Chicago, where he has secured a good position.

The following decisions giving rate of duty to be collected on articles not specified in the tariff were recently made by the board of Customs:—Capsules for bottles, plain, 30 per cent.; capsules for bottles, stamped or lettered, 15 cents per pound and 25 per cent. Cases (buggy) for physicians' use, 35 per cent.; Microscopes, 25 per cent. Unvulcanized soft sheet rubber, 25 per cent. Vulcanized fibre, in sheet, etc., 30 per cent.

Mr. J. W. Brayley, head of the wholesale firm of Brayley, Sons & Co., Mont-

real, died last month at the age of 69 years. Mr. Brayley was a native of Devonshire, England, and came to this country, settling in New Brunswick, when quite a young man. In 1877 he came to Montreal and built up a large business, which his sons will carry on. He was a member of the church of St. James the Apostle, where, for seven years, he was people's warden. He was a conscientious business man, upright and respected.

British Columbia Notes.

Victoria, B. C., is bound to be well supplied with drug stores. It is now rumored that a syndicate of doctors are about to open a drug store shortly.

Mr. W. E. McCartney, druggist, of Vancouver, is moving to Nanaimo, where he intends opening up a drug business.

Messrs. Hill & Coatham, of New Westminster, have sold out to Macpherson & Thompson of the same place.

Messrs. Macpherson & Thompson, of New Westminster, have abandoned the idea of going into business in Nanaimo, B. C.

Druggists Convention.

The following circular has been issued to the druggists of Ontario:—

To the Druggists of Ontario:—

At the last meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the following resolution was moved and carried:—

"That this Council ask the Chemists and Druggists of Ontario to hold a Convention in Toronto, on Thursday, August 4th, 1892, to consider trade and other questions of interest in our business, and that the President and Vice-President, in conjunction with Toronto Druggists' Association, be empowered to draw up the order of business and make all necessary arrangements."

Arrangements will be made for reduced fares. The details of the programme and the exact date will be mailed later on. It is hoped that the Druggists will bear this matter in mind, and if possible attend the Convention.

(Signed) ISAAC T. LEWIS,
Registrar-Treasurer.

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We are now suffering from a recurrence of the influenza epidemic—the "great sneeze," as it is more popularly described—and doctors and druggists alike are as busy as possible. One of our west end firms of dispensing chemists, I hear, retailed last week over six gallons of the ammoniated tincture of quinine in the week. This was chiefly disposed of in two-ounce stoppered vials at 36 cents each, so they did not do badly. Another firm, finding that there was a rush for this preparation of quinine, which is chiefly employed as a

prophylactic, have introduced gelatine capsules containing carbonate of ammonia and quinine in powder. One of the most amusing instances of the popular notion on the subject was illustrated only a few days since, when a letter in the *Times* resulted in an unprecedented rush for eucalyptus. The correspondent stated that in the offices of the London General Life Insurance no case of influenza had occurred owing to the oil having been plentifully distributed about the rooms; whereas last year, no precautions having been taken, nearly 50 per cent. of the staff had been attacked. An enormous demand at once sprang up for the oil of *Eucalyptus Globulus*, and the price advanced with leaps and bounds. Those firms, who a week before were glad to obtain 90 cents per lb., rapidly raised the price to \$3, but already the price seems inclined to decline. It is significant that medical men have no faith whatever in this eucalyptus preventive. Several of the wholesale firms have requested their staff to take quinine pills daily as a preventive, and the metropolitan police have been directed to adopt this practice. Antipyrine hardly seems to have played such a prominent part in the treatment of the epidemic as it did two years ago. Solution of acetate of ammonia, camphor, salicylate of soda and quinine appear to be the most favorite remedies of the medical men. One doctor has stated that he has obtained wonderful results with 60 grain doses of bicarbonate of potash given three times a day. On all sides it is recognized that it is infectious and that the former theory as to its being propagated or disseminated by miasmatic influences is untenable.

The Chesebrough Company have adopted rather curious methods of rendering their popular preparation of petroleum jelly—vaseline—unpopular with chemists. For many years now the Company has supplied 5 lb. tins of their preparation at 20 cents per pound. The majority of chemists were in the habit of buying these and putting up small pots and bottles of the jelly, using at the same time the name vaseline. Some time ago the Company stated that they would not allow chemists thus to use their registered title, but they did not attempt to prove it was illegal by fighting it out in the law courts. Their tactics have been to suppress the bulk tins and only offer the chemist their own small and unpretentious package goods. A considerable outcry has followed this and most chemists have had to drop vaseline altogether and obtain one of the numerous substitutes, putting it up as before and labelling it "pure petroleum jelly." It is exceedingly doubtful if this ruse of the Company will bring any more grist to the mill, while it has unquestionably played into the hands of the numerous makers or refiners of petroleum jelly. Concerning this, it is an interesting point that when the compilation of the British Pharmacopoeia was in progress, in 1885, Messrs. Chesebrough were approached by Professor Atfield (one of the editors) to allow vaseline to be insert-

ed in the B. P. This could only be done by their renouncing their rights and claims to the name "vaseline." As can readily be supposed the proprietors did not feel that the honor of such an insertion would compensate them for their loss in a title which has unquestionably caught the public ear. The name paraffinum molle was then adopted, but the tests were made with such wide limits that all the preparations known as petrolatum, petrolia, fossiline, daroline, &c., were placed in the rank of vaseline, much to Messrs. Chesebrough's chagrin.

The Jordan Tablet Machine bids fair to become the most popular tablet machine for druggists generally. Already it has been bought by five or six London retail firms, so as to enable them to fill prescriptions of all kinds of tablets. It is hardly likely to be beaten for simplicity and cheapness, although I am not sure it would answer for large requirements. It seems to lack the solidity and strength of our English-made tablet machines. Its cost, only about \$50, is certainly marvellous; the cheapest English machine being about \$120. The makers claim it will turn out from 40 to 60 tablets a minute, and of any size according to the dies employed. It only occupies about a foot square of space. Soon the Chemists apprentice will be grinding out tablets all day as a slight relief from the monotony of the pill machine.

A noticeable feature of recent years has been the development of specialties among chemists. Very few chemists are satisfied with keeping the usual run of drugs and sundries, but launch out with one or more leading articles among the trade and also with the medical profession. Perhaps the idea was learned first from the wholesale houses, most of whom have one or more specialties with which their name is identified. Thus Savory & Moore's Infant Food and Pancreatic Emulsion are widely known; Ferris & Co., of Bristol, are identified with Nephenthe, a purified preparation of opium; Hewlett & Son's Liquor Santal Flava and Mistura Pepsina Co. are advertised both at home and abroad; Wright, Layman & Umney make a leading line of Fluid Extracts, while Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson claim to have originated concentrated liquors for preparing Tinctures, Syrups, &c. Turning to retail chemists, we find Rouse & Co. introducing a Cucumber Cream for the rapid preparation of glycerine and cucumber; Martindale does not disdain to advertise his Nitro-Glycerine Tablets; Dinneford & Co. appeal to the public direct with Fluid Magnesia; Benger & Co., of Manchester, are proprietors of Pancreatized Food Preparations; Dewsbury & Brown, of the same city, have long been known by their Oriental Tooth-Paste, &c. It is evident, therefore, that it must pay both to devise a good specialty and then to advertise it so that the article in return advertises the proprietor.

FORMULE.

Chilblain Lotion.—Sulphate of zinc,

30 grains, acetate of lead, 60 grains, glycerine, 1 drachms, rose water to 4 ounces. Not to be filtered.

Bloom of Roses.—Carmine, 60 grains, dissolved in solution of ammonia, 2 drachms, otto, 2 drops, rectified spirit, 2 drachms, rose water, 4 ounces.

English Market Report.

London, Jan. 29, 1892.

There has been considerable activity in the drug market during the month owing to the influenza epidemic. The course of Eucalyptus Oil has been phenomenal, and the market has been nearly cleared, whilst all consignments due are disposed of. The usual auctions were characterized by firmness in prices despite the large quantities that were offered. Ipecacuanha is firmly held and Quinine has at length assumed a better aspect. Chemicals have been in good demand and scarcity of supplies on spot has caused slightly higher values. The Union prices on Soda Salts are well maintained. The following are current rates:

CHEMICALS.	
Acid citric	per lb. \$ 32
" oxalic	" " " " 7
" tartaric	" " " " 25
Antimony crude	" " " " 9
Arsenic powder	per cwt. 2 74
Bleaching powder	" " " " 2 06
Borax	per lb. 6
Cream of Tartar	" " " " 21
Copper sulphate	" " " " 3
Mercury	" " " " 38
" perchloride	" " " " 57
" subchloride	" " " " 66
Potash chlorate	" " " " 11
" cyanide	" " " " 46
Soda bicarbonate	per cwt. 1 74
" caustic	" " " " 2 46
" crystals	" " " " 86
Sulphur roll	" " " " 1 94

DRUGS.	
Aloes, cape	per lb. \$ 8
Balsam capivi	" " " " 44
Cinchona dy	" " " " 10
" r.b.	" " " " 11
Cupébs	" " " " 36
Ergot. Spanish	" " " " 64
Ipecacuanha	" " " " 1 76
Jalap	" " " " 39
Oil aniseed	" " " " 1 51
" cassia	" " " " 84
" eucalyptus	" " " " 3 02
" peppermint, H. G. H.	" " " " 3 24
Opium	" " " " 2 06
Senega root	" " " " 34
Shellac, T. X.	" " " " 21
" garnet	" " " " 19
" buttons	" " " " 18

Answers to Correspondents.

"E. M. D." asks for a formula for Sheep Dip—

ARSENICAL SHEEP DIP.—The following will give you an article closely resembling some of the powders largely used, but it is very dangerous to prepare, and can only be done under a properly constructed chimney with a good draught.

Arsenic	1 part.
Solid caustic soda	1 10 part.
Arseniate soda	1 part.
Sulphur	3 parts.
Water	10 parts.

Boil together vigorously for half an

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Drugs,**Patent Medicines,****Proprietary Goods,****Surgical Instruments
and Appliances,****Druggists' Sundries,****Sponges,****Chamois Skins,****Tooth Brushes.****Personal attention. Prompt Shipment.****No old Stock.****No Travellers employed. No Agents.****84, Leadenhall St.****LONDON, Eng.****Warehouse—75, LEADENHALL STREET.****King of Dyspepsia Cures.****K. D. C.****THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY**

For INDIGESTION in any form, is now extensively advertised and meeting with a ready and rapidly increasing sale. It is recommended by the medical faculty and thousands of testimonials pronounce it

A Complete Cure,**A Prompt Cure,****A Positive Cure,****A Perfect Cure,****A Wonderful Cure,****An Efficient Cure,****And THE KING OF CURES.**

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Shoulder-Brace****SUSPENDER COMBINED.**

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders, A perfect Skirt Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

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The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

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hour, keeping up the quantity of water, then evaporate to dryness and powder. A less effective, but more easily prepared powder is obtained by mixing the dry ingredients without any water, rubbing down the caustic soda with the sulphur.

Another is—

Tobacco 4 ozs.
Boil and add—

Rainwater 1 gal.
Soft soap 1 lb.
Sulphur vivum 1 lb.

When cold add—

Spt. turpentine 16 ozs.

"H" wants a good formula for Ext. Vanilla. The following has been found to produce a good extract at a moderate price:—

Vanilla bean 4 ozs.
Alcohol 38 ozs.
Water 30 ozs.
Simple syrup 1 oz.

Powder the vanilla with broken glass, very fine, pour on the alcohol and allow it to macerate 7 days, then add the water and let it stand 7 days longer, then filter and add the syrup.

Proctor's formula is—

Vanilla bean 1 oz.
Granulated sugar 2 ozs.
Simple syrup 16 ozs.
Diluted alcohol sufficient.

Cut the vanilla transversely in small sections and triturate it with the sugar until reduced to a coarse powder. Put this in a glass funnel prepared for percolation and pour on diluted alcohol until a pint (16 ozs.) has passed, add this to the syrup and mix them.

Another. Extract Vanilla with Tonka.

Vanilla beans 3 ozs.
Tonka beans 6 ozs.
Sugar 12 ozs.
Alcohol 32 ozs.
Water 96 ozs.

Follow the same process as in the preceding one.

Consideration of Certain New Remedies Employed in the Treatment of Cutaneous Affections as Substitutes for Iodoform.

E. Chatelain (*Journ. d. Maladies Cutan. et Syph.*) discusses the objectionable characteristics of iodoform and then reviews the literature of aristol, bromol, cresalol, eugenol, iodol, lysol, camphorated naphthol, retinol, salol and camphorated salol, sozoiodol and eulyptol.

Among these aristol is perhaps the most important. Chatelain himself found it useful in varicose ulcers; in syphilitic chancre the effect was not more rapid than iodoform, but in a case of eroded papules of the glans penis he obtained a cure with it in a few days. He experienced a complete failure with it in a case of ulcerating epithelioma of the face, which had first been treated surgically by himself. He was obliged, in order to obtain healing, to have recourse to iodoform.

The various observers who have recorded their opinions find that aristol is valuable in syphilitic ulcerations of all kinds. Some speak favorably of its use in chancroids, others, however, the opposite. The majority have obtained good results with it in suppurating buboes, psoriasis, lupus and eczema, still there are some who obtained the opposite. The same conclusions are also recorded in connection with epithelioma. The author concludes that aristol is worthy of being retained among dermatological agents and may prove to be, in the end, a precious successor and substitute for iodoform.

Among the others engoul may be mentioned, an oleaginous liquid obtained from cloves insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. Unna found that it destroyed lupus nodules without pain; Leubuscher used a 70 per cent. ungt. on a case of a very pruritic, weeping eczema with immediate removal of symptoms.

The author has also obtained excellent results from the use of iodol in 10 cases of ulcerating gummata. In 20 cases of chancroids the action of the drug was favorable, but it was less than iodoform.

According to the reports, camphorated naphthol has acted well in ulcerations of various nature, in buccal tuberculosis, and also in mycosis fungoides. Nelaton claims that in 27 cases in which he injected into tubercular glands from 7 to 8 drops, a cure was obtained in 21. On the other hand, another observer reports no results from the drug in a case of cutaneous tuberculosis with maxillary and inguinal adenitis.

Formulas for Several Pharmaceutical Preparations.

BY GEORGE M. BERINGER, PH. G.

These formulas are submitted in reply to queries received by the committee on pharmaceutical meetings.

Neutralizing Cordial.—This was formerly much used by the eclectics, and the formula as given in King's Dispensatory, p. 1285, is as follows:

Take of—

Rhubarb in coarse powder, } each 2 ounces.
Potassium carbonate }
Golden seal, }
Cinnamon } each 1 ounce.
Refined sugar, 4 pounds.
Brandy, 1 gallon.
Oil of peppermint, 20 minims.

Macerate the rhubarb, golden seal and cinnamon in half a gallon of the brandy for six hours with a gentle heat; then transfer the mass to a percolator and displace with the remaining brandy. The remaining strength, if there be any, can be obtained by adding water until the liquid comes off tasteless. To the percolate add the potassium carbonate, sugar and oil of peppermint, the latter having been previously rubbed with sufficient sugar to absorb it, and mix the two percolates.

It is stated that 76 per cent alcohol may be substituted for the brandy.

Liquor Carbonis Detergens.—Hans Wilder published some years ago, in the Druggists Circular, the following:

Tincture of quillaia, 4½ pints.
Coal tar, 2 pounds.
Digest for 8 days and filter.

The tincture of quillaia is to be made by percolating two pounds of soap bark with 65 per cent. alcohol until one gallon of tincture is obtained.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference adopted in the Unofficial Formulary a formula for this preparation under the title of

Liquor Picis Carbonis (Solution of Coal Tar):

Take of—

Quillaia bark in No. 20 powder 2 oz.
Rectified spirit, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with a suitable quantity of the menstruum and macerate for 24 hours in a closed vessel. Then pack in a percolator and gradually pour rectified spirit upon it until one pint of percolate is obtained. To this add:

Prepared coal tar 4 ounces.

Digest at a temperature of 120° F. for two days. Allow to become cold, decant and filter.

Prepared coal tar is commercial coal tar, which has been exposed in a shallow vessel to a temperature of 120° F. for one hour, stirring frequently.

Solution of the Four Chlorides.—(Formula of Dr. Win. Goodell):

Take of—

Hydraz. bichlor. corros., 1 grain.
Liq. Arsenici chl., 48 minims.
Tinct. Ferri chloridi, } 4 fluid drs.
Acidi Hydrochlorici dil., } of each.
Syrupus Zingiberis, To make 3 ounces.
Misce. Sig.—One-half to one teaspoonful in water after meals.

This preparation is being prescribed quite frequently, and several formulas disagreeing with each other have been published. The above is an exact copy of the formula recently received direct from Dr. Goodell.

Unguentum Boroglycerini.—The formula used by the writer is as follows:

Solution of Boroglycerin }
(50 per cent. in glycerin), } 25 parts.
Petrolatum, 75 parts.
Oil of Rose or Rosegeranium, a sufficient quantity. Mix.

—*Amer. Jour. Phar.*

Aseptic Dressings.

The new military pharmacopoea of the Austrian Empire contains a number of directions for preparing aseptic dressings and ligatures, which, being approved by high professional authority, deserve to be brought to the notice of our readers.

1. CARBOLIZED CATGUT (3 SIZES).

Into a wide-mouthed bottle introduce 100 strings of crude catgut and add a mixture consisting of 108 Gm. of crystallized carbolic acid, 12 Gm. of distilled water, and 600 Gm. of olive oil, taking care that the catgut is submerged below the level of the liquid, and shaking the contents occasionally. When the turbid liquid has become entirely clear the catgut will be found to have become soft and flexible. Then remove it, and transfer it

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to small vials, 4 strings to each (about 13 feet) containing carbolyzed oil.

2. SURGICAL SILK.

Previous to use, the silk is to be immersed for at least forty-eight hours in a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

3. IODOFORM GAUZE.

In an earthen vessel, cleaned with solution of corrosive sublimate, mix 200 Gm. of glycerin intimately with 100 Gm. of iodoform, by trituration, so as to produce a perfectly uniform yellow, thin paste. Add to this gradually 833 Gm. of alcohol, and mix the whole carefully. Introduce pieces of gauze 1 yard long into this mixture, one after the other (about 25), then take them out, wring out the excess uniformly, spread them out, lay them on top of each other, and keep them during twenty-four hours in a closed vessel. Then pack the prepared gauze into parchment paper and label it.

4. SUBLIMATE GAUZE.

To a solution of 5 Gm. of corrosive sublimate and 20 Gm. of sodium chloride in 100 Gm. of water add 200 Gm. of glycerin. Introduce into the liquid 25 yards of gauze, knead it thoroughly, then gradually draw it out, removing the excess of liquid [the original directions involve the use of certain mechanical appliances], and dry it.—*Amer. Druggist*.

Solubility of Iodine in Chloroform

At a recent evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, held at Edinburgh, Mr. W. Duncan read the following paper:

Some time ago I had occasion to prepare a solution of iodine in chloroform. The difficulty I had in getting the required amount into solution brought to my recollection a remark of one of my students, to the effect that he had found it impossible to make a solution stronger than about 1 gr. of iodine in each drachm of chloroform.

On referring to standard works, I found that, with one exception, those which refer to the point state that iodine is freely soluble in chloroform. The exception is Squire's "Companion," in which the solubility is given as 1 in 25. I have utterly failed to obtain a solution of this strength, and, for my own satisfaction, have lately made some experiments to clear up the point.

Commercial iodine was taken, mixed with one-quarter of its weight of potassium iodide, and carefully sublimed. The sublimate was cooled, powdered, and placed in a desiccator to remove any trace of moisture. This chemically pure iodine was then macerated in chloroform for four days, the temperature remaining nearly constant at 10° C. and the mixture being frequently shaken. Iodine being very volatile, the only methods of estimation possible were either gravimetric, as argentic iodide, or volumetric. The latter method was chosen on account of the comparative ease and rapidity of the process,

and if care be taken to have the thiosulphate of sodium solution correct, it is quite as accurate as a gravimetric estimation. The result of a large number of estimations carefully made shows that at 10° C. chloroform dissolves only 1.77 per cent. of its weight of iodine; or, to put it differently, the solubility of iodine in chloroform is 1 in 56.6. I may say that my results with a solution in which the two have been in contact for two months are practically the same as the foregoing.

While working at the subject I found it was absolutely necessary, to get good results, that, after weighing, the chloroform solution should be diluted with a little alcohol before adding the water, as otherwise the iodine would be thrown out. I found it also necessary to use starch as an indicator, as the solution became apparently colorless before all the free iodine had been taken up.—*Pharm. Journ.*

A New Solvent of Camphor.

From the frequency with which the indications for the subcutaneous injections are met with it is evident that a good and reliable solvent for this substance is a great desideratum.

Ethereal solutions rapidly evaporate. Alcoholic solutions also evaporate and the camphor becomes precipitated, so that injections of such solutions produce severe pain or even abscess. Solutions of camphor in oil are difficult to employ, besides possessing the disadvantage of the liability of becoming rancid.

In the *Zeitschrift für Therapie* for September 1st, 1891, Dr. Karl Rosner recommends in the highest terms a solution of camphor in liquid paraffin, which, when slightly warmed, forms a perfectly clear and limpid solution. He states that he has kept this solution for more than five years without its properties becoming changed.—*American Druggist*.

Japanese Medicine.

The Chinese, as early as 218 B. C., found their way among the Japanese doctors with medical books dating back, it is alleged, to 2737 B. C., and the influence of Chinese medicine upon Japanese medicine has continued to be a controlling one up to the recent introduction of European medicine now in vogue. The old style of things is, according to Dr. Benjamin Howard, still followed by 30,000 out of the 41,000 physicians now practicing throughout the empire. Of the 30,000 of the old vernacular school one of them is still on the list of the Court physicians, and maintains a high reputation. The impression throughout Europe that colored papers, exorcisms, &c., are the basis of Chinese and Japanese medicines is erroneous. Dr. Howard has seen nearly 2,000 books by these people, covering most of the departments of medicine, but amongst which materia medica occupies the leading place. In these books are the doctrines of the successive schools, strikingly like some of those which in past centuries ex-

isted among our own ancestors. The successive medical colleges have always had a professor of astrology, but the solid fact remains that the materia medica has included among its several hundred remedies a large number of those used by ourselves, and these are not only vegetable, but animal and mineral, in the latter class mercury being prominent. Surgery became a separate branch as long since as the seventh or eighth century.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Salicyl-Vaselin-Salicyl-Talc.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following formulae for these preparations:

SALICYL-VASELIN.

Melt together with gentle heat in a porcelain capsule 85 gm. vaselin and 15 gm. hard paraffin, and add 3 gm. finely powdered salicylic acid. Stir in, and continue the heat until the acid is completely dissolved. Remove from the source of heat and stir while cooling. When the mass has become only semi-fluid, add 10 drops of oil of wintergreen, and after stirring in put the product into gallipots of a suitable size, and close tightly.

SALICYL-TALC.

This is prepared in a similar manner to the above, adding to the proportions above given 95 gm. freshly prepared talc-powder and 5 gm. hard paraffin.

Influenza.

In the last number of the *British Medical Journal* two methods of antiseptic treatment of this disease have been described. Dr. William Robertson reports that he has found the administration of benzol very effectual in relieving the initial symptoms of influenza. For adults 5 minims, and for children 3 minims, given every two or three hours with chloroform water and tragacanth mucilage, caused no inconvenience, and did not interfere with the digestion. Mr. Francis Taylor Simson, in the same journal recommends the use of carbolic acid, 2 minims of the pure acid to be taken three times a day. In many hundreds of cases treated in this manner it is stated that there has been complete and quick recovery, the temperature frequently falling from 102° or more to normal in twenty-four hours.—*Phar. Journal*.

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FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*.)

Unfortunately there is a great tendency nowadays to save as much trouble as possible by using machine-made plasters, and the art of plaster spreading by hand is in danger of being neglected, except in those pharmacies where they are ordered to be made according to prescription. The student, however, who has his heart in his work, should resolve to become proficient in every branch of his craft, and take a pride in being able to spread a plaster beyond reproach, and in turning it out in a workmanlike manner. It may, perhaps, be well to consider first of all, the appliances requisite in plaster spreading as met with in pharmacy. The plasters generally in use are those of the *Pharmacopœia*, where the process of preparation is fully described. The majority are conveniently kept in rolls weighing about half a pound and an inch in diameter. The plaster of cantharidis is the only one not spread by heat, which will be referred to later on under the head of blisters. Belladonna, opium, and soap plasters want but little heat in melting, and lead and resin plasters require care. The medium on which the plaster is to be spread next claims attention. That most generally used and easiest to work upon is the prepared white leather, known as plaster skin. Chamois leather, swans down, brown holland and calico, &c., are also employed. The method of spreading the plaster on each is much the same, the great object being to use as little heat as possible in the process. The plaster is always spread on the rough side when operating on leather, but when on swansdown the smooth side is generally used. When using chamois leather care must be exercised to prevent wrinkling, owing to its soft nature. On calico and all thin materials the plaster should be spread very thin, and when nearly cool, or else it will penetrate through.

In a prescription, the shape and size of a plaster is usually indicated by the prescriber, or when the shape is not mentioned, the dispenser may generally judge from the part to which it is to be applied. Plasters to be applied to the chest are generally made heart-shaped, and those for the side and back, oblong and saddle-shaped. Plasters for the breast are made circular in shape, and spread on thin skin or chamois leather. They are usually made about six or seven inches in diameter, having a small piece about the size of a shilling cut out of the centre. The plaster shape must be cut out of a piece of stiff paper the exact size ordered, so it may be affixed to the leather. This is done by dumping the paper all round, and carefully pressing it to the leather, which is usually sufficient to cause it to adhere, and answers well for a small plaster. When making a larger one, the paper shape should be moistened with a little

thin paste or gum water. Care should be taken to press the inner edges of the shape close to the leather, in order that the plaster may not run underneath. Thin metal shapes of zinc are sometimes used, but are of advantage only when a large number of plasters have to be spread. The plaster spatulas, or irons, used in spreading plasters are made in various sizes. The old-fashioned kind is made of iron, consisting of the blade, with a curved iron shank and a wooden handle. In some, the under edges of the blade are bevelled off, and the whole blade slightly curved, while in others the blade is perfectly flat. The more modern appliances is the gas spatula, which is made hollow throughout, the upper part of the blade being perforated with small holes, so that when connected to the gas by the means of a rubber tube and lit, the heat generated soon warms the spatula. The heat of the spatula may thus be regulated and will be constant during the process, which is a decided advantage when a large surface of skin has to be covered. The ordinary spatula may be heated by placing it in a stove or over a Bunsen burner, and the blade should be carefully cleaned by rubbing it on a piece of rag before using. With experience, the student will soon learn the right amount of heat to employ, as if the spatula be too hot it will spoil the leather and cause it to shrivel up, also discoloring the plaster.

The plaster may be melted by cutting off the quantity required and placing it on a piece of cardboard or brown paper and applying the warm spatula until the whole is melted, then transferring it to the leather. It may also be melted by placing it in a small porcelain dish, or a shallow enamelled pan and applying heat by means of a Bunsen or spirit lamp until liquefied. It can then be poured on to the leather and spread with a warm spatula. The latter method is certainly the best when a large quantity of plaster is required to be spread, and it also has the advantage of not being liable to discolor light colored plasters, such as lead and resin. Having considered the preliminaries and appliances used in plaster spreading, we will now briefly sketch out the process. Let us suppose the following prescription has been handed to us to dispense:—

R Emplast. belladonnae. 8. x 4
Sig. applie. mox. dict.

The first thing is to put the spatula to heat, and then melt sufficient plaster in the shallow pan and with gentle heat, as described before. While this is being done the size may be marked on a piece of paper and carefully cut out, leaving about an inch of margin round the shape. The leather should be cut the same size, allowing from an inch to an inch and a half margin from the edge of the plaster all round. Now moisten the paper shape, and affix it to the leather, taking care to see it adheres perfectly close to the skin at the inner edges. Several folds of paper should be placed between the leather and the counter, to form a soft bed, and pre-

vent them sticking together. The plaster having been melted and the spatula heated to the right temperature, proceed by pouring the melted plaster on to the leather. Holding the spatula at a slight angle, begin to spread with rapid, but careful long strokes, first around the margins then covering the centre, until the whole of the leather is covered with an equal thickness. In a few moments detach the paper shape, which should come away easily, leaving the margins of the plaster clean, straight and sharp. It may then be set aside in a cool place to dry. In a well made plaster the surface should be even and smooth, the plaster not being thicker in one part than another, while the edges should be perfectly clean and straight.

BLISTERS.

In spreading emplast. cantharidis, or blistering plaster, the spatula is not used. Owing to the soft nature of the plaster it is always spread on adhesive plaster, allowing a margin of about three-quarter inch all round, according to size. They are made of various shapes—circular, square, oblong and the special shape when ordered for application behind the ear. The student very often gets confused between the shapes for the right and left ears, which are necessarily different, but he need never be in doubt as to the proper one if he fixes the following rule in his mind: Bend the forefinger of the right hand and allow it to touch the top of the thumb, and taking the shape of the hollow formed in the centre he will have a fair idea of the shape of a blister for behind the right ear. If he does the same with the left hand, he will have the shape for the left ear. Blister shapes are cut out on paper the same as those for plasters and will adhere to the adhesive plaster if the edge of the latter is slightly warmed. A sufficient quantity of the emplast. cantharid. having been cut off from the roll, it should be well worked with the fingers, slightly warming if necessary, until it is quite plastic and soft, about the consistency of putty. Place it in the centre of the adhesive plaster, and using the side of the thumb, spread it out from left to right until the whole is evenly covered. The shape may then be removed and the margins trimmed, the edges being cut straight, with a thin spatula if necessary. The surface of the blister may be smoothed by applying a little olive oil with the thumb if required. When properly made with fresh plaster there is no occasion to dust on powdered cantharides or paint the surface with blistering fluid.

Plasters and blisters should be neatly covered with waxed paper and sent out flat, in boxes if possible, or else in stiff envelopes, in order to prevent them being crushed.

SUPPOSITORIES, PESSARIES AND BOUGIES.

The preparation of suppositories, which are used for administering drugs by way of the rectum, is an operation that requires care and skill. The suppository consists of a base composed of solid fatty

Goods that are a Success.

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TUTTI
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PEPSIN
TUTTI
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IS A GREAT
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Special to Druggists !

ADAMS'

Nerve Food Tablet Gum

(TRADE MARK)

An elegant preparation, highly recommended by the
Medical Profession.

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE DRUGGIST FOR IT.

For beautiful Hanger Signs for your window and Illustrated
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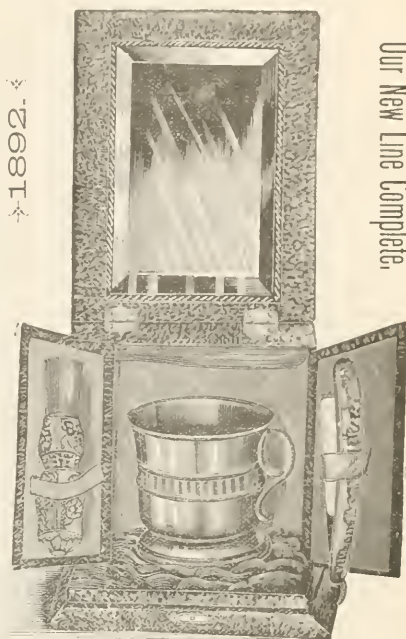
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Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.



Our New Line Complete.

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29 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

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Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all Products of Petroleum.

DENSOLINE = SUPERIOR TO "VASELINE."

DENSOLINE is the MOST PURE Petroleum Jelly on the market, being endorsed by the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association as superior to all others. It is now used by the leading Physicians and Surgeons of the world as the true basis of Ointments.

We are now manufacturing the Largest Assortment of Petroleum Goods in America, and every Druggist should get our prices before buying elsewhere. The following are a few of our many preparations :

"GOLD SEAL" DENSOLINE, very tastily put up in 2 oz. flint glass bottles.

DENSOLINE COLD CREAM, in 1½ and 2 oz. pots.

DENSOLINE POMADE, elegantly perfumed, in 2 oz. flint glass bottles.

DENSOLINE CAMPHOR ICE, large and small stick, silver wrapper, 1 doz. in box.

DENSOLINE COSMETIQUE, large and small stick, silver wrapper, 1 doz. in box.

COSMETIQUE DES FLEURS, neat paper wrapper, 1 doz. in box.

DENSOLINE HAIR OIL, 1 doz. two oz. bottles in box, or by the gallon.

DENSOLINE TOILET SOAP, made from pure petroleum jelly, a perfect cure for all Skin Affections, the best selling Petroleum Soap in the market.

DENSOLINE-ARNICATED, CAMPHORATED and CARBOLATED, for Physicians' use.

DENSOLINE HOOF OINTMENT, for Hard and Cracked Feet of Horses. It is a perfect remedy for all Skin Diseases, Scratches, etc. Put up in ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans.

LUSTROUS HARNESS OIL, a perfect Leather Dressing, in ½ pint, pint, and quart cans, or by the gallon.

We also manufacture full lines of LUBRICATING OILS of all kinds, HARD and SOFT LUBRICATING COMPRESSION CUP GREASE, AXLE GREASE, and PARAFFINE WAX at all melting points, etc.

All orders or communications will receive our prompt attention.

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, 29 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

bodies, such as oil of theobroma, soap, and starch, or spermaceti, &c., with the admixture of some active remedial agent, the whole being moulded or pressed into the form of a small cone. The old method of preparation in the cold was by mixing the ingredients with soap and starch powder, in a mortar for a suitable consistence, then dividing the mass into separate portions and pressing each into a mould. This plan is still used in preparing the morphine, acid carboic, and acid tannic suppositories of the *Pharmacopœia*, that are prepared with a base of curd soap and glycerine of starch.

Oil of theobroma, the base most generally used, melts at temperatures between 86° and 95° F., so requires very little heat to liquefy, and is poured into the mould. The moulds used are made of metal, nickle plated, either divided down the centre or horizontally through the middle, the parts being held together by a screw. The former pattern answers the best. A convenient and handy mould for one or two suppositories may be made with tin-foil in the following manner:—Get a small cone with a shank or handle attached, turned out of a piece of hard wood the exact size and shape of a suppository, which may be done for a few pence. To make the mould, roll in a piece of tin-foil tightly around the base of it, twisting it well at the apex. Now pass a knife round the tin-foil at the base of the cone, and insert the whole into a shallow box that has been filled with powdered whiting or magnes. sulph. and gently withdraw the wood cone, leaving the tin-foil mould standing upright and ready for use. In proceeding to make suppositories, the first thing necessary is to melt the base, using as little heat as possible. Oil of theobroma should always be melted over a water bath, several small and convenient forms of which are made for the purpose. The quantity required should be weighed out and heated in a small evaporating dish over a water bath for a few moments until it becomes liquefied. The medicinal ingredients should be placed on a slab, a little of the oil being added to them at a time, and the whole intimately mixed with the aid of a palette knife and then returned to the dish. Keep stirring the mixture until it arrives at the stage that it will only just run, then pour it slowly into the moulds, and when setting immerse the whole into cold water. When the oil appears to be thoroughly hard, open the moulds, and the suppositories should become detached without difficulty. In hot weather ice should be added to the water to aid the cooling process. The moulds should be held under the tap for a few minutes and drained, or thinly painted with soap liniment before being filled, to prevent the suppositories adhering to the sides. The tin-foil mould requires no other preparation, the foil being simply unrolled from the suppository when it has set firm. Suppositories are made of the uniform weight of 15 grains each, and pessaries 75 grains each, inclusive of ingredients. When weighing the oil of theobroma, it

is always advisable to allow a few grains over the exact amount required for waste. Students may frequently experience difficulty in attempting to mix vegetable extracts with oil of theobroma when ordered into suppositories. When belladonna is ordered, the alcoholic extract prepared from the root may be used with advantage as it may be easily mixed with the oil. Extract of conium should be rubbed down on a slab to the consistence of a smooth thin paste with a few drops of boiling water and the aid of a warm palette knife, then a small quantity of the oil thoroughly incorporated with it at a time until the whole is well mixed. The same method should be used with other extracts. Iodoform, when necessary, should be rubbed to a fine powder and mixed with the oil on a slab. It should on no account be heated in it. Bromide of potass., tannic acid, and crystalline substances must be reduced to fine powder and mixed with the oil in the same manner, or they will sink to the bottom of the mould when poured in. Heavy ingredients, like iodide of lead or oxide of zinc should be rubbed to a smooth paste with the oil, and not poured into the moulds until just before setting. Care must be taken not to make the oil too hot, and never to attempt to pour it into the moulds until it is of a thick creamy consistence, and the solid ingredients well suspended, as otherwise they will form a hard mass at the apex of the suppository. Heat must not be used in making the suppository of chloral. The crystal should be well crushed and worked together with the oil in a mortar until well mixed, when it should be pressed into the moulds. Hollow cones, composed of oil of theobroma into which the medicinal agent may be introduced, are sometimes used. Pessaries are made in the same manner as suppositories only using larger quantities of material, and they present no special difficulties. Medicated bougies are prepared in metal or tin-foil moulds in much the same way. The latter moulds are made the same as those for suppositories, only that the turned wood model should be about two inches in length by a quarter of an inch in width at the base, gradually tapering to the apex. They are usually made to weigh 15 grains each, with a base of oil of theobroma, and should be allowed to set perfectly hard before being removed from the moulds, as they are very liable to break.

Glyco-gelatin is now frequently used as a base for suppositories and pessaries, which, when not medicated, are popularly known as glycerine suppositories. The base may be made as follows:—

Fine gelatine	6 drs.
Glycerine	1½ ozs.
Water	10 drs.

Mix and dissolve by gentle heat over a water bath. The moulds should be greased or painted with lin. saponis. comp. This base may be medicated as desired, but tannin and astringent drugs containing it, should be avoided.

EXPLOSIVE REMEDIES.

Occasionally the dispenser may find or-

dered in prescriptions certain drugs which, when brought in contact, form explosive compounds of a dangerous nature, and in the mixing of which the greatest care is necessary. It behoves him, therefore, to act with special caution when handling or dispensing such mixtures. In many cases the prescriber may be ignorant of the danger of combining the ingredients, and, unless the dispenser be on his guard, a very nasty accident may result. Care should be exercised in mixing all chlorates, and in triturating them with other chemical substances. Chlorate of potass forms an explosive compound when brought directly in contact with creosote. With oxide of silver also, creosote forms a dangerous combination. In both cases, if the ingredients are first mixed with some inert powder before being brought in contact, the danger may be avoided, and they may, with care, be dispensed together. Chlorate of potass, when rubbed dry with tannin, forms an explosive mixture. Bichromate of potass and chromic acid form dangerous compounds with other bodies, and care should be observed when bringing the latter in contact with glycerine. Permanganate of potass is liable to cause an explosion when mixed with any rapidly deoxidising agent. The dangerous explosive iodide of nitrogen is formed by combining iodine and ammonia, and caution should be used in mixing salts of these bodies. Spirit of turpentine, when brought in contact with strong sulphuric acid, bursts into flame. Hypochlorate of sulphur is liable to explode sometimes on tapping the stopper of the bottle it is kept in. Iodine and charcoal also form a dangerous mixture. Nitro-glycerine or glonoin, now employed in making the official tablets, is usually kept in 1 per cent. solution, and may be handled in safety in that form and strength. Syrups kept for a length of time in tightly corked bottles are liable to explode, owing to fermentation taking place and liberation of CO₂.

FINISHING AND WRAPPING.

In the completing, wrapping, and other little requisites necessary to give a medicine bottle a neat appearance, the dispenser has an opportunity of showing good taste, and he will find it a matter which merits attention. It is in these finishing touches and the completion of the prescription that the neatness of the dispenser is shown. A few suggestions on the subject may perhaps prove of use to the student. The appearance of the medicine bottle, which usually stands in a prominent position in the sick room, is often an object for criticism and remark on the part of the patient and the medical man. Careful attention to what may seem to some trivial matters are always worth the trouble, and add to the credit of the dispenser. The bottles used should be well shaped and moulded. With regard to choice in the colour of the glass, the white flint certainly has the most elegant appearance, pale green tint perhaps coming next. For lotions and liniments, the actinic green bottles, round and octagonal, are very suitable. The shape of the bot-

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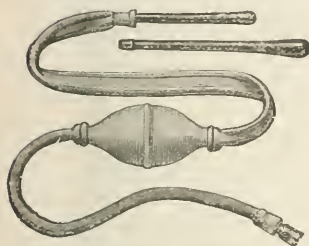
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Fine Rubber Goods.

Sole Proprietors in Canada of the Celebrated line of

ALPHA AND OMEGA CONTINUOUS-FLOW SYRINGES,

And ALPHA RUBBER SPECIALTIES, for Druggists and Stationers.

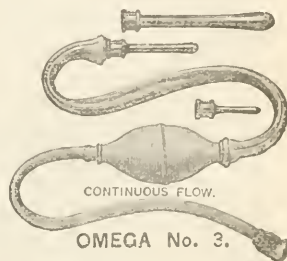
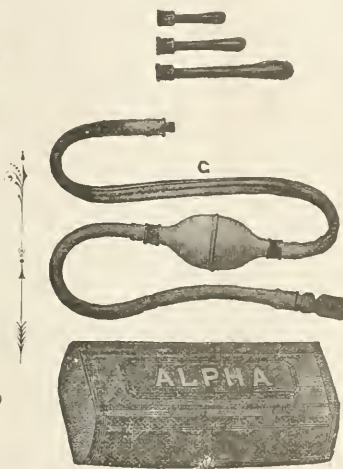
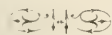
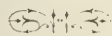


OMEGA No. 4.

Continuous flow with one bulb.

No injection of air.

No local matter can be drawn into the tubes.



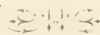
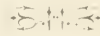
CONTINUOUS FLOW.

OMEGA No. 3.

Easy to operate with thumb and finger.

Noiseless, soft rubber, simple.

Efficiency and durability guaranteed.

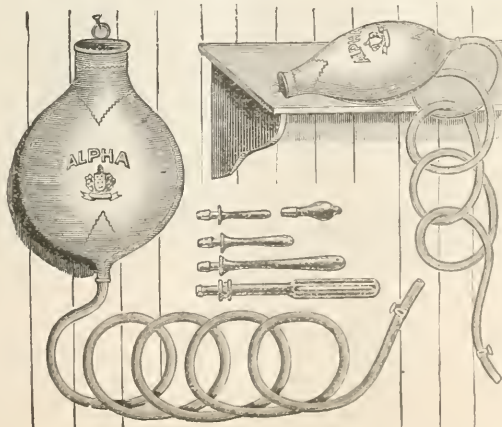


A NEW AND GRAND IMPROVEMENT !

Alpha Fountain Syringe, with Self-closing Neck.

A simple invention of great merit. All Hard Rubber Pipes.

THE mouth of this improved Syringe is provided with a simple rubber device which automatically closes the opening after the Bag has been filled, and prevents any spilling of the contents, no matter what position the Bag may be placed in. THIS IS A MOST IMPORTANT CONVENIENCE, as the Syringe can be easily operated, when a pry is not convenient to suspend it on, by simply laying the bag upon a mantel, shelf or other object, about four feet above the outlet.



THE various uses to which this Syringe is adapted render it indispensable to every family : while travellers and persons living at hotels, where they do not have the facilities of a private house, will find it a valuable improvement over any Fountain Syringe in the market.

These goods can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggist in the Dominion. Write for description.

We make in Canada, a full line of reliable and perfect DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES.

RUBBER MOULDS AND MOULD WORK A SPECIALTY.



PORTION OF CHEMICAL LABORATORY, ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

tle is purely a matter of taste, the ordinary flat being most used. The oval has the advantage of taking any shaped label, but it does not wrap up as neatly as the flat. The direct square, and perfect flat, are also convenient shapes for dispensing bottles, and wrap up well. Always use good corks and test them before sending out. Nothing looks worse, and is more annoying to the patient than a cork which breaks the first time it is taken out of the bottle. A neat seal, or circular red label placed on top of the cork, greatly improves its appearance. The cork seal should not be too elaborate, the name of the pharmacist alone is quite sufficient, and all that is really necessary. To make a good and bright impression, melt the wax by holding it for a moment in the blue part of the gas flame, which prevents it from becoming discolored. The styles of labels used for dispensing bottles are many and varied, and in the choice of which there is room for the display of taste. A label to look well should be lithographed on good white paper, and the size being in proportion to that of the bottle to which it is to be affixed. Many may, perhaps, differ with me in thinking that the less ornamentation there is about



REGULATION ROOM.

it the better. The old-fashioned, elaborately designed label, with its coat-of-arms and flourishes, is gradually being superseded by a plainer style, in which the blank space for filling in the directions occupies the principal portion. Too much printed matter, coloured ink, and tinted papers should be avoided for medicines for internal use, all that is really necessary being the name of the dispenser, his qualification and address. If the directions

are not printed, the writing should be small, neat, and, most important of all, distinct. The words should be regularly spaced, and not too many crowded in a line. The white irregular margin of the label should be trimmed around with a pair of scissors, and it may then be affixed to the bottle, taking care not to soil it with the fingers in so doing. It is customary in some pharmacies to cap the cork with tinfoil, or a pleated paper cap, which gives a very neat finish to the bottle. The paper used for wrapping dispensing bottles should be glazed, and of good quality, white perhaps being most generally used. Bright colours should be avoided, but a pale primrose, blue or green tinted paper forms a very effective wrapping. There are several styles of wrapping

for dispensing bottles in vogue, in which the student will do well to perfect himself by careful and painstaking practice. A slovenly wrapped bottle is an eyesore to the neat dispenser. There are three essential points necessary to observe. Firstly that the paper is the proper size. Secondly, that the pleat or fold should come near the centre of the bottle. Thirdly, that the paper is drawn tight and handled firmly. When dispensing

pills, a small piece of pink wool, placed in the box, should they be silvered or coated, greatly adds to their appearance. In wrapping pill boxes, ointment pots, &c., the dispenser should aim at being as neat as possible in every detail, and he may rest assured he will find it worth the trouble and time bestowed.

It should be the aim of the student to strive and perfect himself in the process of every operation he may be called upon to perform, and look upon his work, as the craftsman did of old, "not as a toil, but a pleasure."

The Rubber Stopple Trade.

In the good old times, when Para rubber went begging at 40 cents a pound, the first rubber stopple was born. It was as white as the finest oxide of zinc could make it, and so soft, flexible, and elastic that a blind man would recognize the large percentage of rubber in it, and the conscientious carefulness of its cure. To say that the druggist appreciated it is stating it far too mildly. They went wild over it, and it at once displaced cork stopples in many places. After a little, however, raw rubber began to go up, and the buyers of rubber stopples, with characteristic inconsistency began to clamor for lower prices. To suit them the manufacturer began to put in more zinc and less rubber. Then a little later, under the same pressure, the costly zinc was displaced in part by cheap whiting.

After a time, it was found that the vulcanized white rubber scrap could be ground into a powder, and used as a filling, and, little by little, the stopple fell from its first high estate and became of a dirty yellow color, of a hard texture, and as heavy as Vienna's heart. Then the buyer kicked, and a slight reaction set in, and the goods were somewhat improved.

During the reign of deterioration, however, there had been some improvements. The first method of setting up a solid core, of the size desired for the stopple, had been done away with, and the tubing machine formed it. Then, too, instead of having a variety of sizes that varied with each manufacturer, a series of standard sizes was inaugurated. The wiser of the manufacturers had also learned how much shoddy

could be incorporated without injuring the effectiveness of the stopple. And during this time how busy the inventors had been. They had designed scores of kinds of stopples, that are to-day made by the carload. The beer stopples, the laboratory corks, inhaler corks and chemical stopples had increased by the hun-

dreds. Rubber business has grown to great proportions, and to-day a buyer can get almost any shape he wishes, of any stock he wants, at very nearly the price he demands. *Rubber World.*

A Lurking Danger.

It is no new thing that postage stamps and envelopes should be blamed as a cause for numerous petty illnesses which occur to those who constantly use them. The connection between a habit of licking the gummed surface and an irritated tongue is not entirely imaginary. The mere contact with the mucous membrane with an adhesive substance, if often repeated, must encourage abrasion of the former. Another element of danger exists in the well known impurity of office gum.

There are facts of daily occurrence which tend to show there is a definite relation between the germ theory and some common sequences in the use of gum. Thus a fresh cut in the skin, covered, as it often is, with the gummed paper surrounding stamps, is liable to inflammation. The occasional virulence of this process, moreover, favors the conclusion that it is not the mere consequences of retained discharges, but is due to injurious matter added by the dressing itself. Certain precautions are therefore in this connection as natural as convenient, and we need hardly emphasize the teaching of experience with regard to them. It is usually as easy as it is advisable to avoid licking stamps, and it is never safe to apply them to a wound. The evident advantage of adding some preservative to gum during its manufacture needs no comment.—*The Lancet.*

IODIFORM AND NITRATE OF SILVER when mixed rapidly decompose each

other, and this decomposition is much intensified by the addition of carbolic acid.

DIALYZED IRON contains, according to Prof. Tichborne (*New Remedies*), 98.5 parts of the oxide and 1.5 parts of hydrochloric acid. As to its therapeutic worth, Dr. Prosser James thinks there is no doubt.



PORTION OF LECTURE ROOM, ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.



ANOTHER PORTION OF LECTURE ROOM.

dred. They were made of all qualities, all colors of rubber—white, red, black and purple. They were made of compounds containing ground cork, asbestos, silica, and everything but road mud.

Nor is the end yet. Every number of the Official Patent Office Gazette almost contains a new form of rubber stopple. So it has come to pass that this little bit

A Business Problem.

The practice of offering goods for sale, at marked reductions from scheduled or regular rates has become so general, as to excite great interest and provoke inquiry, as to when or how the practice can be checked?

As regards the retail drug trade, associations have been formed, plans made and repeated efforts put in force to check or restrain this acknowledged evil. So far nothing has been accomplished for the benefit of the retail drug trade, though something has been done for the jobber by means of the rebate plan. This plan may be outlined as an arrangement on the part of the Manufacturer, Proprietor or Agent by which a schedule of prices is presented and certain discounts given the jobber in consideration of his signing an agreement to observe the schedule. The result being that certain moderate profits are assured the jobber on his maintenance of these rules and regulations. Willingly or unwillingly the jobber has acquiesced in this arrangement and much friction has been obviated.

It stands to reason, that an arrangement of this kind, which is necessarily arbitrary in its character, will have a few violators and considerable pressure has been necessary to keep the plan from becoming a failure.

Many of the jobbers are really opposed to the plan, and yet yield a quiet obedience to its dictates. They hold that trade should be free and unrestricted and that when they have purchased these goods, they are their goods and no one has a right to dictate how they shall dispose of them.

This position is a legitimate one, according to the usual aspect of affairs and every thinking man will agree to this general proposition. But, when capital with its gathered power seeks to overthrow and crush the weaker dealer in order to increase its own accumulation, it becomes a question as to whether or not expediency does not become for the time a better and higher law than the abstract legal right. This status of expediency has succeeded in restraining an undue competition among the jobbers and to some extent harmonized the interests of the jobbers and the proprietors of such goods as are classed as Proprietary or Patent.

While this has been done for the protection of these two interests, it has borne hardly upon the retail dealers and intensified the evils under which he suffers. Many small jobbers have been compelled to buy quantities of these goods from the proprietor, instead of the larger wholesaler, thus finding themselves carrying more stock than their sales demand and are thus almost forced to retail these goods at little if any advance upon the price charged the retail dealer, so that they may handle the necessary quantity to secure the margin of profit allowed by the rebate plan.

This bears heavily upon the sales and

profits of the retail dealer and increases his dissatisfaction at a species of competition that is manifestly unfair.

The question, "What constitutes a wholesaler, jobber or retail dealer?" could in the past be easily answered. The wholesaler dealt in unbroken packages; the jobber sold in broken lots and the retail dealer supplied the consumer. In view of the general retailing done by the wholesaler and jobber the distinction no longer exists, except perhaps in the ability of the wholesaler and jobber to get rates that are denied to the simple retailer.

This cannot be considered an equitable arrangement. It fosters and provokes ill-feeling and will necessarily lead in the near future to combinations and co-operations that will imperil the jobbing trade, by efforts to free the retailer from his dependence upon those, who are not disposed to consider his grievances.

Of late years another element of dissatisfaction has arisen, consequent upon the sale of goods, once looked upon as peculiar to the Drug trade, at reduced rates as leaders and drives by the notion and dry goods trade, in order to win the attention of the impulsive and tempt them by the unusual and fanciful display of other goods which are sold at full rates and thus enable the seller to realize profits that pay him well for his depraved business methods. It should pass without comment that all business based on partial or entire deception ultimately works evil to customer and seller.

Another matter worthy of notice is the large number of persons who demand discounts on their goods for some unknown or unrecognized quality, pertaining to the would be purchaser. The general term is "on account of our profession." It may be a ministerial profession, an actress, a paid singer of a church choir, the being a relative of some one who at one time was a physician, etc.

This thing is all wrong, degrading to the person demanding such discounts and leads to depriving the retailer of the profit that only partially repays him for his life of semi-slavery.

Is it possible for the retail dealer to overcome this evil and regain his lost perquisites? This is a difficult question to answer satisfactorily and yet much depends on its solution.

"If self the wavering balance shakes,
It's rarely right adjusted."

so wrote Scotland's inimitable bard, and of the truth of the statement evidence daily presents itself.

One thing is certain and that is, we can never solve this question by undue competition and readiness to put the worst construction upon statements we hear made about each other. Nor can it be cured by holding ourselves aloof from social and business intercourse and refraining from union with, and attendance upon our professional associations.

If a remedy is to be found, it will depend largely upon the vitality and strength of organizations on the part of

retail dealers. Organization that shall sink all petty differences and that will make the needs of the individual, the necessity of all, or as Dumas' Mousquetaire puts it "All for one, one for all." An organization on this basis will at once have standing in the community, offenders will become wary, and protests against invidious modes of business will meet with attention.

Energetic action will also be required and what that action shall be or how applied will require exceptional nerve and mental force.

It is the hope of the writer that sufficient has been said to call attention to these matters and set those who are affected by them to thinking about the remedy. Whenever we are ready to sink self and think of the general good, even to the extent of somewhat sacrificing our own interests, and will unite firmly and seek the best aid our trade possesses, and will go forward, glimpses of victory will appear and the community will agree to the change and respect the needs of reasonable compensation for those who lead the laborious and wearisome lives of Retail Druggists.—C. F. Emich, in *Pharm. Review*.

GONORRHOEA is much more tractable to treatment with salol than without it. The main good is rendered by making the urine antiseptic and nonirritating by its administration. It acts thus considerably better than injections of antiseptic substances, being practically an injection from within outward. In treating a case of gonorrhoea with salol, it can be given in conjunction with copaiba, as in the following formula:

Salol	6 drs.
Bals. copaiba	1½ ozs.
Syr. simpl.	3 oz.
Mucilaginis acacie	3 oz.
Tinct. lavandul. co. q. s. ad	8 oz.

M. Sig. A tablespoonful three times a day, one hour after meals.

Large doses will prove more efficient for this purpose than small ones. The good effects are produced entirely by the action of the antiseptic and bland urine upon the inflamed urethra. Weak antiseptic injections into the urethra from without can also be used in connection with the above, securing a speedy cure.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

A STRONG CEMENT to attach glass to metal, which is not attacked by bisulphide of carbon, water, alcohol, etc., is made by dissolving gelatin in water, adding a small percentage of glycerin to render it slightly elastic, then a little bichromate of potash to make it insoluble.

TO PRODUCE A CLEAR CREOLIN SOLUTION, it is suggested by Pearson (manufacturer's circular) to mix the same with liquid glycerin soap, in the proportion of 1 part of the former to 4 parts of the latter; or liquid glycerin soap is added to the turbid solution until it becomes clear.

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC is a fluid extract of prime CASCARA SAGRADA, from which the bitter principle has been removed, and the product aromatised and sweetened. It is the only fluid extract which is sweet in taste, and it replaces all so-called tasteless, bitterless and palatable fluids, of which the bitter taste is only slightly modified, as well as all of the Cordials, Syrups and Elixirs of Cascara, which are only dilute mixtures of Cascara, and but one-eighth its strength. It fills a long felt want, and is being prescribed by physicians everywhere. Its price is not more than the ordinary bitter fluid extract, viz., \$1.20 per pound. **SAMPLE AND LITERATURE FREE.**

ALL THE PROMINENT WHOLESALE JOBBING HOUSES HAVE IT IN STOCK.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

116 Platt St., NEW YORK

DETROIT, MICH.

PRACTICAL DISPENSING

ILLUSTRATED.

By C. J. S. THOMPSON.

This work is designed to assist Students (especially those who have little opportunity of Practice) in the study of the Dispenser's Art.

The preparation of Mixtures, Pills, Emulsions, Suppositories, together with such processes as Plaster Spreading and Pill Coating, &c., &c., are carefully described and illustrated, and PRACTICAL HINTS given how to deal with difficulties that may be met with.

There are also given detailed directions for the preparation of Poultices, and of Nutritive Diet for Invalids, and various useful tables.

All engaged in the Study of Dispensing will find it of the greatest assistance.

Crown 8vo, Cloth, 1/6. Post Free, 1/8.

The British and Colonial Druggist,

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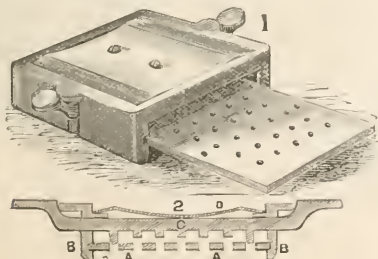
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The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the Dominion to select from.



TABLET TRITURATE MACHINE.

Write to **ANDERSON MANUFACTURING CO.,** 159 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

For Catalogue of Pharmaceutical Apparatus, Supplies, etc.

SOMERVILLE'S MEXICAN FRUIT - CHEWING GUM.

The only Pure **MEDICINAL GUM** Manufactured in Canada.

GUARANTEED AN

Aid to Digestion,
Prevents Colds,
Cleanses the Teeth,
Sweetens the Breath.

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

Nicely put up. 5 cent Bars. 36 Bars in a Box.
Good Advertising Matter.

Everything connected with it is *THE BEST.*

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

C. R. SOMERVILLE'S LONDON,
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Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

We have originated and put on the market a novelty, **--PEPSIN GUM.**



The only Chewing Gum containing Pepsin ever placed before the public. Each tablet contains a grain of pure pepsin, is a delicious remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the best Chewing Gum ever manufactured.

Put up in 5 cent packages and 15 cent boxes, especially designed for the Drug Trade.

Samples sent on application. Address

BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO.

Originators and Manufacturers,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Drug Business and Pharmaceutical Education.

A representative of *The Epoch* called upon Mr. S. W. Fairchild, President of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, in order to obtain some information concerning the present condition of the drug business and the College of Pharmacy. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fairchild said:

"I am much pleased to learn that *The Epoch* proposes to publish this matter, as I think it may be said that the public has but little comprehension of the status of pharmacy and pharmaceutical education, of the immense amount of special investigation, scientific work and technical skill in a great number of directions, which is finally brought to a practical shape to the customer in the "putting up" of a prescription.

"The pharmacist is surrounded by a multitudinous array of medicinal agents, of crude drugs, of active principles, alkaloids, etc., chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations. All these require great care, skill and exactitude in their handling, in compounding and dispensing. Many are subject to deterioration and only constant vigilance and expert knowledge insures the supply of active, uniform medicinal agents that may be relied upon to possess the properties for which they are employed in medicine. The pharmacists must be familiar with the chief and characteristic properties of crude drugs, and thus know how to detect sophistication, to recognize adulteration, due to accident or design. To this purpose, the educated pharmacist brings the microscope to his aid. He must know the peculiar active principles of all these crude drugs, how best to extract and present them in a concentrated, effective and agreeable form. He must be familiar with the behavior, compatibilities and "tests" for all these chemicals, thus to detect impurities, to guard against accidents which might arise from similarity in merely physical properties of exceedingly active agents. He must be thoroughly informed as to their medicinal properties, the purposes for which they are used, the range of dosage, poisonous effects and antidotes.

"Notwithstanding the talk which one hears from time to time in regard to the relations of the pharmacist and physician, there may be said to exist between representative men of the two professions complete accord and sympathy. The pharmacist is quick to understand the purpose of the physician, to detect any error which may arise from hurry or inadvertence on the part of the prescriber, either as to the compatibilities or doses, as well as to many of the minor points which come especially within the province of the pharmacist. The pharmacist must, indeed, be as skillful in the diagnosis of drugs as the physician in the diagnosis of disease. The patient brings the prescription to the druggist in complete confidence that he will respect every obligation which his position imposes upon him, and he must

place implicit reliance upon his skill and integrity. The scope of pharmacy may be said to be constantly widening, and its duties grow more and more exacting. Everywhere the pharmacist is seeking to find new drugs, new remedies and new applications. Pharmacy, like every department of knowledge, has voluminous literature and the slightest review of this in itself would show the importance and far-reaching work done by pharmacists. With all this the busy dispensing pharmacist is expected to be thoroughly familiar.

"It may be asked: How does the young pharmacist acquire all this scientific knowledge and technical skill, and what is the standard of education? To this the reply may be made that to day no one expects to practice pharmacy until he has been graduated from a College of Pharmacy, any more than a physician expects to practice medicine until he is a graduate of a medical college. In many States the practice of pharmacy is controlled by law, and, practically, pharmacy itself may be said to be in advance of legislation; for pharmacists to-day everywhere expect not only to employ licensed assistants, but those who have a diploma from a well-recognized college. As the work in pharmacy becomes more and more specialized, the College becomes more and more indispensable. In the old days the apprentice learned how to prepare the crude drugs and made preparations therefrom, and a considerable portion of each day was spent in work which is now done in the laboratory of the manufacturer."

The Columbian World's Congress of Pharmacists.

A comprehensive series of World's Congresses will be held at Chicago during the season of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. It will be a series of Congresses such as never before attempted, and the World's Columbian Exposition has made correspondingly ample preparations. These Congresses will be of a dual character, some of their sessions being devoted to popular addresses of general interest, and others to the discussion of living questions such as the specialists who compose the several respective congresses may present.

The majestic new Art Palace, the erection of which, on Chicago's beautiful "lake front," is to be immediately commenced, and which is to cost \$800,000, will be used during the exposition season exclusively for the World's Congresses referred to, and for other conventions and meetings which the Auxiliary will be able to accommodate.

The Auxiliary has provided for World's Congresses of all kinds of specialists, and there will be, among others, a Columbian World's Congress of Pharmacists.

The World's Congress Auxiliary, through its committee, also invites the International Pharmaceutical Congress, the American Pharmaceutical Association, all of the State Pharmaceutical Associations and Boards of Pharmacy, and the Colleges

and Schools of Pharmacy, to meet in Chicago at about the same time, so that they may all interchange visits with each other, and that the participants in one may also participate in one or more of the other meetings, while all may come together in the Columbian World's Congress of Pharmacists.

The Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress will probably be called to meet at the same time and place. There will be no conflict whatever between it and the Columbian Pharmaceutical Congress. Preliminary correspondence between the American Pharmaceutical Association and the representatives of the Sixth International Pharmaceutical Congress has been going on for some time, and it is hoped that the Special Committee of the Association will be enabled at an early day to enter actively upon its duties to arrange the preliminaries in co-operation with the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The members of the Pharmaceutical Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary are all members also of the Special Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association on the International Pharmaceutical Congress.

Calcium Salicylate.

Torjescu gives the following formula (in the *Zeitschr. ost. Apot. Ver.*) for calcium salicylate, a salt that has suddenly sprung into great demand in Vienna in the treatment of gastroenteritis, diarrhoea, etc.:

A filtered solution of 200 gm. of sodium salicylate in 6,000 gm. of distilled water is treated with 10 gm. of liquor soda, specific gravity 1.160, and into this is filtered a neutral solution of calcium acetate, made by heating 100 gm. of pure calcium carbonate with just sufficient dilute acetic acid to dissolve it completely. The resulting precipitate is collected on a filter, washed several times with cold distilled water, dried at a temperature not exceeding 35° C., and preserved in a well-closed vessel. The product is described as a white odorless and tasteless crystalline powder, soluble in the proportion of 1 in 2,000 in cold water, but readily forming a clear solution in water containing carbonic acid; also very easily soluble in dilute acetic, nitric, or hydrochloric acid. The dose is from 0.5 to 1.5 gm.

IN COLORADO's exhibit at the World's Fair will appear a very complete showing of the flora of the State. Miss Alida P. Lansing, who has been in charge of the water, gathered more than 1,000 varieties last summer, including fifteen or more which had never been classified.

A QUESTION IN GRAMMAR.—Ethel. Say Reggie, if a man druggist is called a pharmacist, what would you call a woman druggist?

Reggie (with disgust). Any goose could tell you that—a pharmacist.—*Drake's Magazine.*

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising St. Jacobs Oil have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES—
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

THE ODELL DOUBLE CASE TYPEWRITER

ONLY \$20.00.



50,000 IN USE.

No Typewriter will equal the work of our Double Case for clean impression, perfect alignment and number of copies of manifold at one impression.

Our new machine has 78 characters, and is the only Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter can be obtained without changing the position of the fingers, and having check perforator attachment. Send for catalogue.

ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,
338-340 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

COR. NOTRE DAME & MAPLE AVE., MONTREAL.

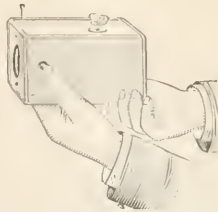
PROPRIETORS OF

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,
Wingate's Pain Relief,
Wingate's Pulmonic Troches,
Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges,
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McGale's Spruine,
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Take a Kodak with you.

"You press the button,
we do the rest."

(OR YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.)



Eight Styles and Sizes

ALL LOADED WITH

Transparent Films.

For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers.

Send for Catalogue.

THE EASTMAN COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS. SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

Humphreys' Medicine Company

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61, 63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.



"COTTAM'S Bird Seed and Cattle-fish Bone keeps our birds in health and song. It is so very choice and clean we use no other."

ONLY 100. PER LB.
ASK YOUR GROCER AND DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and treble your sales.

COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)

Sold at 6c. per Cake, is wanted in every house where a bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

BART. COTTAM,

400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

McCOLLUM'S Rheumatic Repellant.

By its intrinsic merit has obtained an extensive and established sale in Canada and the U.S. as a most reliable Rheumatic Cure during the eighteen years that it has been before the public. It is neatly put up in \$1.00 bottles. Taken internally it operates well on the Liver, Kidneys and Blood, and thousands testify to permanent cures accomplished by using it. A good demand has in many instances been started and maintained through those earnest recommending it to others. Many Druggists, to whom we are under great obligations, express much satisfaction in handling this reliable remedy.

McCOLLUM'S KIDNEY RELIEF

Is a most important specific that we have been preparing for several years past, but only put up in uniform \$1.00 size during the past year. This preparation proves to be the most effectual in use for Impaired or Disordered Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, Stoppage or Incontinence of Urine, etc., with all accompanying painful complications. Many wonderful cures of very extreme cases have been established after failure of all other treatment.

These Remedies are prepared only by W. A. McCOLLUM, Druggist, Tilsonburg, and supplied at wholesale at \$7.50 per dozen by Messrs. Evans & Sons, Brayley, Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Northrop & Lyman, Toronto; J. Winer & Co., A. Wilson & Co., Hamilton; London Drug Co., Kennedy & Co., London; Martin, Rosser & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR

Restores the color, strength, beauty and softness to Gray Hair and is not a dye.

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.

Only \$10.—The Best in the World.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Soak.



Does Not Soil and Changeable.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.
80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each.
Two Sieves, 10 and 40 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Trough Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Send for our plan to sole Manufacturer and Inventor AGENTS WANTED.

M. J. JONES, Rochester, N. Y.,
280 East Main St.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,

Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.

New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.

Changes of Advertisements should reach us by the 5th.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1892.

W. H. PEARSON, a druggist of St. Louis, Mo., who had fallen into the unfortunate habit of "cutting" prices, has as he expresses it, "been forced to sell out," by the local drug organization of that city. So thoroughly does this organization do its work that Mr. Pearson was unable to purchase drugs, etc., being boycotted, not only by the wholesale druggists, but also by retailers and manufacturers. It is stated that an action under the "Anti-trust" law may be instituted against some of the wholesale houses.

A NEW Guarantee Company to be called the "Canadian and European Credit System Company" which guarantees against excess losses arising out of bad debts, has opened a branch office in Montreal. This company fixes the usual loss sustained in each branch of trade and guarantees its certificate holders that if said usual or average loss should be exceeded during the existence of the contract, the company will pay to the holder thereof the amount of excess loss, not exceeding the amount specified in the guarantee certificate.

IT WILL be observed by the minutes of the recent meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, a full report of which appears in this issue, that steps are to be taken to have a provincial druggists convention held in Toronto in August next for the discussion of matters in connection with the drug trade. This is a step in the right direction, and one that must be endorsed by every thinking pharmacist in the Province. At such a convention many matters of importance might be brought up and advantageously discussed, and we trust that the call will meet with a hearty response from the entire trade.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the Northwest Territories have passed a Pharmaceutical Act which has received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Act is

very similar to that in force in the other provinces of the Dominion, and the pharmacists of that district are to be congratulated on thus early securing the passage of the Act, and affording them while their number is comparatively small, a guarantee of protection. Lack of space prevents the insertion of the Act in this issue, but we hope to give it in its entirety in our next.

REBATE PLAN.

The rebate plan on which many leading patent medicines are sold to the trade is not generally understood by the retail druggist. When a jobber buys patents from a manufacturer he is required to sign an agreement that he will not sell at less than a specified price, and unless he does so, cannot get the discount that gives bottom price, and if after signing he or his employees break the price, and it is proven, the manufacturer will refuse to sell him at all. One would think with the small margin there is on these goods, to say nothing of the principle involved, that jobbers would be glad to take advantage of this and get full prices, but they, in some cases, are so anxious to run up sales that they sacrifice their honor and give thirteen dozen to the gross, and in other ways try to evade their agreement, and seem to think it all right if they are not caught. Strange to say they are abetted in this by the retail druggist, for one who will buy goods on such terms, knowing they are on the rebate, is nearly in the same boat as the one who makes such an offer. And again, a jobber who would break an agreement of that kind is one that it would be hardly safe to buy the class of drugs from where quality is of more importance than price. The Retail Drug Association is largely formed for keeping up fair prices on patents, and in case any member infringes the wholesaler is immediately looked to for assistance. Under these circumstances it is only fair that the retailer should assist reputable jobbers, so that when any goods on the rebate are offered at less than regular prices, or any evasion proposed, they should treat the matter in a way that any one interested in the welfare of the drug business generally should do.

RADIX.

AFFILIATION.

The securing of affiliation with the University of Toronto is a fitting finale to the progressive work of the Ontario College of Pharmacy which, for a period of over twenty years, has managed its own affairs under powers conferred by the Local Legislature.

In the year 1871, an Act, modelled to a great extent after the British Pharmacy Act passed three years previously, was introduced into the Legislature of this Province by active members of what was termed 'The Canadian Pharmaceutical Society,' and speedily became law. Under that Act, which was one of incorpor-

ation, the safety of the public and the protection of those engaged in the drug trade was secured, the exclusive privilege of dispensing prescriptions, poisons and certain specified drugs, was granted to druggists. A council, to be composed of thirteen members elected bi-annually, was vested with power to carry out the provisions of the Act, examine or appoint examiners to grant certificates of competency to those desirous of practising pharmacy, build, or establish a teaching college where certain subjects might be taught, and in any other proper manner advance the interests of chemical and pharmaceutical education in this province.

Although the State gave the power it gave none of the capital, and for a number of years the establishment of a teaching school was left in abeyance, the special training required to enable candidates to fit themselves for examination being obtained from private tutors or at least self-elected schools. However, in 1882 the Council established a College and installed Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth as Principal, with Messrs. Rose and Robinson as assistants. Opening with a class of twenty students, the attendance gradually increased until in 1885 the Council again took a step forward by deciding to erect a College suitable for the requirements of succeeding years. The present handsome site situated immediately opposite the Normal School in one of the most favored and convenient localities in Toronto was decided upon, and a building was speedily erected costing about \$20,000. Here again Prof. Shuttleworth was Principal, with Professors Avison and Eadie as assistants. The attendance still increased, but the instruction not keeping pace with the demands of modern thought and method, the younger element being of a progressive spirit, sought and obtained representation on the Council of the College. Immediately the elder and more conservative element became alarmed, as they failed not to see it was the beginning of the end. The Council being composed of both elements divided as to the wisdom of introducing changes in the method of imparting and the nature of the instruction to be given, the result being that at the coming election two parties sought the suffrages of the electorate, the younger, representing the principles of progress, and the elder, that of letting well enough alone. Unfortunately for Prof. Shuttleworth he headed the anti-progress party and staked his all on winning. Thus his Principalship commenced under the auspices of sympathizers with his methods, and ended with their defeat.

The result could not have well been otherwise, as it is a natural and universal principle that when the tendency is forward the leaders must be able to lead or else give place to others.

Having won on an avowed policy of progressive educational training, the new Council at once proceeded to carry out the electoral promises they had made; and, as in those promises they had given assurances to secure affiliation with the Uni-

The Sober Judgment

Of all who consider the question, must be given in favor of the Digestive Ferments which pass through all the processes of manufacture in one laboratory, beginning with the living animal. Absolutely fresh raw materials and immediate manipulation insure preparations of exceptional activity, without even a suggestion of decomposition.

Armour & Company
Chicago

*An extract from a letter written by
Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to
their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10th/91.*

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

versity if possible, an immediate effort was made to place the curriculum of studies on such a basis that when the new staff should take full charge of it, such a showing could be made as would be convincing evidence of the desirability of proper recognition by the Universities and sister Colleges of the Province.

Amongst those who applied for positions on the staff were a number of talented university graduates, and out of these the College was singularly successful in securing the services of Mr. A. Y. Scott, M. A., M. D., Mr. J. F. Fotheringham, B. A., M. D., and Mr. G. Chambers, B. A., M. D., all being educationists of tried experience. It is not too much to say for them in the present connection, that the College is very largely indebted to their position and influence for the ready recognition which it has received from the University. Of Prof. Heebner, lecturer in Pharmacy, Theoretical and Practical Dispensing, Prescriptions, and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, it is enough to say that the reputation of the College will be greatly enhanced by reason of his services, and that we can congratulate ourselves upon being on such good terms with our southern neighbors that we gladly take of the best they can produce.

So far as the writer has been able to learn in regard to the matter of affiliation with the University, application was made to the Senate of that body some two months ago, when a committee was appointed by it to confer with the members of the Education Committee of the Council of the College, to arrange details, &c., before bringing in a report. Several conferences took place, and so well were our claims presented by Messrs. Hull, Clark, and Mackenzie, that the application was granted by the Senate before a single operating detail had been definitely arranged.

So satisfactory have been the preliminary conferences to our representatives, it is confidently believed the Council will retain in full the powers it now holds under the Pharmacy Act, and that the training and examining for certificates of competency will still be conducted as formerly. Those who desire to receive the professional appellation conferred by the University having to comply with such requirements as it may yet determine.

The degree of Pharmacy to be conferred by the University will not carry any special privileges with it, the title given being, as in other professions, one of honor and distinction, as evidence of having gained a high degree of attainment in that particular line of work.

As affiliation with the University secures representation on the Senate of that body, some member of the Council or College staff will doubtless fill that position; and, as Prof. Scott, Dean of the College, is a University graduate and familiar with its work and regulations, and is required by the Council to supervise and issue the College curriculum, it is not unlikely that he will be the one chosen. The University of Toronto was established by

royal charter in 1827, under the title of Kings College, which was in 1849 changed to its present designation. In 1873 amendments were made in its constitution, under which the powers of the Senate were extended to all branches of literature, science, and the arts, to granting certificates of proficiency to women, and to affiliating colleges. Since that time affiliation has been granted to schools of law, medicine, arts, agriculture, music, engineering, dentistry, divinity, and pharmacy.

That the principle of granting affiliation is a good one, and a benefit to the giver as well as the receiver is generally conceded; for, as the University is the supreme representative of educational training in a general sense, so the various colleges are equally such in a specific though subordinate sense. The object of the one being to train and give due recognition to talent, and that of the other to provide and secure recognition of it.

Though all the future benefits to be derived from affiliation are not yet known; we, as druggists, must appreciate the strength which such a bond of union gives us. Educationally we can step higher than heretofore. Professionally we are in good company for proper recognition, and legally our hands are very much strengthened by thus having the way cleared for any further desired amendments to our Act. Our condition has been bettered in every sense by the successful action of the Council represented by the gentlemen before named. In remodelling the College and enlarging the scope of the instruction there given, they have done good work, and in securing such recognition of its progressive spirit they have achieved such results as would have secured them deserved credit had they been supported as a unit by the druggists generally, instead of having factional differences to overcome, internal and external opposition to subdue, and financial problems to solve.

As their position and work is one that secures no tangible recompense, we are pleased to be here permitted to express our grateful appreciation of their services, and the hope that the satisfaction of having secured a position of honor for the practice of Pharmacy will repay the effort they have put forth in its cause.

LITERA.

AN EXPERIMENTAL SHIPMENT.—It is worth noting that the first consignment of cassia pomade shipped from British India was recently received in London. It was also a sample shipment, but, if successful, it may be the precursor of large quantities, as the flowers (*Acacia Farnesiana*) are found growing wild in abundance. It is claimed for the Indian pomade that it is very considerably stronger than the strongest French.—*Garden and Forest*.

A JAPANESE PHARMACOPEIA will shortly be published. It is now under revision by the Central Sanitary Board of the Home Department.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1892.

Present—Mr. J. J. Hall, President; Messrs. Petrie, Lawrence, Clark, Buchanan, Polson, Daniels, Mackenzie, Jordan, D'Avignon and McGregor.

The meeting was opened at 2.30 p. m., Mr. J. J. Hall, President, in the chair.

Moved by Messrs. Polson and Jordan, that the minutes of last meeting be taken as read. Carried.

The President then read to the Council his report, which was as follows:—

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—It gives me pleasure again to meet you, and to report the following business. We have endeavored to carry out your instructions to continue negotiations with Quebec with a view to exchange of diplomas. On Aug. 12th I wrote intimating that their offer of Nov. 5th, 1891, could not be entertained by us; that we were anxious for a fair exchange; that you had instructed me to continue negotiations, offering them copies of our Act, by-laws and College announcements, and asking for copies of theirs, which they sent me. I considered the teaching staff better qualified than I to judge and make a comparative educational standing past and present of our respective colleges. I have therefore been largely guided by the staff and some of the members of the Council. All were most anxious to consummate so desirable a thing and prepared to make some sacrifices to obtain it. The conclusion we arrived at was that the only measure of reciprocity we could entertain was a complete and unrestricted interchange. Accordingly on Sept. 30th I addressed an official letter to the Quebec Council to that effect, with an offer, which they did not accept; that, if they desired, I would give them the reason why no other measure could be entertained by us, and offering on behalf of the Council to take the initiative by introducing the necessary resolution at this council meeting, if they could hold out to me any fair probability of our offer being accepted. They wrote me on Jan. 20th that they could not go beyond the terms of their offer of Nov. 5th, 1891, practically dismissing the subject. I would therefore ask you to instruct the Registrar what reply to forward in this matter. I have handed over all important correspondence to him for future reference.

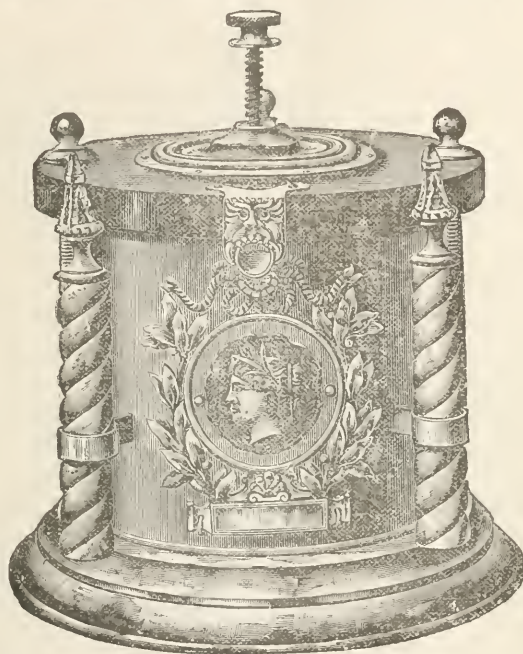
The result of the recount of ballots in electoral district No. 2, and the scrutineer's report thereon will be read to you. I had copies of it sent to Messrs. Hobart and Polson and the new President, and I was advised that the wording of the report warranted us in returning to Mr. Hobart his \$25 deposit. You will please instruct the Registrar what disposal to make of this money.

The Committee on Education will report to you important matters regarding affiliation with the University of Toronto. I think the verdict will be that they have lost no time in getting down to business, and that the conditions they offer bear evidence of thoughtfulness and care in safely guarding the interests of our College.

When instructing me in August last to raise by mortgage \$7000 for the addition to the College, you assumed that the Freehold Loan and Savings Co. would loan us the money as they already hold two mortgages against the College, one for \$2,000 due in July, 1892, and one for \$3,000 due in 1895, both bearing 6 per cent. half-yearly, without the privilege of repaying any part of the principal until all was due, particularly as the loan of \$14,000 they made to us in 1887 was on a showing of assets over liabilities of only \$13,629.80, whereas now the surplus of assets over liabilities is \$23,000, and the total loan required being only \$17,000. But the Freehold Loan Co. refused to give us the money at the same rate, as they could do better, and

INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

For Parlor,
Dining Room,
or Chamber.



Office, Store,
Cigar Shop,
or Saloon.

Electricity Generated by Chemical Action.

A Handsome Ornament for Table, Mantel or Counter.

NICKEL PLATED. OCCUPIES SIX SQUARE INCHES.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.

Aside from lighting, this battery apparatus can be used for Medical Battery, Motor or Fan, Burglar Alarm and Call Bell purposes, all of which attachments we supply.

PRICE, \$5.00.

- Liberal Discounts to the Trade and Agents.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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no one else would give us money on a second mortgage. Mr. Petrie kindly came to my assistance and we got a line of discount at the Traders' Bank on our own notes and so were in a position to finance the new building, save the expense to the College of a Council meeting and bide our time. We then prevailed upon the Freehold Loan Co. not to act the dog in the manger and to take the money for their mortgages which were not yet due, without a bonus. Then we were in an excellent position. After waiting upon most of the money lending institutions and brokers in Toronto, we left our conditions and agency in the hands of Mr. W. H. Dickson, and he secured the loan, and the papers were signed on Dec. 10th to the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto. They take an assignment of our two Freehold mortgages, extend the time to five years, reduce the interest to 5½ per cent. half-yearly, and give us the privilege of repaying the principal in sums of \$1000 every six months or not as we choose, and they give us the \$7,000 we require on the same terms, they holding all the liability of \$17,000 against the College. This loan, considering there is no personal bond given, is considered by financiers the best that has been placed on such a plant, and equal to a straight loan at 5 per cent. We have required to put an additional insurance on the buildings.

Your sanction will be asked to open an account in the name of the College in the Traders' Bank of Toronto.

The unprecedented attendance of students at both the junior and senior courses was not anticipated by the most sanguine of us, and has taxed the capacity of the College equipment to its fullest extent, and also the resources, patience and energy of our staff and the Educational Committee; no men could have done more. That their efforts were wisely directed is proved by the enthusiasm of the students who have had some reason to complain at the shifts they have had to submit to, but who have generously concluded, by a majority in meeting assembled, that all has been done that possibly could be to meet a trying situation and that they are satisfied.

You will be asked by the Building Committee to vote increased grants of money towards the equipment of the College, made necessary by the large attendance. During the interval since August last a meeting of the Building Committee has been considered necessary.

I have to congratulate the members of the College, the Council, the teaching staff, and employees upon the peace, harmony and marvellous prosperity prevailing in every department of our College. Let us hope that it may continue.

J. J. HALL, President.

Mr. Polson thought the Council would fully approve of the position taken by the President in reference to the negotiations with the College of Pharmacy of Quebec in the matter of the exchange of diplomas, and would approve also of the financial negotiations in reference to the building of the new College.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and Mackenzie, that the report be referred to the Executive and Finance Committee. Carried.

Mr. Polson gave notice that he would at the next meeting of the Council submit a resolution recommending that the annual fees be reduced to \$2, and to take the steps to secure the necessary legislation.

The Secretary, Mr. Lewis, read a communication from Mr. Geo. E. Clarke, Pickering, asking to have his examination in chemistry and palmistry reviewed. To be referred to Educational Committee in the ordinary course.

Two letters from R. W. Herritt, Peterborough, containing several declarations,

and asking for a diploma. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Letter from Mr. Duncan. Referred to same Committee.

Letter from W. R. Montgomery. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from Walter B. Johnston. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Communication from Dr. Robert Mark recommending that "Rough on Rats" be placed on the poison list. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Letter from Mr. Fraser. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from Thos. Bronsil. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and Daniels, that Messrs. Hall and Lawrence be appointed delegates to the London Exhibition. Carried.

A letter from Stephen Ryall, asking the remission of certain fees on account of sickness was read.

Moved by Messrs. Polson and D'Avignon, that this letter be referred to Committee on Education, and that this be a recommendation to that Committee to formulate a scheme in respect to the return of a proportion of fees or allowance on future instructions to students stricken down by disease during the course of the session and unable to return during the course.

Moved in amendment by Messrs. Clarke and Daniels, that this communication be referred to Committee on Education to deal with this case and report thereon.

The amendment was put to the meeting and carried.

Letter from E. C. Wilson applying for registration. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Letter from J. T. Clarke, Campbellford, asking for a diploma. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Letter from Mr. Howell asking for registration. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Letter from R. F. Reed. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Letter from W. J. McGuire. Fyled.

Letter from R. C. Caulson, asking to have his time allowed. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Letter from Mr. Doraky, asking reduction in his fees on account of loss by fire. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Letter from Ed. A. Tanner, West Troy. Referred to same Committee.

Letter from W. H. Pollard, Lindsay. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from Frank W. Merrill. Referred to Education Committee.

A letter was read from the President of the British Pharmaceutical Society, returning thanks to this Society for the donation of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Moved by Messrs. Jordan and D'Avignon, that the Registrar be instructed to hand the letter of thanks from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to Prof. Shuttleworth for whom it was evi-

dently intended, and write the Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Society that he has done so. Carried.

Six Certificates of Apprenticeship, which had not been entered at the proper time, were referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Letter from Mr. Manley. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Affidavits from Mr. Brown were presented by the Registrar. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Letter from R. A. Mason, Markham, asking allowances in the matter of fees on account of sickness. Referred to Committee.

A communication was read from the New York *Druggists' Circular*, making certain offers for furnishing publication.

Mr. D'Avignon expressed the opinion that the *Journal* contract would prevent any such arrangement.

The President read the correspondence between himself and the *Druggists' Circular*, stating that it was a good offer.

Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and Petrie that this communication be referred to the Executive and Finance Committee. Carried.

Letter from Mr. Hobart, Kingston, complaining of certain irregularities in the election of Mr. Polson. The communication was fyled.

The Secretary-Treasurer then read his report, which showed that the receipts from all sources, on mortgage, teaching and registration fees, amounted to \$33,286; the expenditure was \$3,865 less than the receipts. The recent addition to the college building cost \$8,555. The statement of assets and liabilities gave the total assets as \$52,483.94, and the liabilities \$22,858, leaving a balance to the good of \$29,625.

The Auditors' Report was read.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and McGregor, that these reports be received and referred to the Executive and Finance Committee.

Mr. Lewis produced accounts amounting to \$986.42. The accounts were referred to the Executive and Finance Committee.

Accounts amounting to \$3,000 odd in connection with the addition to the College, were referred to Building Committee.

Moved by Messrs. Buchanan and Daniels, that the Council adjourn until 2 p. m. to-morrow. Carried.

SECOND DAY.

The Council assembled at 2 p. m., the President, Mr. J. J. Hall, in the chair.

Present, Mr. J. J. Hall, President, Messrs. Polson, Lawrence, Daniels, Clarke, Mackenzie, Petrie, McGregor, Buchanan, Slaven, Jordan, McKee.

Mr. Lewis read the report of the Board of Examiners, giving the result of the examinations held on Tuesday, Dec. 8th, and three following days: 41 candidates presented themselves for examination; six of whom succeeded on all subjects, and 16 passed in part subjects: six

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25 Packages Red, Purple, Green and Orange.
25 Packages Yellow, Scarlet, Violet and Cardinal.
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Price of Outfit No. 2 2.50
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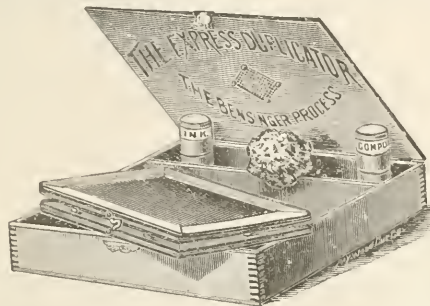
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candidates registered in four subjects and seven in individual subjects.

The Board of Examiners strongly urged the appointment of a large number of examiners in view of the great number of candidates likely to come up at the next examination, also the purchase of certain dispensing apparatus, the present supply not being deemed sufficient. The final meeting of the Board was held on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1891, when the results were reported and adopted.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and Lawrence, that the report of the Board of Examiners be referred to the Committee on Education. Carried.

Mr. Jordan moved, seconded by Mr. McKee, "Resolved, that we have heard with the deepest regret of the death of Mr. E. Gregory, for many a year an active and energetic member of this Council and College. We desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Gregory and family in their sore affliction, and that the Registrar be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Gregory." Carried.

A communication from Messrs. Gilmore & Casey, in reference to the decorating of the Council room, was read and referred to the Building Committee.

Mr. Buchanan presented the report of the Infringement Committee. The Elm-dale case was settled by the payment of the fine; the complaint against Mr. Holden, of West Toronto, was settled by Mr. Holden closing up the store; the case of James Fowler, of Carleton Place, was settled, Fowler asking a few days to enable him to conform to the Pharmacy Act, which had been done. The Committee also recommended that the retail districts in particular should receive more protection against infringement than heretofore and the sale of paris green and laudanum and all articles scheduled which are sold by general dealers.

Moved by Messrs Buchanan and Slaven, that the report of the Infringement Committee be received. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Buchanan and Slaven, that the report be adopted.

After some discussion the report was adopted.

Mr. Daniels presented the report of the Building Committee. The question of the enlargement of the College brought forward, and after discussion it was decided that in order to give the students proper instructions in practical work and to keep pace with the other colleges in this department, the building of laboratories for chemical and pharmaceutical work was absolutely necessary, and with this end in view a committee was appointed to procure estimates and report at the next meeting, the committee consisting of Messrs. Petrie, Hall, Clarke and Daniels. Mr. Clarke had visited several of the largest laboratories of the U.S. and brought home sketches of them, and at present the College possessed one of the most complete institutions of the kind on the continent, if not in the world. The assistance they had received from the Faculty, Profs. Heebner, Chambers, Scott and

Fotheringham, had been of great benefit. The report of the Architect, Mr. M. Sheard, which was attached, was also read.

The report was received and adopted. Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and Daniels, that the following be added to part 2 of the Pharmacy Act, and sent to the Lieutenant-Governor for approval under sec. 25 of the Act: "Any and all patent and proprietary medicines of whatever nature that contain any one or more of the poisons contained in this schedule shall be registered."

Mr. Mackenzie spoke strongly against the indiscriminate sale of drugs by those not licensed to sell them, and thought the public should be protected against such a state of things. If the sale required to be registered, cases of poisoning could be traced.

Messrs. Clarke and Buchanan moved, that the matter be referred to the Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Mr. D'Avignon thought that none but druggists should be permitted to sell patent medicines. It would be a nuisance if the druggist had to register every sale of a patent medicine.

Mr. Polson suggested that in the case of known poisons, it should be stated on the bottle that it was a preparation of poison.

Mr. Petrie thought the resolution was a step in the right direction. If anybody was allowed to handle these patent medicines it was no benefit to a man to qualify himself as a druggist.

The President stated that the result of the motion would simply be to place in the hands of retail druggists the sale of patent medicines.

The motion of Mr. Clarke, to refer the matter to Committee on By-laws and Legislation, was carried.

Moved by Messrs. Slaven and Clark, that the name of C. K. McGregor be added to the Executive Committee. Carried.

The Council then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

The Council assembled at 11 o'clock.

Present, Mr. J. J. Hall, President, Messrs. Slaven, Petrie, Clark, Mackenzie, D'Avignon, Lawrence, Jordan, McKee, Buchanan and McGregor.

Mr. Lewis read a letter from Mr. Daniels, regretting his inability to be present, which was filed.

The President stated that it was not his intention yesterday to vote for Mr. D'Avignon's resolution, and requested that the vote be altered.

Mr. Lewis read a communication from Mr. W. A. Ruddell, who was unable through sickness to complete his course, and asking leniency in the matter of fees. Referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. Slaven read the report of the Executive and Finance, recommending payment of certain accounts amounting to \$836.31.

On motion of Messrs. Slaven and McGregor, the report was received.

On motion of Messrs. Petrie and Lawrence, the report was adopted.

Mr. Lewis then read the report of the Dean, Dr. A. Y. Scott, of the Session of 1891-2. The report congratulated the College on the increased attendance of students and the advance in the receipts from fees, etc. The reports of Prof. Heebner, Dr. Fotheringham and Dr. Chambers to the Dean, were also read.

A letter from Prof. A. Y. Scott, Dean, to the Education Committee, was read, making certain suggestions as to supplementing the chemical apparatus of the College.

A communication from Prof. A. Y. Scott, recommending a course of study to intending students.

A further communication from Dr. J. T. Fotheringham, making certain recommendations as to course of study, was read.

Moved by Messrs. Buchanan and Lawrence, that the report of the Dean be referred to Education Committee. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Petrie and McGregor, that the Executive and Finance Committee be instructed to consider the advisability of putting in a telephone, and also the cost, and report on Friday morning. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Buchanan and Slaven, that the Council adjourn until 3 p. m. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met at 3 p. m.

Present, Mr. J. J. Hall, President, Messrs. D'Avignon, Daniels, Clarke, McGregor, Mackenzie, Lawrence, Slaven, Buchanan, Petrie and Jordan.

Mr. Petrie presented the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation. In reference to the recommendation of the jury in the case of poisoning by Rough on Rats, reported by Dr. Robt. Marks, the Committee felt that the Council should take prompt action in the matter by placing all these poisons under the same restrictions as to sale as the poisons governed by part 2 of schedule A, were placed.

Moved by Messrs. Petrie and Jordan, that the report be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Petrie and D'Avignon, that in accordance with the request of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to take the necessary steps to carry out the recommendations contained in the report. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Petrie and Slaven, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Buchanan, McGregor, Jordan, McKee, D'Avignon and Daniels be appointed to prepare a list of such poisons as in their opinion should be added to parts 1 and 2 in schedule A in the Pharmacy Act, and to report at the next session of this Council. Carried.

Mr. Daniels presented the supplemental report of the Building Committee, recommending an expenditure of \$25 in cleaning and repairing the walls of the College.

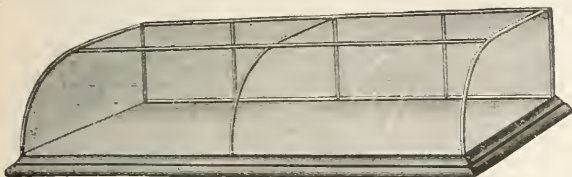
Moved by Messrs. Daniels and Clarke

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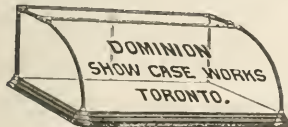
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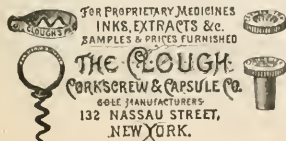
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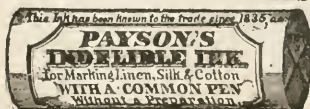
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that the report be received and adopted Carried.

No further reports being ready the Council adjourned for one hour. In the interval the Council were favored with a couple of recitations by Miss Slaven. The recitations were rendered in a masterly style, and Miss Slaven was loudly applauded.

FOURTH DAY.

The Council met at 10.30 a. m.

Present, Mr. J. J. Hall, President, Messrs. Buchanan, Petrie, Daniels, McGregor, Lawrence, Mackenzie, Clarke, D'Avignon, Jordan, Slaven and McKee.

Communication of Prof. Chas. F. Heebner, asking for registration as pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Heebner holds a diploma from the Pharmaceutical College of New York, which he claims entitles him to registration by the Board.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and Daniels, that Mr. Heebner be granted registration on producing the proper papers showing his registration in New York. Carried.

Letter read from Messrs. Edgar & Malone, enclosing letter from Messrs. Wright & Walmesley, with reference to the application of Mr. Stephen, Albert Seeds and other papers.

Moved by Messrs. Clark and Daniels, that Mr. Seeds be required to pass the examinations on the subjects on which he failed before registration be granted. Mr. Seeds at his examinations in May, 1889, failed on three subjects. He afterwards passed the examinations in New York on the three subjects on which he failed. Mr. Clarke thought this was only fair to the students of this College.

Moved by Messrs. D'Avignon and Jordan, that the application of Mr. Seeds be referred to By-Laws and Legislation Committee.

Mr. Clarke withdrew his motion by leave of the Council, and Mr. D'Avignon's motion was put to the Council as an original motion and carried.

Mr. Mackenzie presented the report of the Committee on Education.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and Jordan, that the report of the Committee on Education be received and that the Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the report.

The motion was carried and Mr. Jordan took the chair, and report taken up clause by clause.

In the cases of Thos. Ryall, Paris, and W. R. Montgomery, Lakefield, who were unable to complete their course on account of sickness, the Committee recommended that their request be granted and that they be allowed to attend a future term year.

The request was acquiesced in.

W. J. Nicoll, who was registered in November '89, asked to be allowed three years apprenticeship. This request was refused.

The recommendation was adopted.

In the case of W. H. Pollard, a student in the last stages of consumption, the Committee recommended that the request be granted.

The recommendation was adopted.

Frank Merrill, Toronto, absent on account of sickness. Recommended that his request be granted. Carried.

R. A. Mason, Markham, request not granted.

W. A. Ruddell, request granted.

The recommendations of the Committee as to assistance in the College and the purchase of dispensing apparatus was adopted, on the understanding that the assent of the Executive and Finance Committee be obtained.

Certain apparatus had been purchased for the College in August; \$1500 had been expended, \$300 of which was for duty. The application for a refund of the duty had been refused, and the Committee expressed the opinion that the duty could not be recovered. Some discussion took place as to whether the duty could not be recovered back from the Customs, and finally the clause was adopted.

The report recommended the payment of \$50 to an assistant for the Dean. Carried.

The Committee recommended that the Junior term commence June 15th, 1892, and continue 3

weeks, and the Senior term commence Jan. 10th, 1893, and continue 18 weeks. Carried.

The report recommended that the Dean be instructed to arrange for his assistance.

The report recommended that \$1500 be expended for apparatus. Carried, subject to the assent of the Executive and Finance Committee.

The Committee recommended that, on account of the death of A. R. Fraser, that W. Murchison be appointed in his place, and O. R. Botsford be made examiner in prescriptions.

In reference to affiliation with Toronto University, a letter had been sent to that body and a letter received from them, and the Committee took pleasure in reporting that affiliation had been granted with representation, and that a Committee be appointed to confer with the university on the subject of the curriculum to be adopted. The College would, of course, retain its position as a teaching body, but the University would be able to grant a diploma in pharmacy. The report recommended the appointment of the Dean of the College, Dr. A. Y. Scott, to represent the College on the Senate.

Mr. D'Avignon enquired whether the Dean could act, not being a member of the College or a practicing chemist. While conceding Dr. Scott's ability for the position, he questioned whether he could hold the office.

Mr. Hall thought the Dean of the College, whoever he might be, should be the representative.

The clause was carried.

In reference to the extension of time of apprentices who registered prior to March, 1889, to enable them to enter upon instruction at the College without having passed the matriculation examination, the Committee referred the matter to the Council for their decision.

After considerable discussion the clause was adopted.

The Committee passed the report and reported to the Council.

The Council concurred in the report of the Committee of the Whole.

Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and McKee, that the report of the Committee on Education be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Mackenzie stated that the Board of Examiners reported that the dispensing medal presented by Mr. D'Avignon had not been awarded, no one having been found qualified for it.

Moved by Messrs. Petrie and McGregor, that this Council ask the druggists and chemists of Toronto to hold a convention on August 4th, 1892, to consider the question of trade and other important questions, and that the President and Vice-President of the Toronto Drug Association be empowered to make all necessary arrangements for the convention, and that \$40 be placed to the credit of the College for printing and other arrangements. The principal matter to be considered would be in reference to the sale of Rough on Rats and other poisons. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jordan that this be authority for the Registrar to prepare a memorial with the College seal attached, asking for a rebate of duty on apparatus obtained by the College, and also, if possible, to secure an order in council, to cover further purchases. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and Mackenzie, that the President deposit one ballot in favor of Wm. Murchison as examiner in prescriptions, and O. F. Botsford as examiner in dispensing, and W. H. Ellis as examiner in practical chemistry in this College. Carried.

Mr. Slaven presented the report of the Joint Committee on the President's address. The report congratulated the President upon the address. The Committee expressed their regret that negotiations had been entered into regarding an exchange of diplomas with the Association of Quebec without having enquired more fully into the curriculum of study required under their Act. The Quebec Pharmacy Act of 1890 set forth a curriculum of studies less extended than that required under the Ontario Pharmacy Act of 1889, the proportion five-tenths—namely, 5 for Quebec, and 10 for Ontario. In Quebec the course was under 300 hours, and principally in didactic work, while in Ontario there was over 800 hours' instruction in

practical work, with all the modern appliances. The course of instruction extended over a term of 8 months, of lectures being given in the daytime by a staff of well-qualified professors and proper apparatus. The Committee therefore recommended that until the standard of Quebec more nearly approached that of Ontario no future negotiations be entered into.

That after consideration of the Scrutineers' report re Hobart and Polson, the Committee would recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to return to Mr. Hobart the full amount of the \$25 deposit, the Committee feeling that Mr. Hobart was justified in laying his complaint.

The Committee had much pleasure in noting the favorable terms on which the new College loan had been placed at a reduced rate of interest; that the thanks of this Council be tendered to the President and Mr. Petrie for placing to the credit of the Council the money required for the new building before the loan could be obtained; that the closing of the accounts in the Freshford Loan Co., and the opening of an account in the Traders' Bank, be approved by the Council.

The report was approved.

Moved by Messrs. D'Avignon and Jordan, that the report of the Scrutineers in the recount held August 11th, 1891, of ballot papers cast in Territorial District, No. 2, at previous election be read to Council. Carried.

The report was then read. The vote objected to by Mr. Hobart was Dr. Bowman, of Sealey's Bay. The scrutineers stated that in their opinion it affected the election.

Moved by Messrs. McGregor and Slaven, that the report be adopted.

Moved in amendment by Messrs. Jordan and D'Avignon, that the clause recommending the return of the \$25 be amended by saying, that all except the amount of expenses should be returned.

The amendment was lost and the report received.

Mr. Buchanan presented the report of the Special Committee, recommending that the following drugs be added to schedule A, for the further protection of the public against danger arising from the sale of certain drugs by incompetent persons—recommend that the following be added to part 2 of schedule A of the Pharmacy Act of Ontario: Antipyrine, antifebrine, antikamnia, phenacetine, sulfonal, acid sulphuric, acid nitric, acid muriatic, creosote, iodoform, acetate of lead, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, and all salts of mercury, excepting such as already scheduled in part 1, and that cyanide of potassium, now in part 11, be placed in part 1 of the schedule, and that the Registrar be instructed to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council a list of such drugs to be added, and the change to be made in cyanide of potassium for his approval, in accordance with clause 25 of the Act. Carried.

Mr. Clarke moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the newspapers for devoting so much space to reports of proceedings of the Council and for the full and accurate reports of the meetings, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the *Globe* newspaper; that 2000 copies of Saturday's *Globe* be purchased, at a cost of \$60, to be distributed throughout the provinces.

Mr. Mackenzie gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move an amendment to by-law 13, recommending the appointment of an examiner in practical chemistry, and also in other branches not already provided for.

The Council then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met at 3 p. m.

Present, Mr. J. J. Hall, President, Messrs. Petrie, Buchanan, Jordan, Mackenzie, Slaven, McKee, Daniels and Clarke.

Mr. Slaven presented the report No. 2 of the Finance Committee, recommending 16 scales be purchased with additional weights; also recommend that the fees be paid to Mr. Chant, and also that the additional apparatus be purchased, and that the annual amount be provided; that

(Continued on page 36.)



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FORMULARY.

CREOLIN-IODOFORM OINTMENT.

Creolin, 15 grains ;
Iodoform, 30 grains ;
Vaseline, 6 drachms.

Make into an ointment.

The advantage of this prescription is said to be that the smell of the iodoform is well masked.—*Les Nouveaux Remèdes*, September 24, 1891.

WART-SOLUTION.

A correspondent of the *Pharm. Zeitung* strongly recommends the following application for warts :

	Parts.
Salicylic acid	1
Lactic acid	1
Collodion	8
All by weight. Mix.	

This mixture is to be applied twice a day. It seldom fails to remove the excrescences in a short time.

TREATMENT OF THE MOUTH.

The cure of the mouth, during constitutional treatment with mercury, is assisted by the use of the following formula given by Dr. Feibes-Saachen in *Therapeutischen Monatshefte* :

TEETH POWDER.

Take of	
Precip. Carbonate Calcium	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Pumice stone (fine powder)	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Chlorate of Potassium	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Powdered Real Cinnamon Bark	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Powdered Krameria Root	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Powdered Castile Soap	1 oz.
Oil of Peppermint	45 grs.

Mix and make into a fine powder.

GARGLE.

Take of	
Solution of acetate of Aluminum,	
5 per cent.	7 ozs.
Orange flower water	7 ozs.

Mix.
Mix one tablespoonful with a glass of water and gargle every half hour.

FOR THE GUMS.

Take of	
Tincture of myrrh	1 oz.
Tincture of gall	1 oz.
Tincture of krameria	1 oz.

Mix.
To be applied to the gums with a camel's hair brush.

MIGRAINE PASTILS.

La Médecine Moderne recommends the following combination :

Caffeine	1½ grs.
Phenacetin	1½ grs.
Milk sugar	5 grs.

Mix well and make into a pastil.

CHILBLAIN TABLET.

Benzoated lard	6 parts.
Yellow wax	3 parts.
Resin, white	1 part.
Camphor	1 part.
Oil cajeput	1 part.

Melt the resin and wax, add the lard ; then when somewhat cooled add the camphor in powder, and last the cajeput oil.

TOILET POWDER FOR PERSPIRING FEET.
—Rabow, in *Therap. M. H.*, recommends 10 parts salicylic acid, 10 parts alum and 10 of starch, finely powdered and well mixed, to be put into stockings every morning.

PASTE FOR CLEANING WINDOWS, readily made and very efficient, is recommended in the *Prag. Rdsch.* Finely powdered carbonate of magnesium is made into suitable paste with soap spirit (soap dissolved in alcohol) and soda solution. A little of the paste on a sponge rubbed over the glass and the glass polished with alcohol just before the paste dries insures bright, clean windows.

A SIMPLE PLAN OF MAKING A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WATER.—*Colour* : A flask of water is placed on a sheet of white paper, and yellow-green or bluish tints appear, organic matter is probably present. Peat gives a brown tinge. *Smell* : Heat with a spirit lamp, after adding a few drops of caustic potash solution. Any unpleasant odour indicates probable sewage contamination. *Hardness* is indicated by a white precipitate on adding ammonium oxalate solution in a test tube. Or add a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to 8 ozs. of water, if chalk is present it will be precipitated to the bottom. *Ammonia* is shown by the yellow or brown colour obtained on adding a few drops of Nessler's solution to a test-tube filled two-thirds full of the water to be tested. Nitrates can be proved as follows : A test-tube is filled two-thirds full, and five drops of sulphuric acid added. Then five drops of potassic iodide (five grains to the ounce) and some powdered starch are introduced. A blue tint shows the presence of nitrates. *Chlorides* : To half a test tube of water add three drops of nitric acid ; fill up with solution of nitrate of silver (10 grains to the ounce). Any precipitate will consist of chlorides. *Iron* : Boil with addition of a few drops of nitric acid, on adding some solution potassium sulphocyanide, a red tinge will be seen if iron is present.

SUPPOSITORIES OF ICHTHYOL.

The *Pharmaceutische Presse* gives the following :

Gelatin	30-40 parts.
Water	75 parts.
Glycerin	75 parts.
Ichthyol	q. s.

Place the gelatine in a vessel and cover with water. Let stand for a sufficient length of time for the gelatin to become softened, and then press off excess of water. Add the glycerin, place on the water bath, and melt together. When melted, let cool a little, and then stir in 50 cg. of ichthyol to each gram of the jelly. Then cast into the moulds.

NEW DISINFECTING SOAP.

A new disinfecting soap for the use of physicians, nurses, etc., is made as follows :

Anhydrous copper sulphate ..	12 parts.
Good toilet soap	88 parts.

Soften the toilet soap by heat, and then work in the copper sulphate, previously reduced to an impalpable powder. The product has a handsome green color, and is said to be very efficient.

POMADE FOR ROUGH AND CHAPPED HANDS.

Lanolin	600 parts.
Alcohol	400 parts.

Campho-phenique	40 parts.
Oil of rose	2 parts.

Mix and make into a pomade.

This should be well rubbed over the hands at night before going to bed and left on till morning. After washing and drying the hands in the morning, apply a very small amount to them.—*Nat. Druggist*.

ALOES FOR ANIMALS.

A writer in *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following table of doses or aloes when intended as a purgative for domestic animals :

Cattle	10 to 16 drams.
Horses	7 to 14 "
Sheep and Goats	4 to 8 "
Hogs	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 "
Dogs	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1½ "
Powl	7 to 30 grains.

The Perfumes in Laundry Soaps.

CARL DORSHEIMER.

To find an oil which will effectually cover the resin and coccoanut odor in common soaps has been the aim of the laundry soap maker for many years. Of course, there are oils that will do it, but which is preferable, mirbane or coccoanut ? or citronella ?

Within the last year or so there has been an oil used in Europe quite extensively to overcome this, and to make the readers of this journal acquainted with it is the object of this article. It is the oil of pennyroyal, *Ol. Mentha Pulegii* (not *Oleum hedonae*). The latter is the American pennyroyal, as different from the French oil as day is from night.

It is stronger than the majority of oils used by soap men, stronger than even mirbane, and has no obnoxious odor. Belonging, as the name indicates, to the family of mints, it has that characteristic odor, backed by a great amount of "natural" oil camphor which helps to hold and diffuse the odor.

In itself it would not make a good perfume, but mixed with other oils it does the work.

To add such readers of this journal, as want to give it a trial I take the pleasure to add a few formulas in which it has been used :

I. MIXTURE FOR WHITE SOAP.

Oil French Pennyroyal	3 pounds.
Oil Thyme, white	1 pound.
Oil Lavender flowers	1 pound.
Oil Caraway chaff	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Mix and use 1 pound to 325 pounds of soap.

The cost of the above is about \$1.10 a pound, and it can be used to a good deal more soap, only the house using it, making 1 pound cakes, wanted a strong odor.

II. FOR COLORED SOAP.

Oil French Pennyroyal	1 pound.
Oil Cassia	1 pound.
Oil Cloves	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Oil Lavender spike	1 pound.

Mix and use the same as above.

—*American Soap Journal*.

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Notes on Practical Pharmacy.

BY JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH. G.

The following notes on practical pharmacy have been the result of the writer's experience, mainly in the direction of preparation of the official galenicals. The question as to how far a pharmacist is justified in going in an alteration or modification of an official formula is, I think, best answered in this way: To the extent in which there is no alteration of therapeutical action, diminution in strength, nor decided change in obvious physical properties. It goes without saying that the therapeutical activity of the drug should remain unchanged, or else the preparation will not represent the drug from which it is made, and that the strength should be maintained or else unreliability will result. Just to what extent the physical character of a preparation may be modified is dependent upon the circumstances of each special case; as to whether the Pharmacopoeial process is particularly faulty, or whether it will not yield the results claimed for it, or whether it can be improved without cost to its therapeutical value and strength of drug.

Compound Chalk Powder.—This new official powder, for the extemporaneous preparation of chalk mixture, can be improved in its making by adding oil of cinnamon directly to the powder, and making the mixture up with water, as needed. To each troy ounce add 4 minims of the oil of cinnamon. Criticism has been made upon the large amount of sugar in this powder—one-half. As the mixture is most largely used for diarrhea or intestinal relaxation, accompanied with acidity, often the result of food fermentation, the use of any sugar would seem to be therapeutically objectionable, as it merely increases the fermentation. A much better plan would be to replace all the sugar with powdered acacia. Further, in view of the mild astringent influence of cinnamon water, it is better to make the mixture up with all cinnamon water instead of equal parts of it and water, as directed by the U. S. P., 1890. Save the use of a small quantity of syrup ($\frac{1}{16}$), the B. P. recommends the former.

The official mixture contains 100 grains of powder to the fluid ounce. It is too weak, and should be, at least, 2 drams to the fluid ounce.

Some physicians use chalk, powdered cinnamon, acacia and water. This does not make as elegant a preparation as the official, but the tannic acid in the powdered cinnamon adds greatly to its therapeutical value.

Weighing Iodine.—It is, of course, inadmissible to weigh iodine directly upon metallic pans, and paper decomposes so quickly on contact with it that the pans underneath are also attacked. In the absence of glass or horn pans, the best substitute is paraffin paper.

Sodium Bromide.—Through a prominent firm of manufacturing chemists, I have learned of an apparent inconsistency

in the percentage of sodium chloride permitted by the present Pharmacopoeia in this compound. Under bromine the official maximal limit of free chlorine is 3 per cent, while under sodium bromide the maximal limit of sodium chloride is also 3 per cent, which, of course, is inconsistent. The error probably arose in following too closely the G. P., which makes the maximal limit of chloride in NaBr 3 per cent. But no notice was taken of the fact that American bromine always contains more free chlorine than German bromine, and, since the manufacturers have no practicable method of separating the chlorine in its entirety, the maximal limit of chloride in sodium bromide should be made not less than 5 per cent.

Wine of Antimony.—Physicians complain that the official wine of antimony is entirely too weak in tartar emetic. The first editions of the Pharmacopoeia made it 4 grains to the fluid ounce. The present edition makes it 1.8 grains, a reduction of 55 per cent. The writer has furnished a satisfactory preparation by averaging the two extremes and making it 3 grains to the fluid ounce.

Ammonia Water Containers.—The best method for preservation of ammonia water in containers that the writer has found is a common cork, covered with a piece of cheese cloth, and this covered with a piece of paraffin paper. An ordinary glass stopper is totally insufficient to prevent some of the vapor from escaping, while the dark coloration produced by contact of the ammonia with cork tissue renders the use of corks alone objectionable.

Spirit of Camphor.—The official dilution in alcoholic strength of 20 per cent. with water is inadmissible, for the reason that when it is prescribed with volatile oils, turpentine, soap liniment, etc., as is often done in making stimulating liniments, there is precipitation of camphor, or, rather, a deficiency in the amount dissolved that would have remained in solution had the spirit of camphor been made with strong alcohol, as in the U. S. P. 1870 formula.

Spirits of Peppermint and Spearmint.—The official formulas for these two preparations can be improved by macerating the herbs with alcohol, filtering and dissolving the oils in the filtrate. It is needless to say that filtration without the presence of dissolved oils is much more rapid than with their presence. Turbidity in these spirits, arising from undissolved oils, or more probably from traces of resinified oil, can be removed by agitating the liquid with long narrow strips of a sheet of filtering paper and filtering. Sometimes the addition of a small quantity of precipitated phosphate of calcium is also necessary.

Compound Tincture of Lavender.—This preparation, which has been very largely replaced by the increasing popularity of compound tincture of cardamom, can have its official formula improved by exhausting the drugs with the menstruum first, and then dissolving the volatile oils

in the percolate. By this means the drugs are more readily exhausted and the preparation more quickly made.

Solution of Magnesium Citrate.—For causing effervescence a very elegant substitute for the acid potassium bicarbonate is Merck's sodium bicarbonate "in crusts." It gives a pleasant saline taste to the preparation, instead of the usual bitter, acid one.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.—Glycerin in the proportion of 2 fluid ounces to the pint greatly increases the therapeutical value of this preparation.

Ammonium Carbonate.—Therapeutists agree that the diffusible stimulant action of ammonium carbonate is best presented in the hard clearly-crystalline variety and that the effloresced product is for practical purposes therapeutically valueless by comparison. This is why many physicians in their prescriptions specify the "clear" or "crystalline" variety. They have found the effloresced powder valueless. Why ammonium carbonate effloresces on exposure to air is easy of explanation when we remember its chemical composition of acid carbonate and carbamate—a dehydrated normal carbonate—and that the latter readily absorbs water and carbonic acid gas (from the air) to become an acid carbonate. How best to prevent this change has always been a most difficult question. For this purpose I have been using for the last five or six months an expedient which has answered admirably. It consists simply in placing medium-sized lumps of the salt in a museum or fruit jar (glass top), preferably upon a porcelain or glass support, to keep them from touching the bottom of the container, and then adding a small quantity of stronger ammonia water and closing. The ammonia gas neutralizes the carbonic acid gas in the air of the container, and the salt remains hard and densely crystalline. I here present for inspection some ammonium carbonate over four months old preserved by this method.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

SOLUTION OF SALICYLIC ACID.—Barnouvin (Rev. de Therap.) draws attention to the fact that glycerin is a good solvent of salicylic acid. By heating, glycerin is able to bring into solution $\frac{3}{5}$ of its weight of the acid, the acid not being deposited on cooling. In endeavoring to obtain a more concentrated solution he found that separation takes place on cooling. A glycerin solution of salicylic acid (1:100) will stand dilution with water without precipitation.

ARISTOL has been injected into serofulous abscesses with good results. Five minims of a 1 per cent. solution, in sweet almond oil, was the dose.

TOROSHI is a fungus on the Larix leptolepis, used by the natives of the island of Yezo for various diseases. An acid isolated appears to be identical with agaricic acid.

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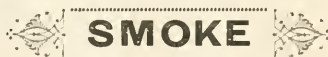
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Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from page 36.)

the account for A. B. Petrie for expenses re Building Committee of \$20.25 be paid; that a telephone be placed in the College building. In reference to the fittings and tables required for the College, the Committee recommend that the matter stand over until the August session. In regard to the communication re X. V. Druggists Circular, referred to the Committee, recommend that the following reply be made to the several letters from the Druggists Circular: "That your communications were read and discussed at the Council meeting; the terms were favorably considered, and it was thought that until the termination of the contract with the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, which expires Feb. 1894, we could not entertain the proposition. It at that time the Council decides to publish their own proceedings in pamphlet form, such a provision as will then best suit our requirements will doubtless be entertained." The Committee further recommend that the Janitor's salary be \$450 to date from 1st Oct. '91, as his whole time was devoted to the work; also recommend that the Executive of this Council be empowered to obtain a necessary loan, not exceeding \$3,000, to meet any expenditures which may be required until the next meeting of this Council. The Committee presented the Registrar-Treasurer's report and Auditors' report, referred to them and recommended their adoption.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Petrie presented the second report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, in reference to the application of Mr. Stephen A. Seeds, recommending that he be allowed to be registered on passing the necessary examinations on the three subjects on which he failed previously.

On motion of Messrs. Petrie and Jordan, the report was received and adopted.

A communication was read from several members of the Council who had handed in a formal notification at the first meeting of the Council that they only took part in the proceedings of the Council under protest, believing that the election was irregular and illegal; it was their intention to take steps to render said election null and void, but decided that, as the College had for several years been involved in scandals, etc., they would not add to the odium, and had decided to stay further proceedings, although they believed such proceedings would result as stated by the solicitors.

Mr. D'Avignon moved that the communication of Messrs. Polson, Jordan and D'Avignon, be received and placed in the minutes.

Mr. Jordan seconded the motion.

Mr. Mackenzie said he had been present at the election and had a knowledge of how the matter was conducted before the scrutineers. The questions submitted to the solicitors for that opinion were not framed as they should be. He claimed there was an undue reflection on the scrutineers and part of the matter stated did not exist at all. It was not a plain, honest, straightforward statement of fact to the solicitors of the proceedings at the recent.

Mr. Petrie thought that it was most unusual and dishonorable to ask the Council to place on record the *ex parte* statement submitted to a lawyer, casting reflection on what was a fair and open scrutiny of the votes.

Mr. Clarke stated that Mr. Polson came forward and stated that he voted under protest, but he thought Mr. Polson merely held his seat to render opposition to all measures in the interests of the Board.

Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and Petrie, that the paper presented by Messrs. Polson, D'Avignon and Jordan is misleading and unfair and casting reflection on honorable men; that this Council cannot entertain such a proposition to place the document on the records of this Council.

Mr. Jordan stated that he did not wish to cast any reflection on the scrutineers. They did what they thought was right.

Mr. D'Avignon said the scrutineers may have been ignorant in doing what they did; he did not wish to cast any reflection on them. If

what they stated was true the election would be voided in any court.

The amendment was carried and the original motion lost.

The chairman returned the document to Mr. D'Avignon.

Mr. Petrie gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would propose the name of Mr. A. V. Scott, Dean, as an honorary member of the College.

Mr. Daniels gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move an amendment to By-law No. 3, increasing the salary of the Dean to \$900.

Notices called on file.

Mr. McKee gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move that students who had completed their apprenticeship prior to 1889 be not required to pass the matriculation examination on entering the College; that any student from outside the Province who might wish to get a diploma of special design, entitling him to do business in Ontario, must show that he has served four years' apprenticeship with a pharmaceutical chemist in his Province, State or Territory, and that such student shall pass the matriculation examination, provided, however, that any such student may be allowed to take either the Senior or Junior course of lectures without any examination. Any student not required by the Pharmacy Act to attend any College course may be allowed to take the Senior course without passing the examination of the Junior course, or he may take the Junior course without passing any examination, if he complies with the law at the time he entered his apprenticeship.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and D'Avignon, that the matriculation examination of the School under section 2, Exceptions to the Regulations, the following exception shall be made: Apprentices whose term of apprenticeship shall have been completed by Oct. 1st, '92, and that no further extension of time shall be allowed. Carried.

Mr. Jordan stated he had intended to make a motion, but owing to lack of time, would postpone it until next session, in reference to the giving of prescriptions by druggists, which he claimed was not in keeping with the dignity and honor of the profession.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and McGregor, that a committee be appointed to prepare a code of ethics for the druggists, to be presented at the meeting in August next.

Moved by Messrs. Buchanan and Daniels, that the Council adjourn. Carried.

Sulfonal Poisoning.

Poisoning by large doses of sulfonal have been very rarely noticed. A laborer in Riedel's manufactory wishing to get a satisfactory sleep, took about three table-spoonfuls of sulfonal. Thereupon he slept four days and nights, when he awakened. He slept one and one-half days longer, and afterwards was somewhat dizzy, without experiencing further disagreeable consequences.

The present case is that of a fifteen-year old, healthy apprentice, in a drug house, who was transferred from the surgical to the medical clinic, with the statement that he had poisoned himself with some unknown substance. He had a temperature of 96° and was profoundly unconscious; respiration easy and quiet; pulse 100, rather small, but regular. The patient's condition was not alarming, and he was treated during the night with warmth and excitants.

On the following morning the patient was quietly sleeping; the countenance slightly reddened; the mouth closed; the respiration quiet (18) and deep; pulse 96 and extremely variable; reflexes un-

certain, except that the corneal reflex was always distinct. The pupils, of medium dilatation, reacted variably to light, returning immediately to their former size.

The patient did not react to cries and shaking. Pricking of the face, hands and feet produced no effect, except a distinct widening of the pupil. Now and then languid jactitation occurred.

Salicylic acid and phenacetine were mentioned as possible causes of the condition, but the chloride of iron did not react upon the urine. Finally, we learned that two boxes of 50 grammes each of sulfonal (over three ounces) were missing.

Creasote Pills.

BY JOSEPH C. ROBERTS, PH. G.

In answer to the query as to the best excipient for making creasote pills, it may be stated that Tobisch recommends the mixing of one part creasote with two parts of unpeeled powdered licorice root, leaving the mixture stand for a few minutes, and then making up the mass with water as an excipient. Prior to this suggestion of Tobisch, we had tried his method only to obtain a failure. While the licorice root furnished absorbency, the mass formed was very friable, and lacked the necessary plasticity. Further, it was noticed, that on standing, the creasote was forced to the outer surface of the pillular mass, probably from a greater affinity of the licorice root for water, than for an oily liquid like creasote. To obviate these objections, the following procedure was adopted with excellent results. Mix two parts of creasote with three parts of powdered licorice root, and when absorption has taken place, add one part of powdered soap, and make up with syrup. —*Amer. Jour. Phar.*

Books and Magazines.

TIMELINESS is the striking characteristic of several of the principal contributions to *The North American Review* for February. In the van of the strong and attractive table of contents is an able article entitled "How to Attack the Tariff," by the Hon. William M. Springer, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the present House of Representatives. "Fires on Trans-Atlantic Steamers" are dealt with by the Right Hon. Earl De La Warr, apropos of the recent fires on the "City of Richmond" and the "Abyssinia." "A Year of Railway Accidents," by H. G. Prout, editor of the "Railroad Gazette," and "A Perilous Business and the Remedy," by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. A very striking paper is that of Sir Edwin Arnold on "The Duty and Destiny of England in India." So, too, Mr. Gladstone's first paper on "The Olympian Region," will command attention on both sides of the Atlantic. It is written in the distinguished scholar's strong and virile style, and the subject is one to which he has given close study for nearly half a century. Literature and music are not overlooked in this issue of *The Review*.

The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE.

Citrate of Magnesia.
Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.
Spirits Eutharis Nitrosi Pur.
Spirits Ammonia Arom. distilled.
Fluid Extracts, a full line,
Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

POWDERED DRUGS

OUR OWN GRINDING:

Cream Tartar, bbls, kegs and boxes.
Pure Spices of all kinds.
Insect Powder, etc., etc.

—AGENTS FOR—

Batger's Confectionery,
Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum,
Major's Cement,
Eugene's Corn Salve,
Kern's Rheumatic Cure,
Warrick's Real Flavors,
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THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.
LONDON. MONTREAL.

Fresh Arrivals.

TWO TONS

ROWNTREE'S FINE CONFECTIONERY

Put up specially for the Drug Trade.

GIBSON'S ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

A large assortment.

SPONGES—Honey Comb Shape.

" Honey Comb Coupe.

" Wool.

" Turkey.

" Turkey, Surgeons'.

" On Cards.

CHAMOIS—A good assortment.

SEE OUR SAMPLES.

MARTIN, ROSSER & CO..

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods.
Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 24 inches, first class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. 25¢. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.



THE CAIL BORDEN Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Has maintained its high reputation for ABSOLUTE PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic Asthma, Bronchitis and Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Dominion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.; Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN!

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing - Syrup

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Alays all Pain, Cures Wind Cuts and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO: Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman.
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MONTREAL: Kerry, Watson & Co.
Lyman, Ross & Co.
HAMILTON: Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON: London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.



PROPRIETOR.

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.



For Sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

See Archdale Wilson & Co.'s card of thanks in this issue.

Read Lyman Brothers & Co.'s change of advt. on page 4.

Practical Dispensing, a work particularly adapted to the use of students in pharmacy, is advertised on page 19.

When ordering Homeopathic Vials be sure to name the "Red Star Label" brand if you would have accurate measurements, uniformity in style and best material.

Among the profitable lines handled by most of our leading pharmacists is that of choice cigars. Messrs. J. Rattray & Co., of Montreal, are leading manufacturers and dealers in these goods, and claim to have the largest stock of Imported and Domestic cigars in the Dominion.

The German Easter Egg Dyes afford a handsome profit, and are an article which every druggist should stock up with. The outlay is small and you are sure of sales. Handsome advertising matter is furnished with each purchase. Read carefully the advt. on page 27, and send an order for outfit at once. These Dyes are for sale by Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, and the London Drug Co., London.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER:

With an order for 3 doz. of Dent's Toothache Gum, at 90 cts. per doz., we will send you 1 doz. extra free making in all 4 doz. for \$2.70. We pay the duty. It is put up in an attractive style, and the most taking advertising matter is supplied. We have a hanger, size 10x14, of our "A Swell Affair," which we furnish with all orders. Send your order direct to our address, 74 W. Congress St., Detroit, Mich., and we will supply it through any wholesaler named.

C. S. DENT & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

Fifty Notes for Pharmacists.

BY H. M. WHEPLEY, M. D., PH. G.

1. Note that it seldom pays to argue with a customer.
2. Note that vaselin will not replace a lather for shaving.
3. Note that you, and not the doctor, own the drug store.
4. Note that every article should be labeled.
5. Note that it is profitable to attend State association meetings.
6. Note that albuminous substances are incompatible with tannin.
7. Note that a copy of the National Formulary should be in every drug store.

8. Note that writing made with a lead pencil is easily erased.

9. Note that it is not best to attempt writing less legible than a physician.

10. Note that your plan to solve the cut rate problem is not the only one.

11. Note that bottles must be perfectly dry before filling with castor or other oils.

12. Note that a cork pressed by your teeth will not answer as well as one compressed by a cork roller.

13. Note that the poison ivy is three-leaved; while the harmless is five-leaved.

14. Note that washing the hands with linseed meal and water will remove the odor of iodoform.

15. Note that the odor of naphthalin can be masked by subliming it with benzoin.

16. Note that the eleventh decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia will use the metric system.

17. Note that soluble sulphates are chemical antidotes for phenol and creosote poisoning.

18. Note that cloudy collodion can be cleansed by shaking with clean quartz sand.

19. Note that you should calculate the dose of each active ingredient of a prescription before compounding.

20. Note that "Sulph." may mean sulphur, sulphate, sulphide or sulphite.

21. Note that a well-selected and carefully watched stock increases the profits of a drug store.

22. Note that metric weights and measures should be employed in filling metric prescriptions.

23. Note that it is dangerous to attempt to fill more than one prescription at a time.

24. Note that prescription scales should not be handled as if they were lay scales.

25. Note that mustard seed will absorb the last trace of moisture from a bottle.

26. Note that two grains of hydronaphthol to the pint of mucilage of acacia will preserve it in warm weather.

27. Note that equal parts of lime water and glycerin will stop itching of the skin in ordinary cases.

28. Note that properly corked bottles are better for volatile liquids than the best ground glass stoppered containers.

29. Note that some prescriptions blow the cork out if mixed in a vial, but are all right if a mortar is used to compound them.

30. Note that a customer with a prescription is the physician's patient and not yours.

31. Note that a solution of equal parts of tartaric acid, alum and water will remove ink or rust stains from fabrics.

32. Note that blue glass will not shut out the rays of light causing chemical changes in chemicals.

33. Note that the pharmaceutical journals contain valuable information long before it appears in books.

34. Note that it is better to finish wait-

ing on one customer before placing your self at the service of another one.

35. Note that preparations of the Pharmacopoeia of 1890 are to be made by use of the metric system of weights and measures.

36. Note that glycerin or treacle, when employed as a pill excipient, causes them to remain soft much longer than is the case when honey is the excipient.

37. Note that lycopodium will prevent postage stamps adhering to each other, and its use is more pharmaceutical than rubbing them on your hair.

38. Note that a few drops of glycerin aids greatly in powdering boric acid. The mortar should be first warmed. This can be done by burning some alcohol in it.

39. Note that the inhalation of nitrite of amyl is one of the most rational antidotes for use when chloroform or cocaine seriously effects the heart's action.

40. Note that oiled silk, rubber, etc., can be prevented from sticking together by dusting with lycopodium.

41. Note that the session on Materia Medica and Pharmacy of the American Medical Association meets at Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, June 7, 1892.

42. Note that medicines containing solutions of mercurial salts should not be taken from a silver spoon. The silver is liable to reduce the salt.

43. Note that washed prescription vials must be kept in a clean place, free from dust, or they will soon become unfit for use.

44. Note that treatment with dilute hydrochloric acid, followed by solution of chlorinated lime, will remove logwood stains from the skin.

45. Note that the next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held at the Crawford House, White Mountains, N.H., Monday, Sept. 5, 1892.

46. Note that the solution formed by a mixture of antipyrin and salicylate of sodium in a moist atmosphere is not the result of a chemical change.

47. Note that tar can easily be removed from clothing by immediately rubbing it well with clean lard, and then washing out with warm water and soap.

48. Note that one part in a thousand of oxide of mercury added to paste will prevent it from moulding. Such paste is especially serviceable for the labels on jars and bottles kept in the cellar.

49. Note that a fine quality of velvet corks, carefully rolled and firmly placed in position, will securely hold volatile liquids that readily escape from carelessly corked bottles. It is seldom that a cement is necessary in such cases.

50. Note that the tin foil coating found on the corks used in packing bottles is not placed there for fashion or beauty. It is employed to prevent glycerin, oils, etc., from penetrating the corks. The foil should be of pure tin and very thin. Both the cork and the neck of the bottle must be perfectly clean and dry before it is placed in position.

To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN:

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

The following Agents have thus far been appointed:

DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

TORONTO, ONT.

Lyman Bros. & Co.
Elliott & Co.
Northrop & Lyman.
T. Milburn & Co.
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HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

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F. C. Simson & Co.
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LONDON, ONT.

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The London Drug Co.

HAMILTON, ONT.

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MONTREAL, QUE.

Lyman, Sons & Co.
Evans & Sons.
Kerry, Watson & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

OTTAWA, ONT.

H. F. McCarthy.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley & Co.

GUELPH, ONT.

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MY PREPARATIONS:

Slocum's Psychine,
Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,
Coltsfoot Expectorant, Regulative Pills,
Magnetic Medicated Plasters,

Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices. Price List and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Drug Review.

Business during the past month has improved very much owing to stocks having been run down on account of stock-taking and to the prevalence of influenza, the latter causing an enormous demand for Quinine, Antipyrine and Phenacetine. The latter article cannot be had at present for love or money in Toronto, and the agents report the factory can only fill about 10 per cent of the orders.

Quinine has advanced about three cents an ounce.

Ergot has not so far made any further advance, but the market is firm.

Eucalyptus Oil in large demand for influenza. Price in Europe has advanced to four times usual price. Stocks here small.

Heavy chemicals of all kinds are firm.

Oil Peppermint, higher prices looked for.

Books and Magazines.

THE DRUGGISTS REFERENCE BOOK for 1892, published by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., of Philadelphia, contains Pædological and Dose tables, list of new remedies, tables of incompatibilities, and a variety of other useful matter in compact form and convenient size for reference.

WE are in receipt of the announcements of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy of Chicago, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association proceedings at their 12th annual meeting.

WE are indebted to Frederick Stearns & Co., of Windsor and Detroit, for a copy of their *Daily Reminder*, being a handsome leather bound, Pocket Diary, Calendar and Memorandum book combined, a particularly neat and useful work and indicating the progressive and wide-awake enterprise of this firm.

THE CHURCHMAN, an illustrated weekly newspaper-magazine, published by M. H. Mallory & Co., 47 Lafayette Place, New York, is the recognized leader of church literature in the U. S. Its moderate views and withal true church sentiment, makes it especially acceptable to members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which body it represents.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE IN JAPAN.—Sir Edwin Arnold, who has been enjoying an interesting trip through the United States, has made a careful study of the conditions which govern the family in Japan and embodies his ideas in a paper called "Love and Marriage in Japan" in the February number of *The Cosmopolitan*. The article is illustrated by the quaintest possible Japanese sketches running down the sides and across the bottom of each page. An excellent photograph of W. D. Howells, serves as a frontispiece, and his work

as a writer of fiction is reviewed in the same number by H. H. Boyesen. The President of John Hopkins University, gives a most practical paper for parents on "Boys and Boys' Schools," illustrated by cartoons of the famous Attwood. Murat Halstead turns back lovingly to his early farm days, and tells of the "Pets and Sports of a Farmer Boy." The petroleum industry fully illustrated; An Afghan Story by Archibald Forbes; The Story of the Brazilian Republic by Adams, late Minister to that country; and the leading amateurs of the United States in photography, are other leading articles of the month.

A TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLAR FARM.—A subscriber to the Montreal *Weekly Witness* writes to that paper, that through the hints received in its agricultural column he is now the possessor of a twelve thousand dollar farm which he otherwise would not have owned, and that he, through following its advice, is making a success of his orchard and bee culture. It is a notable fact, that the readers of the Montreal *Witness* are as a rule well-to-do, prosperous and influential. People of this class admire such a paper as the *Witness*, and the *Witness* aids in increasing their prosperity and extending their influence for good. It is a highly interesting paper.

A NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER.—The announcements of *The Youth's Companion* for 1892, which we have received, seem to touch about all healthy tastes. Its fiction embraces folklore, serial, sea, adventure and holiday stories. Frank Stockton, Clark Russell, Will Allen Dromgoole, Mary Catherine Lee are a few of the distinguished story-writers. Its general articles cover a wide range. Self-Education, Business Success, College Success, Girls Who Think They Can Write, Natural History, Railway Life, Boys and Girls at the World's Fair, Glances of Royalty, How to See Great Cities, Practical Advice are some of the lines to be written on by eminent specialists. Gladstone, De Lesseps, Vasil Verestchagin, Cyrus W. Field, Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Henry M. Stanley are among the contributors. *The Companion* readers thus come into personal touch with the people whose greatness make our age famous. Its 500,000 subscribers show how it is appreciated.

THE ILLUSTRATION of the *Review of Reviews* is as timely in the February number as in any preceding issue. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of Cardinal Manning. In the Progress of the World are portraits of Senators Cullom and Palmer of Illinois, Lord Hartington, Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Collings, M.P., the late Prince Albert Victor, the Princess May of Teck, the late Emile de Laveleye, Mr. G. W. Childs and Mr. A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth of New York, and a striking like-

ness of Walt Whitman with a characteristic autograph post card. In the Record of Current Events are portraits of the novelist Guy de Maupassant, the late Khedive, the new Khedive, and the late Wolcott Balastier. The cartoon department is as interesting as ever, and the character sketch of David B. Hill begins with a fine full-page portrait of Mr. Hill, which is followed by another striking likeness from a favorite photograph, and by portraits of Mr. Dana of the *Sun*, Mr. Howell of the Atlanta *Constitution*, Senator Gorman, Mayor Grant of New York City, Mr. Richard Croker, the chief of Tammany, and a large number of striking cartoons reproduced for the most part from *Puck* and *Judge*. Portraits of Mr. Edgar and Colonel Reeve of Minneapolis, of Count Tolstoi and his daughter, and of Madame Novikoff accompany the article on the Russian Famine. The article upon the London Polytechnic and its Chicago excursion contains three portraits and ten other illustrations. Mrs. Humphrey Ward's portrait accompanies the review of her new book, and the review of the first year of the "Darkest England" social scheme is well illustrated. Thus the *Review of Reviews* for February is a pictorial as well as a journalistic and literary review and summing up of the preceding month.

We have in Stock:

A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.

Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
London, " Ontario.

THANKS.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,

Beg to thank the Retail Druggists of Canada for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them during the year 1891.

Our business for the past year shows a large and satisfactory increase over that of any former, and as our facilities are always improving and our stock becoming larger and more complete, we hope during the season of 1892 to be favored with a still larger share of the orders of our friends, the Retail Druggists.

REMEMBER.---The Specialties we control are sold to Druggists only.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$4 03	\$4 20	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.	45	50
Methyl, gal.	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	15	17	Prepared, lb.	5	6	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz.	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Sorts, lb.	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25	Thus, lb.	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50	CLOVE, lb.	25	30	HERB, Althea, lb.	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.	40	45	Burlock, lb.	16	18
Copaiba, lb.	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb.	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.	15	17
Peru, lb.	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	25	30	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25	Cressote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Canella, lb.	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb.	17	20
Cascara Sagrada	30	35	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20	Powdered, lb.	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20	ERIGOTIN, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Powdered, lb.	65	70	Pounds, lb.	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Yellow, lb.	55	60	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pale, lb.	40	45	Calendula, lb.	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.	21	25
Ground, lb.	17	20	German, lb.	25	22	Rue, ozs, lb.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	20	28	Elder, lb.	12	15	Sage, Oza, lb.	18	20
Henlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Spearmint, lb.	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.	35	40	Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Sassafras, lb.	15	16	Spanish, Vala, oz.	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
Soap (guayaya), lb.	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.	1 20	1 25	Hoskey, lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	French, white, lb.	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	GLYCERYNE, lb.	18	20	Indigo, Madras, lb.	75	80
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75	GUARANA, lb.	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.	28	30
Vanilla, lb.	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
BERKIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	1 50	1 60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20	Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.	1 75	1 80	Barlados, lb.	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	10	12	Socotrine, lb.	65	70	Bay, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	12	14	Assafoetida, lb.	23	25	Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb.	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 20	Short, lb.	15	18
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.	75	80	Coca, lb.	55	60
BUTTER, Castor, lb.	75	80	Sorts, lb.	60	75	Digitalis, lb.	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.	65	70	Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2 60	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Hoscyamus, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	2 10	2 10	Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30	Guaiaac, lb.	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	90	1 20	Timnevelly, lb.	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18	Kino, true, lb.	45	48	Stramonium, lb.	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50	Myrrh, lb.	45	55	Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
			Powdered, lb.	55	60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.	3 50	3 60	LICORICE, Solazzi, lb.	45	50
			Powdered, lb.	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli, lb.	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00	Grasso, lb.	30	35
			Shellac, lb.	35	40	Y & S-Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30

V & S.—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00	
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2 40	2 60	
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10	
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11	
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RYM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13	
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25	
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.	45	50	
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60	
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00	
MOSS, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38	
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6	
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12	
NETGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHINIDINE, lb.	15	18	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85	
NETMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	1 00	1 20	Croton, oz.	75	80	
NIX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75	
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30	
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20	
ointment, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	7 50	10 00	
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8	
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70	
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6 1	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80	
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50	
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10	
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30	
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50	
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00	
Gallbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40	
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10	
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16	
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 1	3	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40	
White, lb.	3 1	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55	
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	SPIERMACEIN, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00	
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TERPESTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80	
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00	
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	55	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40	
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15	
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55	
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60	
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45	
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.				Syrup, lb.	45	50
Cobosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Lactate, oz.	5	6	
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16	
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9	
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boric acid, lb.	20	25	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10	
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85	
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90	
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15	
Elecampane, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	65	70	Carbonate, lb.	7	8	
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40	
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9	
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1 50	1 60	LINE, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 1	4	
Ground, lb.	10	12	tles doz	22	25	One lbs.	6	7	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	6	3	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45	
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.	30	35	
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem. pure, lb.	10 1	13	Citrate, oz.	25	30	
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	25	30	Iodide, oz.	50	55	
Po., lb.	28	30	Chem. pure, lb.	75	80	Salicylate, lb.	35	40	
Ginseng, lb.	2 60	3 00	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60	
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.	18	20	
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45	
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	13 1	3	
Indian Hemp	18	30	Salicylic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7	
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2 1	2 3	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30	
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.	90	95	
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	AMMON (White Precip.), lb.	1 25	1 30	
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10	
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	Calomel, lb.	1 15	1 20	
Licorice, lb.	12	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1 00	With Chalk, lb.	60	65	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40	
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb.	3 1	3	Bis., oz.	25	30	
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35	
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	AMMONIA, Liqueur, lb.	12	15	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75	
Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55	
Pereira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1 60	1 65	
Pink, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriate, oz.	1 60	1 65	
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Sulphate, oz.	1 50	1 60	
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40	
Poke, lb.	15	18	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHENACETINE, oz.	70	75	
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PHILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6	
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PIPELIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ARISTOL, oz.	2 00	2 25	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10	
Sarsaparilla, Hond., lb.	40	45	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60	
Cut, lb.	50	55	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40	
Senega, lb.	55	65	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17	
Squill, lb.	13	15	White, lb.	6	7	Bichromate, lb.	12	13	
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.,	7 00	8 00	Litrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bromide, lb.	37	40	

Chlorate, Eng. lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb.	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65	
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb.	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Origanum, lb.	65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80	
Permanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 60	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.				4 25	4 50	
Yellow, lb.	32	35	On., Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Peppermint, lb.	2 60	2 75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Pimento, lb.	80	85	
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rhodium, oz.	6 00	7 00	
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rose, oz.	70	75	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	27	29	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	
Ozs., oz.	32	38	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.	65	70	
SALICIN, lb.	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75	
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	35	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Spice, lb.	65	70	
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.			
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.	10 1/2	13	
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubela, lb.	18 00	20 00	Cod Liver, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25	
Salicylate, lb.	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50	
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Eucalyptus, lb.	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20	
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Fennel, lb.	2 00	2 10	LARD, gal.	90	1 00	
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Geranium, oz.	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	75	78	
STROXYTUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Rose, lb.	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.	73	75	
STREYCHINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Juniper berries (English), lb.	3 20	3 50	NEATFOOT, gal.	1 00	1 10	
SULFONAL, oz.	13	45	Wood, lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	23	4	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	70	75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40	
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Garden, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13	
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Lemon, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.	1 60	1 75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65		2 50	2 75	TERPENTINE, gal.	60	70	

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Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following Female diseases:

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages, Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of Ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each package contains one month's treatment.

For Sale by Druggists and Pharmacists Everywhere.

DR. J. A. MCGILL & CO.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

R. S. MCGILL, Manager, Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.

FOR SHEEP, CATTLE AND HORSES!

LEICESTERSHIRE

Tick & Vermin Destroyer.

For many years this preparation has been used with unparalleled success in different parts of Europe. The proprietors have purchased the formula at great expense, and are now prepared to supply the trade with the genuine article and at greatly reduced prices.

It effectually destroys Ticks, Lice, Worms or Grub, to which sheep, horses and cattle are subject, and enables the animal to thrive.

It will be found far superior to other preparations used for the similar purpose.

The proprietors will guarantee perfect success when used according to directions, as will be found on each box.

It prevents scurf and scab, and renders the wool bright and clear.

It is put up in tin boxes, price 30 and 60 cents each. One small box is sufficient for twenty ordinary sized sheep. It only requires to be tried to prove itself all that is claimed for it.

Sold by all Druggists

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,

Agents, Hamilton, Ont.



For Weak and Inflamed Eyes or Chronic Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Cornea, Film, Weakness of Sight, from any cause.

AS A LIP SALVE it is unparalleled, and should be kept on ever Lady's Toilet and in Gentlemen's Pockets for immediate use. For Chapped Hands, Cold Sores, Pimples, or Toughness of the Skin, its healing and soothing powers are truly marvelous. For Piles it is worth its weight in gold.

Sold by all Druggists,

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. I.

MARCH, 1892.

No. 3.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore, Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.
New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.
Changes of Advertisements should reach us by 5th.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, Feb. 15th. Amongst those present were Mr. J. F. Howard, vice president, (in the chair); Messrs. A. Monckton (treasurer), N. J. Halpin, C. Flexon, E. Casselman, H. E. Neelands, J. H. Ross, C. M. Eddington, and Mr. Wright (of Montreal), J. K. Strachan (registrars), Howard Mitchell, N. H. Jackson, W. Palford, James McCulloch, W. R. Bartlett. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the report of Council was presented:

Your council beg leave to report as follows: At the last annual meeting of the Association a committee was appointed to wait on members of the Legislature, which was then sitting, with a view to something being done to prevent the wholesale and indiscriminate distribution of poison by municipal officers and others for the purpose of destroying gophers, and to suggest that poison only be obtained in the manner prescribed by the Association's Act. The Committee were also instructed to use their endeavors to prevent final passing of an amendment to the Liquor License Act, which would prohibit druggists selling alcoholic liquor for medicinal purposes in any municipality where a local option by law had been passed. Your council, whilst not successful as regards the first matter, are pleased to report that in the second the views advanced were sufficient to prevent the proposed amendment becoming law. A memorandum of basis of scheme for application as a teaching body of the Association with the Manitoba Medical College and the University of Manitoba is submitted for consideration. Your council have pleasure in reporting the satisfactory pro-

gress of the Association, as shown by the reports of the Treasurer and Registrar.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Educational Committee beg leave to report as follows:

1. With reference to the subject of affiliation with the Manitoba Medical College as a teaching body your committee have given due consideration to this important matter, and beg to submit memoranda of basis of scheme and would suggest that the same be considered.
2. With regard to the revision of the poison list your committee would suggest that the matter be dealt with at the time of asking for amendment of the act which will be necessary should an arrangement for affiliation with the Medical College and University of Manitoba be agreed upon.

MEMORANDA OF BASIS OF AFFILIATION.

1. The Pharmaceutical Association to be the sole licensing body.
2. Pharmaceutical students to be required to pass the same matriculation as medical students.
3. The University to conduct all examinations.
4. Candidates satisfying the examiners in the subjects prescribed for minor and major examinations to be granted the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.)
5. The Association to have three representatives on the University Council to be appointed by the Medical Faculty on nomination of the Council of the Association.
6. A Faculty of Pharmacy to be formed by the Medical Faculty and the Pharmaceutical Association acting concurrently, and consisting of teachers in the Materia Medica, General and Practical Chemistry, General and Practical Pharmacy and Botany. The teachers in Materia Medica, General and Practical Chemistry to be appointed on nomination of the Medical Faculty. Those on General and Practical Pharmacy and Botany to be appointed on nomination of the Pharmaceutical Association.
7. The Pharmaceutical Faculty to have arrangement of classes in their department, and to make such suggestions as may be deemed necessary to the medical Faculty, and through the proper representatives to the University Council.
8. The Pharmaceutical Association to equip a laboratory for the practical teaching of pharmacy—the head faculty to provide the rooms. The laboratory to accommodate fifty students and to be used by the Medical and Pharmaceutical classes in pharmacy and dispensing.
9. The medical college to provide all other accommodation for students.

X. Curriculum—The following to be requisites for proceeding to the degree of Ph. G.: (1) After passing the entrance examination the candidate shall pass two other examinations before taking his degree, viz.: The minor and major. (2) The minor examination—Prior to a student presenting himself for his minor examination he shall produce evidence that he has, at least, served two years in a drug store, and shall also produce tickets, sufficiently certified, from some university, college or school recognized by the University of Manitoba for one full course of 100 lectures each on Materia Medica and General Chemistry and one course of fifty lectures each on General Pharmacy and Botany. These lectures to be taken subsequently to his

having passed the matriculation examination. On these tickets being accepted he shall be required to satisfy the examiners on each of the subjects named. (3) The major examination—Prior to a student presenting himself for his major examination, he shall produce evidence that he has served at least four years in a drug store, and he shall also produce tickets sufficiently certified from some medical college or school recognized by the University of Manitoba for one full course of 100 lectures on materia medica and three months laboratory course of pharmacy and a like course of practical chemistry. The lectures and courses to be taken subsequently to his having passed the minor examinations (except as hereinafter mentioned). This provides for accepting other college diplomas, preferably by examination.

On these tickets being accepted he shall be required to satisfy the examiner in each of the subjects named.

The report was read, and the question of affiliation with the Medical college and Manitoba University was deferred.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

The Registrar's report was read, showing that during the past year there have been added to the register the following: Licentiate pharmaceutical chemists—C. W. Herrell, E. S. Knowlton, James McCulloch, R. F. Greer, J. K. Hollingshead, C. H. Gunn, J. M. Eaton, A. N. Pope, H. E. Bletcher, R. J. Campbell, A. E. Munson, J. K. Hill, E. A. Blakely, M. D., J. H. O. Lambert, M.D., T. G. Poyntz. Certified clerks—W. L. Gemmel, B. Storey, A. T. Andrews. Apprentices—John Coates, E. Smith, Clyde Ferguson, Miss Maggie Woodhull, J. Giles, jr., E. J. Campbell, J. A. Watson, J. M. Strachan, E. M. Pepper, John Love, Miss Annie E. N. Cammiff, E. S. Stephens, W. Scott, Chester Thompson.

"There have been two prosecutions since the last annual meeting; one for illegally compounding a prescription, not being a certified clerk or chemist; and the other on a similar information against a gentleman whose name had been removed from the register on account of non-payment of fees. In each case a fine of \$20 was imposed.

"As instructed at the last meeting of the Association, I addressed a letter to the several clerks of municipalities with reference to the indiscriminate distribution of poison in several parts of the province, and called attention to the provisions of the Association's Act with regard to the sale of poisons.

"The following have been removed from the register, being out of business and no longer members of the Association: C. Seadding, Dr. F. J. Goulding, Dr. F. H. Smellie, Dr. Young, Dr. W. M. Scott, A. A. Campbell."

The report of the Treasurer was also read showing statement of receipts and expenditures and a balance in hand of \$1,172.90.

The election of seven members to serve

as the council for the next two years was proceeded with (Mr. Wright and Mr. Howard Mitchell being appointed scrutineers) and the results of the ballot was the election of the following: Messrs. J. F. Howard, B. M. Canniff, G. W. McLaren, A. Moncton, N. J. Halpin, J. C. Gordon, E. Casselman.

The vice-president then brought up for consideration the basis of the scheme for affiliation with the Medical College, which provides for the lectures to be attended and examination of students, and for conferring the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy, and explained the benefits to be derived from the carrying out of the scheme. An interesting discussion took place, Messrs. Flexon, Halpin, Moncton, Neelands, Casselman, Jackson and others taking part. It was ultimately, on the motion of Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. Neelands, resolved, "That the basis of scheme for affiliation with the Manitoba Medical college now submitted be accepted, and that it be referred to the council to draft a scheme of affiliation, and to bring same before the Medical college as soon as possible, and that on a scheme being perfected the council be empowered to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying the same into effect."

After the transaction of some general business the meeting adjourned.

The Business Aspects of Pharmacy.

BY JOSEPH HARROP, PH. G.

The outlook of the business of the pharmacist is a common topic of discussion in these days, and not without good cause; indeed, the subject is a pressing one, and proofs of this fact meet us on every hand. From the distant Pacific slope comes published word of the ill-condition of the calling in the cradle of pharmacy in the Atlantic States, and from every section of our country can be heard spasmodic wails of anguish telling of wrongs endured.

The dilemma is intensified by the diverting from its original and natural channel of the sale of the great illegitimates—the proprietary class of goods, which aforesaid did much to add to the general prosperity of the average druggist. This, however, while much talked of, is only one of many reasons for the general commotion now taking hold of the former complacent and commonly prosperous apothecary, which prosperous condition has become sadly changed in these latter days; and the end is not yet.

The leading professional journals in the calling are lending their aid in efforts to define the cause and find the cure. The remedy in this particular ailment is as plain and easy as the most simple business problem that could present itself. It will solve itself, and is being solved, by the only natural and possible means, namely, a proprietor of an exclusive and proprietary article has the power to regulate its manufacture and sale, and to enforce his

conditions, or he can withhold its sale in any given location or to any individual. Further, every honest proprietor or manufacturer will see that this right is respected. If this element is not in him, or selfish ends only are perceptible to his defective mental vision, then the non-secret preparations of the individual dealer will compel him to respect those rights. So, sooner or later, the question will be solved.

As before remarked, this is only one of the many causes of the want of prosperity in our business. Specific medication, as introduced by the homeopathic representatives of the healing art, is responsible for many of our apparent ills. (I say apparent, for we have lived long enough to have learned that many supposed ills are only blessings in disguise.) We would refer particularly to one result of that manner of prosecuting the practice of healing peculiar in this class.

Originally there were introduced pleasant potions in various forms, and then pellets or little pills to suit the taste of the most fastidious. This form has captured the women and children *en masse*, and the adult males are fast falling into line. *Your come tablets*, and tablets have come to stay. They are only a return by a round-about way to the old confections of a century ago, but in an infinitely more presentable and palatable form. With tablets has come also the discomfiture of the apothecary.

Two causes affecting the business of the druggist of the day have been recounted. The first, as already remarked, will fully and in good time right itself from its extreme abuse. The second will, to my mind, from its medium of application—the physician—open up a wider and deeper cause for complaints from the present-day apothecary. For the compact, pleasant and portable form of tablets will make it possible to readily place in the patient's hands remedies which will replace at once powders and pellets; and now that the day of elixirs is well past its meridian, it will replace also, to a degree, every known form of medication.

The business of the apothecary is, without doubt, undergoing a transformation which, in its ultimate extent, is but poorly comprehended at this time. I fully believe that in another quarter of a century the business of the druggist will be as distinct from that of the true pharmacist, as was that of the herb dealer of half a century ago from the old time apothecary.

Legislation has scarcely taken its first step forward. Not all the states have even yet a form of law regulating the practice of pharmacy, and when the next step is taken, and the next, there will be seen, coming to the front, wafted on breezes from the older and better regulated communities of the old world, a protection long needed, and even now formed in the minds of the thinking men of the profession—a protection to legitimate pharmacy. It is as sure to come as la grippe or dengue, for ideas spread faster

and lay hold of the people more surely than disease. The inevitable is being forced upon us. The light from the rising sun of a better day is already being seen in the Eastern horizon.—*American Jour. Pharm.*

Test for Rose Oil.

The rose oil exported from Southern Bulgaria and Turkey is often adulterated with geranium oil, and for the detection of this admixture G. Panajotow recommends the use of fuchsin and sulphurous acid. It was shown by O. F. Muller that a number of resin oils and lacs have the property of giving color reactions with a solution of fuchsin decolorized with sulphurous acid. With geranium oil it gives a fine blue coloration. To apply the test two or three drops of the suspected oil are shaken with 2 c.c. of the reagent. With pure rose oil a red coloration is produced after about twenty-four hours; but with geranium oil a bluish violet color is produced at once, and after two hours it becomes blue. Mixtures of the two oils in different proportions always gave a blue coloration, even when the proportion of geranium oil was small. In this way it is stated that the least admixture of geranium oil may be detected with a certainty. The action of concentrated sulphuric acid may also be of use in detecting the adulteration of rose oil with geranium oil. Both oils give a brownish liquid when mixed with strong sulphuric acid, but in the case of rose oil this brown liquid forms with strong alcohol a clear solution, while in the case of geranium oil the addition of alcohol separates a flocculent yellow fatty precipitate.—*Phar. Jour.*

JAPAN WAX AND CHINA TALLOW TREES.

—Japan wax, as it is called, is obtained from a tree, *Rhus succedanea*, which is found in Japan, China, and throughout the East Indies in general. In the Japanese language it is called *haje*, or *haze*. The tree commences to bear fruit when five or six years old, and increases its product every year till at the age of fifty years a single tree will produce 350 to 400 pounds of berries, from which seventy to eighty pounds of wax can be obtained. The wax is formed in the middle of the berry, between the skin and the seed, like the pulp of a grape. It is extracted by boiling the berries in water and allowing to cool, when the wax separates from the skin and seed, sinking to the bottom of the vessel in a solid cake. The specific gravity of this wax is 0.970, and its melting point 131 degrees Fahrenheit. It is largely used, either alone or mixed with tallow, by the Chinese in the manufacture of candles. This tree should not be confounded with the "tallow tree" of China, which has a pith of solid tallow in all trees that have fully matured.

COMMON TRYME was recommended a few years ago, by Dr. S. B. Johnson, for whooping cough. Dr. Nervius (Lancet) again has called attention to the efficacy of this herb in the affection named.

STEARNS' PERFUMES ARE THE FINEST.



CUSTOMER—"What an exquisite odor, so dainty and sweet, yet so full of fragrance! Is it something new?"

PROPRIETOR—"Yes, madam, it is called 'AMORITA,' one of STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES, the choicest line of odors made. You will find them all equally good."

The above illustrates the idea of how our New Test Sample Rack interests customers. Its beauty attracts one to test the odors, and then a sale is easily made. Stearns' Perfumes are full of flowery fragrance, yet delicate and lasting. With each order for eight lbs. is sent an Elegant Counter Sample Test Rack, beautifully finished in oil, containing eight half-ounce tall vials, the glass stoppers of which taper to the bottom. The most unique and attractive method for showing perfumes ever devised.

The following is a list of odors furnished:

SPECIAL ODORS.

WHITE LILAC
HELIOTROPE

MAY BLOSSOM
OLIVE BLOSSOM

4 ROSES
ERMINIE

EUXENIA
KALANTHE

CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM
LILY OF THE VALLEY

REGULAR ODORS.

WHITE ROSE
ROSE GERANIUM
CLOVE PINK
PATCHOULY

YLANG YLANG
RONDELITIA
UPPER TEN
TONQUIN MUSK

WEST END
TEA ROSE
ESS. BOQUET
MOSS ROSE
FRANGIPANNI

WOOD VIOLET
NEW MOWN HAY
OPOPONAX
STEPHANOTIS

JOCKEY CLUB
TRUE ENG. VIOLET
MUSK
WHITE POND LILY

We would suggest in making out an order for 8 lbs., the selection of at least four of our Special Odors. For example say "May Blossom," "4 Roses," "Euxenia," and "Crab Apple Blossom"; then at least two of the recent favorites from amongst "Heliotrope," "Ylang Ylang," "Lily of the Valley," and conclude the list with surely the two old standard favorites, "White Rose" and "Jockey Club." Price per lb. cork stoppered flint bottle, \$3.25; regular glass stoppered bottle, \$3.50; per lb. cut glass stopper and label etched on bottle, \$3.75.

NOTE EXCEPTION.—"True English Violet" and "Tonquin Musk," are \$5.00 each per lb.

PERFUMES BOTTLED FOR RETAILING.

We furnish all our Odors bottled in the following styles.

IN GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

NEW TALL STYLE.

Glass stoppered tall bottles, elongated stoppers, capped with Gold beater skin, tied with corded silk, beautiful label, full measure, largest appearing package for size.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One half ounce	\$24 00	\$12 25	\$6 50	\$2 25
One ounce	45 00	23 00	11 75	4 00
Two ounce	77 00	38 50	20 00	7 00

ROUND BOTTLES, LUBIN'S AND ATKINSON'S STYLE.

Round glass stoppered bottles, kid-capped, and handsomely ribboned.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One ounce	\$45 00	\$23 00	\$11 75	\$4 00

IN CORK STOPPERED BOTTLES.

Cork stoppered, handsome bottles, lithographic labels capped with kid.

ROUND BOTTLES, FULL MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$22 00	\$11 50	\$5 90	\$2 00
One ounce	42 00	21 50	11 00	3 75
Two ounce	72 00	37 00	19 00	6 50

SQUARE BOTTLES, ROUNDED CORNERS, SHORT MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$18 00	\$10 00	\$5 15	\$1 75
One ounce	36 00	19 00	10 00	3 50
Two ounce	65 00	33 00	17 00	6 00

We guarantee all of our bottled goods to be of the same quality as those furnished in bulk.

SACHET POWDERS IN BULK AND FANCY PACKAGES.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

PERFUMERS,

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

NEW YORK CITY.

SEELY'S

American Perfumes

HEAD OFFICE AND LABORATORY

Established at DETROIT, Mich., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory : WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's *PERFUMES* are known as the *STANDARD GOODS* of America. For *Fragrance, Delicacy, and Permanency of Odor, they take the lead.*

Special Odors.

Easter Lily.	White Rose.
White Lilac.	Marie Stuart.
Victoria Regia.	Jockey Club.
White Hyacinth.	Frangipanni.
Golden Rod.	White Heliotrope.
Mary Anderson.	Knights Templar.
Her Majesty Rose.	Minne-ha-ha.
	Wild Crab Apple Blossom.

PRICE LIST :

Half Pounds (glass stopper)	-	\$2.00 each.
" (engraved)	-	2.25 "
Dime Size (3 doz on card)	-	.84 per doz.
½ Ounce (cork stopper) boxed	-	1.75 "
½ " (glass stopper)	-	2.00 "
1 " " "	-	4.00 "
1½ " " "	-	6.00 "
2 " " "	-	8.00 "
4 " " "	-	13.50 "
4 " (engraved)	-	15.00 "

The Druggists' stock of Perfumes is always low after the Holidays. Replenish with Seely's Line. Send us a mail order, or wait for our Representative, who will call upon the trade early. Give us a trial order. Our Perfumes are sure to take well, for they are manufactured from the finest material that can be had.

We solicit correspondence.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery, Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on
Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now
complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250
Cases.
Chamois Skins, extra quality and good
value.
Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the
latest and best.
Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle
Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's
and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

Belladonna

Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES ACNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S
preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

[[E call special attention to our line of Sundries which is very complete, and as they are bought at first hands we feel we can give satisfaction both as to Price and Quality.

Loonen's Cloth Brushes.

"	Flesh	"
"	Hair	"
"	Hat	"
"	Plate	"
"	Shaving	"
"	Tooth	"

IMMENSE VARIETY.

Combs—I. R. Fine.

"	"	Dressing.
"	"	Long.
"	"	Pocket.

I. R. GOODS.

Atomizers, all leading lines
Bulb Syringes and Enemas.
Ice Bags, S. E. goods.
Pessaries.
Powder Blowers.
Audiphones.

Cleaver's Saponaceous Tooth Powder,
Dent's Toothache Gum,
Pizzalas' Elixir Peptonate Iron.

TRADE NOTES.

George Morrison, druggist, of Victoria, B. C., is dead.

Thos. Bolton, Lancaster, Ont., has made an assignment.

Dr. E. H. Scott has purchased the drug business at Moosomin, N. W. T.

E. Miller & Co., druggists, Dresden, Ont., were burned out last month.

A drug store has been opened at Oxboro, on the Souris branch of the C.P.R.

Mr. T. Orchard has purchased the drug business in Indian Head, Assiniboia.

Oscar Hall, druggist, of Fort Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, has been closed under chattel mortgage.

T. R. Morrow, druggist, of Vancouver, B. C., intends opening a branch store in Nanaimo this summer.

G. E. Gibbard has purchased the drug business of S. W. Johnston, corner King and John Sts., Toronto.

Drs. E. P. Hall, F. W. Hall and Mr. Leitch will shortly open a drug store in the Lange Block, Victoria, B. C.

H. W. Hobson, of Welland, Ont., has purchased the drug business of J. B. Meacham at Niagara Falls, Ont.

R. Atwood, who was formerly in the drug business in Victoria, B. C., is about commencing business again in that city.

The firm of Butchart & Watson, druggists, of Cypress River, Man., has been dissolved, and they are succeeded by Butchart Bros.

Dr. Ed. Morin & Co., wholesale and retail druggists of Quebec City, have assigned, with liabilities of between \$10,000 and \$50,000.

Mr. R. J. Devins, one of Montreal's oldest and most respected druggists, died in that city on February 19th after a few days' illness.

Theo. C. Sweet has repurchased Dr. Scott's interest in the drug business lately owned by Hill & Rowe, at Whitewood, Assiniboia.

Geo. Langley, at present managing the drug business of George Morrison, Victoria, B. C., will shortly be admitted into partnership.

S. L. Taylor, of Treherne, Man., has purchased the stock of books and stationery of C. Clement and added it to his drug business.

A. C. Leonard, manager of the Windsor, Ont., house of Seely & Co., perfumers, was married Jan. 28th to Miss Myra Hovey of Detroit, Mich.

J. G. Cormack, druggist of North Bay, Ont., has moved into his new store which has been handsomely fitted up by Messrs. H. G. Lawrence & Son, of Toronto.

Mr. J. J. Hall, of Woodstock, Ont., the popular president of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has been named a Justice of the Peace for the County of Oxford.

Mr. John Patterson, who represented Lawson & Jones, Druggist Printers, of

London, Ont., in Demerara and the West India Islands, died in Montreal March 4th.

R. Henry Holland & Co., wholesale fancy goods dealers of 340 and 342 St. Paul St., Montreal, have made an assignment. Liabilities are said to be over \$100,000.

Miss Curzon, of Toronto, has successfully passed the examinations of the Inland Revenue Department as Public Analyst. She is the first lady in Canada to undergo the examination.

The American Pharmaceutical Association will meet this year July 14th instead of Sept. 2nd. The meeting will be held at the Profile House instead of the Croft House, White Mountains.

The Diamond Glass Co. is the name of the combination in which the various glass companies of the Dominion have amalgamated. Mr. George Rutherford, of Hamilton, Ont., is president.

Dr. Sager, Brantford, has returned home from New York, where he has taken a post graduate medical course in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He intends making these a specialty.

E. B. Andrews is now traveller in Western Ontario for the fancy goods house of Harris H. Fudger, Toronto, taking the place of Mr. A. Rowland, who is now travelling for B. Marcuse, of Montreal.

Mr. J. T. McIntyre, the popular Eastern representative of Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, was married Feb. 21st at Guelph to Carrie A. Stevenson, daughter of ex-Mayor Stevenson. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre have taken a suite of rooms at the Arlington, in Toronto.

Mayor Blaicher, of Hamilton, of the drug firm of Blaicher & Riche, sailed on Saturday, 12th inst., from New York for Nassau, where he will spend some time in order to recuperate from his recent severe illness. He was accompanied by Mrs. Blaicher and daughter.

The death is announced of Mr. George Morrison, one of the pioneers of Victoria, B. C., where he has been engaged in the retail drug business for twenty-five years. Mr. Morrison was a native of St. John, N. B., and moved to British Columbia in 1860. He was an invalid for some months before his death. He was 72 years of age.

The business heretofore carried on by Ferguson, Alexander & Co., Montreal, The William Johnson Company, Montreal, and The A. G. Penchen Co., of Toronto, as paint manufacturers and dealers, has been amalgamated and will hereafter be carried on under the name of the Canada Paint Company, limited, with head quarters at Montreal, Que.

B. Batchelor, Brantford, some three months ago started a branch store in the north ward of Toronto, but, we understand, since starting it has been left in charge of an unregistered man. A few days since the Inspector called and got some tinct. aconite, &c., and Mr. Batchelor has

had to appear before the Police Magistrate. So far, the case has been adjourned.

The adjourned case against Mr. Batchelor, of Brantford, for allowing an unauthorized assistant to dispense drugs in his store, was, we understand, settled by a compromise, whereby the college agrees to withdraw the present prosecution on condition that Mr. Batchelor puts a duly qualified man in the north and east ward stores, and pays the expenses of the action.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. W. E. Rutherford, only son of Mr. Geo. Rutherford, of Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont. He was a very promising young man of 21 years of age and had been in delicate health for several years. He had been away for the benefit of his health several times but to no purpose. The Hamilton Bicycle Club, of which he was a valued member, and one of its organizers, will miss him, and his death will be a source of sorrow to a large circle of friends.

We regret to have to announce the death on Feb. 21st, of Mr. Roswell C. Lyman, son of Mr. Henry Lyman, Sons & Co. Mr. Lyman was in his 42nd year, having been born on 26th June, 1850. In 1868 he entered the firm of Lyman, Clare & Co., becoming a partner in 1878. In spite of his assiduous attention to business he found time for the study of antiquarian and historical subjects. For many years he was an active member and treasurer of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. He also took a great interest in the Imperial Federation movement, being treasurer of the Montreal branch and a member of the General Council of the League in Canada.

Montreal Notes.

The retail price list has been adopted at a special meeting of the Montreal Druggists' Association and is being generally used as a price book. Unfortunately the edition printed was too small. Two druggists declined to agree to the arrangement but it is understood that they do not intend to cut prices.

Three cases have been recently taken out against physicians who are keeping drug stores without having paid the annual fee, according to law, to the Pharmaceu-

tical Association. Two of them, it is understood, have settled out of court, paying costs and expenses. The action of the Association in putting the law into force has the sympathy of all the leading members of the medical profession. It should be remarked that very few physicians keeping drug stores in this Province have made any difficulty about paying the paltry amount required of them.

Mr. Kenneth Campbell has been able to make satisfactory arrangements with his creditors and has resumed business. The St. James St. branch and the one in the Windsor Hotel are offered for sale. Mr. Campbell will retain his wholesale and the Morgan's Store branch, it is presumed.

The death of Mr. Roswell Lyman, son of Mr. Henry Lyman, and a member of the firm of Lyman Sons & Co., was quite unexpected by the druggists at large, although his critical condition during the last week or two of his life had prepared the family somewhat for a fatal termination of his illness. His death is much regretted.

As a matter of public safety, in obedience to the wishes of several coroners in the Province, it is desirable that the Pharmaceutical Association should put a stop to grocers selling dangerous drugs and specialties. A Montreal gentleman recently purchased in a grocery a package of tea and on taking it home was unable to use it owing to its being strongly impregnated with chlorine. The worthy grocer had evidently laid in a stock of chloride of lime, badly put up, and with the hope of making a few cents by the sale of this cheap article.

St. west, and the year before Mr. Gray had to move out of his old stand on St. Lawrence Main St. This widening of a business street is a very serious matter for the tenants, and, under the Montreal system, if they occupy old stands they are certain to be the losers no matter what indemnity they may receive. One druggist who made a claim of some \$6,000, well attested by competent witnesses, was awarded \$1,600. He was turned out of a very old stand and a five years' lease broken.

There is some talk of dividing the lectures into Junior and Senior courses at the College of Pharmacy, but, in the Province of Quebec, the number of Pharmacy students is so small and these being already divided into English and French classes, it really seems hopeless to attempt any further sub-division.

There is evidently a tendency in Montreal to give up the all day Sunday business. Two pharmacists who were great Sunday men have begun a new regime and will only open in future from 12 to 1 and from 5 to 6. The espionage of the temperance people on their Sunday soda-water business was too much for them last summer.

The semi-annual examination of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, April 19th, at 6.30 p.m., and will be held in the College of Pharmacy.

It should be borne in mind that in the Province of Quebec the Pharmaceutical Association, acting under its charter, is the sole examining and licensing body in the Province and that the College of Pharmacy is the teaching body. In the Province of Ontario these functions are united in the one body, the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. A. G. Orchard, late of Newcastle, Ont., has purchased the stock of Oscar Hall, Fort Qu'Appelle, and removed it to Indian Head, where he has opened a drug store.

Mr. J. A. McDonald, from Carleton Place, Ont., has opened a drug store in Whitewood, N. W.

Mr. B. M. Canniff, Portage La Prairie, has returned from Toronto bringing with him the Misses Canniff who were attending College in that city.

BLUE STONE FOR SMUT IN WHEAT.

Do not suppose that I am going to treat you to a thesis on the germ destroying property of the subject of these remarks, for I confess ignorance of agricultural chemistry, but I think experience has demonstrated that by treating seed wheat with sulphate of copper the danger of damage from smut is greatly lessened and the product of the seed so treated is much improved in appearance and its market value largely enhanced.

Now, of course, the farmer is primarily

interested in the attainment of the best results from the seed which is about to be sown, but are we not all deeply interested. It is then the duty of those who sell Blue Stone to see to it that they supply only the very best article obtainable. And as the Druggist in trade, like the Liberals in politics, is the party of purity, (pardon the digression from the main subject, and those who question the truth of this statement have my permission to do so), they should let no consideration but that of purity enter into their trade in this article.

If by reason of having to charge a little more for pure sulphate of copper than others do who may sell an impure article, if there be any who are so culpable as to do so, the sales of the Druggists are somewhat disappointing this year, I would say, don't be discouraged, the result of this year's experience will be favorable to your trade in the years to come.

Sell good Blue Stone. Give as much as you can for the money, and eventually you will either compel your unscrupulous or ignorant competitor to do the same or go out of the business. I would urge also in view of the large quantity likely to be used, and that "familiarity breeds contempt," in the hands of those ignorant of its poisonous nature, that Druggists label every package they sell with the word *Poison*, giving the antidotes.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The Semi-Annual Examinations for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, April 19th, 1892, at 6.30 p. m., and will be held in the College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 9th of April. Printed Regulations and Form of Application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the Applicant.

Candidates who have failed more than once will be required to pay the full Examination Fee.

E. MUIR, Registrar.

595 Lagauchetiere Street.

Montreal, March 5th, 1892.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

NEW DRUG STORE.—In 1843 Wm. R. Watson opened a drug store on Queen Street, Charlottetown, wherein he built up a large business before his sudden death in 1882, when his son, Mr. Lawrence D. Watson, returned from Edinburgh, where he was studying medicine, and continued the business under the old firm name. At this time the locality in which Mr. Watson's store stands was the centre of business, but a fire sweeping the lower side of the central square of the city, gave opportunity for the erection of a mass of fine places of business, with the result that trade and traffic have centered in this locality. Realizing this, Mr. Watson has converted the old stand into

WHOLESALE ONLY.

H. B. SLEEMAN**Agent**

AND

Druggists' Supplier,

Executes orders promptly and cheaply

Drugs,

FOR

Patent Medicines,**Proprietary Goods,****Surgical Instruments
and Appliances,****Druggists' Sundries,****Sponges,****Chamois Skins,****Tooth Brushes.****Personal attention. Prompt Shipment.****No old Stock.****No Travellers employed. No Agents.****84, Leadenhall St.****LONDON, Eng.****Warehouse—75, LEADENHALL STREET.**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

**LITTLE'S
PATENT FLUID**
 «NON-POISONOUS»
**SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.**

**FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND
ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,
PIGS, DOGS, ETC.**

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other
animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion
Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal breeders in the Dominion—and
pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

40 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **\$1.00**. Is wanted by every Farmer and
Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.

**NO MORE ROUND
SHOULDERS**

**KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace**

—AND—

SUSPENDER COMBINED.



KNICKERBOCKER BRACE

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders.
A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all
others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

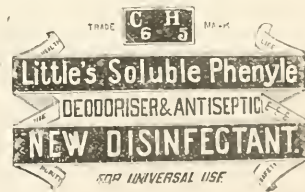
The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, ex-
panding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is
well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have
been made to present a suitable article
for this purpose, all of which, however,
were objectionable in some respects, which
prevented their coming into general use.
In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections
have been overcome. It is a **Combined
Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**.
It provides new and improved suspenders
for men's pants, and supporters for ladies'
underskirts, which do the double duty of
holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure
around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co., of
TORONTO**, and other Wholesale Druggists



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

**A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.**

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American
Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Dis-
infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which
ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per
cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers
and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad
smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the
Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all
parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted
by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton
and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

a store house and has opened a neatly fitted up store three doors below the London House corner on Queen-st. The Charlottetown papers all print notices commendatory of this new departure and bespeak for Mr. Watson largely increased business.

CUTTING.—Some time ago one of our druggists advertised Campbell's Wine of Beech Tree Creosote at 75 cents per bottle. Not to be out done most of the other druggists following suit, advertised a similar reduction, whereupon the original mover lowered his price to fifty cents. The natural result seems to be a feeling of uneasiness among the druggists, lest their profits, already cut low because of many circumstances, may suffer still more by this needless step, for, of course, as soon as the druggists generally hear of a price being cut they will act as they have done in this instance with a passing profit for the cutter and a lasting loss to the trade generally. Another natural result, and one which materially affects wholesale druggists and manufacturers of proprietary preparations is, that very little, if any, Wine of Beechwood Creosote will be handled by any druggists in future.

DRUGS IN DEMAND.—Prevalence of La Grippe calls for much antipyrine in dispensing, while an epidemic of diphtheria in some country districts, sends the inhabitants eagerly to the drug stores for camphor, carbolic acid, and other disinfectants.

A cold snap has made better ice, and travelling by roads having also improved, business for the time being is a little better.

DEATH.—On Feb. 25th, Mr. G. C. Hooper, father of Mr. J. H. Hooper, druggist, of Souris, died at his home in Charlottetown.

Mr. King, representing Messrs. Brown & Webb, is the first drug traveller to visit us this year.

Notes from England.

(By our own Correspondent.)

It is a singular coincidence that the subject of the protection of patent medicine prices should be under discussion in the English-speaking countries of the world at the same moment. America is awaiting the decision of her 34,000 druggists as to the adoption of a protective scheme, propounded by a tripartite committee representing manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. In England we have almost reached the stage of despair on the subject, which nothing short of a triumphant issue in the crisis in America and Canada can relieve. Canada appears only comparatively recently to have felt the pinch, but through the ventilation afforded by THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST is fast wakening up. The numerous letters that have been published in your columns from the leading wholesale and manufacturing firms have been quoted here as happy auguries for the success of a protection

scheme. There is no doubt that a vast amount of hostility is being displayed by druggists to the ever-swelling list of proprietary preparations that have to be stocked and sold at a bare margin on cost price. It is far too late in the day to deplore the ethics of substitution, and manufacturers will be wise if they recognize that an honorable agreement between themselves and druggists is the only sensible policy that can preserve the rights of both parties. An enquiry into the subject here indicates that about 80 or 85 per cent. of the chemists and druggists are favorable to a scheme that would bind them neither to recommend other preparations when asked for a particular one, nor to supply them below a price that allows a living profit. There is no doubt that the remaining 15 or 20 per cent. of druggists would promptly climb down if a plan were started and rigorously enforced. Unfortunately the opinions on the side of the manufacturers are widely dissimilar and the wholesaler maintains a strong prejudice to any such scheme. The American manufacturers of popular proprietary specialties here are for the most part in favor of a protective plan, but the English ones have not yet fully realized the advantages, or are too slow to move out of the old beaten tracks. Quite recently a druggist stated that Messrs. Eno & Lamplough suffered to the extent of several gross a year in the sales of their articles by him alone. He puts up an effervescent saline and always shows it to customers who ask for the advertised salines. As his preparation is cheaper the price invariably wins a customer. At a modest computation it is asserted that manufacturers suffer a loss of 20 per cent. of their sales through this substitution. Surely it must be suicidal policy to allow this *laissez faire* to continue. Many manufacturers have run away with the idea that the stores and "muslin druggists" are their best friends, but substitution exists just as much amongst them here as with the body of chemists. In fact, in one store, the salesmen are paid a special commission on all the substitution sales they elicit. Another argument that appeals perhaps more forcibly to the manufacturers is the success that has attended Messrs. Elliman's scheme. This firm is proprietor of an embrocation largely employed and extensively advertised all over the country. Some two years ago they determined to prevent the extreme cutting of their article. They adopted an agreement scheme which they compel all retailers to sign before supplying their goods that these shall not be sold under the advertised price. If this agreement is broken the druggist is placed on a blacklist and the wholesale houses are warned not to supply him. His supplies are by this means cut off. In spite of considerable opposition from the wholesale houses and druggists, sundriesmen, who were saddled with this extra unprofitable and thankless task, Messrs. Elliman's sales were increased the first year by some \$50,000. Druggists

generally accept it gladly, and act loyally to them in return for their courageous action which has rescued their preparation from extreme cutting.

Ichthylol is being considerably boomed here just now as a remedy for everything from skin diseases to colds in the head. It is unquestionably of value in eczema and has recently been successfully employed as a paint in erysipelas. It is incorporated with flexile collodion and painted thickly over the affected part, when the pain soon disappears. Internally, in pills containing 2 grs., it has been used in rheumatism. The odor of ichthylol is so markedly unpleasant that it is surprising that no attempt has been made to deprive it of this unfortunate characteristic.

The favorable opinions expressed in America upon *Cactus grandis florus* has drawn the attention of medical men here to it. It is stated to possess numerous advantages over digitalis as a heart tonic, and is never followed by unpleasant effects as is sometimes the case with the older drug. It is prescribed in 5 or 10 drop doses of the tincture or 1 to 2 minims of the fluid extract.

FORMULÆ.

Effervescent Saline.—Bicarbonate of sodium, 8 ozs.; tartarated soda, 4 ozs.; tartaric acid, $\frac{7}{8}$ ozs.; chlorate of potassium, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; sugar, 8 ozs. Each powder to be thoroughly dried separately and then mixed.

Dalby's Carminative.—Carbonate of magnesium, 1 oz.; carbonate of potash, 20 grs.; laudanum, 180 minims; oil of fennel, 5 drops; oil of peppermint, 4 drops; oil of caraway, 4 drops; syrup, 2½ ozs.; water to 16 fluid ounces. Rub the oil with the magnesia, gradually adding the water.

Antiseptic Mouth Wash.—Benzoic acid, 60 grs.; thymol, 20 grs.; boracic acid, 160 grs.; oil of eucalyptus, 10 minims; oil of peppermint, 3 minims; tincture of eucineal, 1 oz.; rectified spirit, 5 ozs.; water to 1 pint.

English Market Report:

London, Feb. 27, 1892.

This month the business in the drug and chemical markets has been much less brisk, the decrease in the influenza epidemic accounting partially for this. Fresh supplies have lowered the price in ergot, whilst eucalyptus oil is flat after its phenomenal sale. The corner in ipecacuanha is well maintained and high rates are still asked. There is no improvement in quinine. In chemicals, chlorate of potash is dearer, and syndicate prices for caustic and other sodas rule with fair demand. The following are current rates:

DRUGS.		
Aloes soc.	per lb	\$ 20
" Cape	"	5
Balsam copaiba	"	40
" tolu	"	28
Buchu leaves	"	11
Cinchona quills	"	16
" chips	"	10

The Most Extensively Advertised Preparation in Canada to-day !

DR T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of

COD LIVER OIL.

Since the small (**35 Cent**) size was put on the market, the demand has been wonderful.

Every bottle of the small size sold, will sell several of the large.

It is the best Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil made, a fact that is abundantly testified to by leading Physicians and Pharmacists.

SMALL SIZE,	-	\$3.00 per dozen, less 5%
LARGE SIZE,	-	8.00 per dozen, less 5%

Order through your Wholesale Druggist.

MY PREPARATIONS ARE KEPT IN STOCK BY THE FOLLOWING FIRMS :

TORONTO, Ont.

Lyman Bros. & Co.
Elliott & Co.
Northrop & Lyman.
T. Milburn & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

Brown & Webb.
F. C. Simson & Co.
Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.

BELLEVILLE, Ont.

L. W. Yeomans.

LONDON, Ont.

J. A. Kennedy & Co.
The London Drug Co.

HAMILTON, Ont.

J. Winer & Co.
A. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL, Que.

Lyman, Sons & Co.
Evans & Sons.
Kerry, Watson & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.

WINNIPEG, Man.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

OTTAWA, Ont.

H. F. McCarthy.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley & Co.

GUELPH, Ont.

A. B. Petrie.

MY PREPARATIONS ARE :

Slocum's Psychine.

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

Coltsfoot Expectorant.

Regulative Pills.

Magnetic Medicated Plasters.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 West Adelaide Street,

TORONTO, ONT.

Coca leaves	per lb	8	48
Cubels	"	"	36
Ergot, Spanish	"	"	64
Ipecacuanha	"	2	06
Oil eucalyptus	"	"	72
" peppermint, H. G.	"	"	3 16
CHEMICALS.			
Acid citric	"	8	34
Ammonia carb	"	"	6
Cocaine mur	per oz	1	12
Iodine	"	"	18
Mercury	per lb	"	40
" perchloride	"	"	56
" subchloride	"	"	64
Quinine	per oz	"	19
" Howard's	"	"	26
Soda caustic	per cwt	"	2 42
Sugar of lead	"	"	9 64
Sulphur roll	"	"	2 42
" flowers	"	"	2 00

Note on Phosphates of Lime.

BY AN ANGLO-FRENCH PHARMACIEN.

The employment of phosphate of lime in France may be taken as a type of the many differences occurring between French and English therapeutics. This chemical, at least during the writer's dispensing experience of some thirty odd years, is seldom, if ever, met with in English prescriptions, whereas in this country it is one of the most popular and most frequently prescribed remedies. Apparently it has enjoyed a successful career as a remedial agent from the middle ages to the present day, as our scientifically prepared phosphates are the lineal descendants of the prepared skulls, calcined horns, crab's eyes, and other relics of mediæval pharmacy. The popularity of the phosphatic treatment may be readily judged from the numerous specialties of which it forms the basis and which command a large and important sale both in the home and export trade. Here may be mentioned the solution Coirre, 10 oz. bottles selling at 2.50 f., consisting of phosphate of lime dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid, usual dose from one to three tablespoonfuls. Equally popular is the solution Odet, prepared from bones (probably the prototype of Hocsford's acid phosphates), which is said to destroy the morbid germs in diseases of the respiratory organs, and is recommended in general debility, as under its action the nitrogenous alimentary products are transformed into muscle. This solution is used in the same doses as first mentioned, and hails from Vilette, near Vienne, Isere. The solution Bourguignon, or chlorhydrophosphate of lime, is much vaunted in coughs, bronchitis, anemia, and as a substitute for cod-liver oil. The Mariot monks also appear in the field with an acid phosphate, put up in quart bottles selling at 5 f. as a universal restorative in pulmonary disorders. Then we have a later development of the same idea emanating from M. Jacquemaire, of Villefranche, Rhone, who puts up his phosphate in an aerated form in patent stoppered bottles, so arranged to preserve the gas during the consumption of the liquid. The solution sold under the names of Drs. Albens and Bonnet are similar to the preceding. The phosphate also appears in

combination, such as that of Patauberge with creasote, Marchais with tolu, &c., and in many popular wines, such as that of Vial of Lyons: here may also be mentioned the well known lactophosphate of Dusart, which has yielded to its fortunate inventor a very considerable income and still retains its popularity. In daily use during the summer, when diarrhoea is prevalent, is the old decoction of Sydenham, with phosphate of lime, bread-crumbs, and gum, the *altium ratio* of most of our prescribers in this complaint.

Chemical manufacturers, such as the Sociere Francaise, offer us the following choice of phosphates, probably to suit all tastes:—(1) Calcined bones, a mixture of phosphate of lime and magnesia, carbonate of lime, and oxide of iron. (2) Basic phosphate of lime ($P_2O_5 \cdot 3CaO$), prepared from the above, but deprived of foreign salts. (3) The neutral phosphate, prepared by double decomposition, and which is soluble in hydrochloric acid in the proportion of 100 to 65, lactic acid 100 to 140, phosphoric acid 100 to 145. (4) Acid phosphate, in a paste of the consistence of honey or crystallised in scales, and soluble in all proportions of water, frequently employed for making an aerated water for table purposes. (5) Chlorhydrophosphate, in the form of a soluble paste. The same company give the following formulae for chemists putting up their own articles to compete with the specialists:

SOL. CALC. CHLORHYDROPHOSPH.

Basic phosph. lime	17 parts.
Hydrochloric acid, least possible	10 parts.
Distilled water	973 parts.

Mix.

SYRUP CALC. CHLORHYDROPHOS.

Basic phosph. lime	12.50 parts.
Hydrochloric acid	8 parts.
Distilled water	440 parts.
Sugar	630 parts.
Tincture of lemon	q. s.

SYR. CALC. LACTOPHOSPH.

Basic phosphate	12.50 parts.
Lactic acid	14 parts.
Distilled water	440 parts.
Sugar	630 parts.
Tincture of lemon	q. s.

The solution of biphosphate is also prepared in the proportion of 17 parts in 1000 of vehicle.

A well-known house in Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, make a specialty of soluble phosphate of lime in scales for use by chemists. This preparation is perfectly soluble, and free from any traces of lead or arsenic.

Looking at the large margin of profits which these preparations yield to the chemists, the writer thinks that they might find a place amongst the counter adjuncts of advancing chemists, and prove equally serviceable on the other (i.e., the English) side of the Channel. *Chemist and Druggist.*

A JAPANESE PHARMACOPEIA will shortly be published. It is now under revision by the Central Sanitary Board of the Home Department.

Tu-Chung Bark.

This curious Chinese drug was found by Professor D. Oliver to be the bark of a previously unknown tree growing in northern China, which he named *Encennium ubaoides*. Dr. Augustin Henry, who found the plant in Ichang, brought sufficient material for a microscopic examination, which has been made by Mr. E. L. Weiss, who read a paper on the subject at a recent meeting of the Linnean Society. According to this observer the curious silky threads of caoutchouc, which are rendered visible when the bark is fractured transversely, are contained in long unbranched cells in the cortex and in the secondary phloem, and accompany in large numbers the vascular bundles of the leaf and pericarp of the fruit. These cells differ from ordinary latex cells in not being derived from specialized cells of the embryo, for they originate in all new growths: their formation can be seen in the pith, the parenchyma surrounding the bundle of the petiole, and in the cortex. They originate in pairs by the longitudinal division of a cell with granular contents, the two cells thus formed growing out into a long tube which forces its way along the intercellular spaces. Only one nucleus is found in each cell. The large granules of caoutchouc which make their appearance in the cells finally coalesce to form a solid mass, which presents the appearance of a silky thread when the tissue is broken. This unbranched mode of growth explains why the caoutchouc fibers do not form a film when the bark is broken longitudinally instead of transversely.

NEW REMEDY FOR ASTHMA. — Huchard 10 gr. iodide potassium, 10 gr. tincture lobelia, 10 gr. tinct. polygala, 0.1 gr. extr. opium, 900 gr. water. Give a teaspoonful mornings and evenings.—*Rev. Gen. de l'Un. et de Therap.*

MEDICAL LECTURERS WANTED.

Medical men preferred. Good terms: to efficient men. Will not interfere with professional prestige. Work easy and interesting. Address,

R. OWENS,

Windsor, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOUNTAIN, with two Copper Cylinders, Tuff's make, a bargain. Photograph on application. Gas Lamp for front of store at half price. Write—J. A. WALLACE, Chemist, Bradford.

WANTED.

DRUG BUSINESS WANTED. Must bear inspection. Send all necessary particulars to Box 53, Beeton, Ont.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

The Philadelphia Truss Company!

HERMAN BECKER.

(Successors to S. S. Ritter & Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

THE CHAMPION TRUSS

AWARDED
GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.AWARDED
SPECIAL MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL.

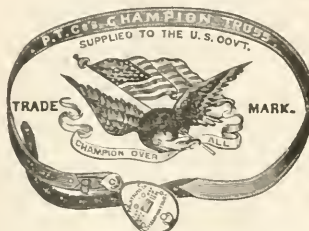
—MANUFACTURED FOR—

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Army, Navy & Pension Departments.

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GENUINE BEAR OUR

Firm Name, Dates of Patents,
and also our Trade Mark**"CHAMPION"**

On Plate of Each Truss.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal
Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory
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Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The Springs are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

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CARBOLIC ACID.

Having introduced the most improved machinery, including a Powerful Ice Machine, we are enabled to manufacture all grades of Carbolic Acid in large quantities.

CRYSTAL CARBOLIC ACID, specially prepared to withstand summer temperatures.

In 1 and 5 pound Bottles, Cans and Bulk.

LIQUID CARBOLIC ACID, same test as Calvert's No. 5. A very cheap disinfecting acid.

In all size Packages.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACIDS of all kinds, percentage of acid guaranteed.

Free from sediment.

CARBOLATE of LIME; **CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP**, etc.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

The H. W. Jayne Chemical Co.,

FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

North-West Territories Pharmaceutical Act.

Assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on January 25th, 1892.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, enacts as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Pharmaceutical Association Ordinance."

2. The following persons, that is to say, all persons being at the date of the passing of this Ordinance or who have been in actual practice on their own behalf of the profession of Chemists and Druggists or dispensing Chemists or Apothecaries, in the North-West Territories, shall form the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories and shall be held to be registered as such from such date.

3. The Association is hereby incorporated under the name and style of "The Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories," and the said Association shall be deemed to be a body politic and corporate, with power to sue or be sued and acquire, sell, transfer and deal with real and personal property, and every person who may be registered hereafter under the provisions hereof shall be a member of the said Association.

4. Every candidate for examination shall produce evidence that he has served at least four years in a drug store, and shall pass an examination which shall embrace chemistry, pharmacy, botany, materia medica, reading and translating prescriptions, and practical dispensing; and after passing this examination and producing the required certificate shall be registered a "Pharmaceutical Chemist."

5. The examination referred to shall take place and be regulated by such rules and regulations as may be in force at the time such examination is held; and all candidates for the same shall pay such fees as may be imposed by any such rules or by-laws.

6. There shall be general meetings of the said Association held from time to time as hereafter mentioned; and there shall always be a Council to direct and manage the affairs of the said corporation; and the said general meetings and the Council shall have the entire direction and management of the said corporation in the manner and subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned; and at all general meetings and meetings of the Council the majority of the members present and having a right to vote thereat respectively shall decide upon the matters propounded to such meetings—the person presiding, in case of an equality in votes, to have the casting vote.

7. The Council of the Association shall be composed of not more than five members, to be elected in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained.

8. The members of such Council shall be elected or appointed, as the case may be, for the period of two years, but any member may resign his appointment at

any time by letter addressed to the President or to the Registrar of the Council; and upon the death, resignation or removal of any member of the Council, it shall be lawful for the Council to elect and appoint some other person, being a member of the Association, to supply the vacancy so made; and the person so appointed shall be taken in all respects, as regards his duration of office, to represent the person in whose stead he has been appointed.

9. It shall be lawful for the members of the Association to hold general meetings once in the year, and also such special meetings as the Council may from time to time think proper; the annual general meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday in the month of June in each year, or such other day near thereto as shall be determined by the Council; and further, upon the recommendation in writing of six members of the Association entitled to vote, requesting the Council to convene a special general meeting of the Association for the purpose specified in the requisition, such meeting shall be convened by the President within such reasonable time as the Council shall see fit—they first giving such notice thereof as may be required by the by-laws of the corporation, and the purpose for which the same is convened.

10. The first election shall take place on a day fixed by proclamation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the persons entitled to vote at such first election shall be, as to the first election, the persons who at the time of mailing the voting papers in the manner hereinafter provided accompany such voting paper with a statutory declaration to the effect that they are entitled under the provisions of this Ordinance to be considered as registered members of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories; and the persons qualified to vote at every subsequent election shall be such persons as are at that time members of the Association and the time, place and manner of such subsequent election shall be as laid down by the by-laws of the Corporation subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

11. No person shall be eligible to be elected a member of the Council at the first election unless he be entitled under the provisions of this Ordinance to be a registered member of the Association and no person shall be eligible to be elected a member of the Council at subsequent elections unless he be registered in pursuance of this Ordinance.

12. The charge and conduct of the first election shall be under the management of the clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories for the time being, and of subsequent elections under the management of the Registrar of the Council.

13. Every person entitled to vote may vote for five persons.

14. Such votes shall be given by closed voting papers, to be obtained from any member of the Legislative Assembly as to

the first election and as to any subsequent election from the Registrar prior to the day of the election, in the form of the first Schedule of this Ordinance or to the like effect, signed by the voter and delivered, as to the first election, to the said Clerk of the Legislative Assembly on any day in the month preceding the day of election and as to subsequent elections to the Registrar of said Council on any of the twenty days preceding the day of election. Any voting papers delivered to the said Clerk of the Legislative Assembly or Registrar, as the case may be, by post, during the respective times aforesaid, shall be deemed delivered to him.

15. The said Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, shall, on the Tuesday following the day of the first election, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at his office, at the Government buildings, and in the presence of such persons registered, or entitled to be registered under this Ordinance, as choose to attend, scrutinize and count the votes and keep a record thereof.

16. The five persons, who have the highest number of votes at the first election, shall hold office for one year; and those elected at all subsequent elections shall be the members of the Council for the two years following the date of such election and until their successors are appointed.

17. Any person, entitled to vote at any election, shall be entitled to be present at the opening of the voting papers at such election.

18. In case of an equality in votes between two or more persons, which leaves the election of one or more of the members of the Council undecided, then as to the first election, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and as to subsequent elections, the Registrar, in presence of the scrutineers, shall forthwith put into a box a number of papers with the names of the candidates having such equality of votes written thereon, one for each candidate, and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly as to the first election, and the Registrar of the Council, in the presence of the scrutineers, as to subsequent elections, shall draw by chance from such ballot box one or more of such ballot papers, sufficient to make up the required number, and the persons whose names are upon such papers so drawn shall be such members.

19. The Council of the said Corporation for the time being shall, at their first meeting after the election of the Council elect from among their members a President, a Vice-President and a Registrar, and such officers as the Council may consider necessary.

20. It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Association to make and keep a correct Registry in accordance with the provisions hereof of all persons who are registered under the provisions hereof and to enter their qualifications opposite the names of all registered persons who shall have filed a statement of such and from time to time make the necessary altera-

Successful Sellers

FOR
AMBITIOUS DRUGGISTS.



Adams' Tutti-Frutti—Assorted Flavors,
36 5c. bars in Box, \$1.20

“ **Pepsin Tutti-Frutti,**
23 5c. Packages in Box, 75cts.

“ **Nerve Food Tablet,**
30 10c. Packages, \$4.50

Customers who get these brands from you always come back again, as the quality is high-class and they give entire satisfaction. These brands are highly recommended by the most distinguished men of the Medical Profession, and handled by every first-class Druggist.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

For beautiful Hanger Signs for your window and Illustrated Catalogue, address

ADAMS & SONS CO.,
11 and 13 Jarvis-st., TORONTO, ONT.

March, 1892 - VERY IMPORTANT. - March, 1892

Dupont's Brushes,
SPECIAL VALUE.

Violet Perfumes and Soaps
SPECIAL VALUE.

Sole Agents for the RHENICHE CELLULOID CO.

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CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR VALUE.

Our line of FANCY BOXES and ALBUMS are the finest we ever produced, and entirely new and different from anything ever shown here before.

A Magnificent Line of BALL and OPERA FANS.

Druggists will have our special attention, and we will call on you in good time. NOTE this to your interests.

Reinhardt Manufacturing Co.,
MONTREAL.

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

29 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

JAS. McLAUGHLIN, Manager.

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all Products of Petroleum.

DENSOLINE = SUPERIOR TO
“VASELINE.”

DENSOLINE is the MOST PURE Petroleum Jelly on the market, being endorsed by the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association as superior to all others. It is now used by the leading Physicians and Surgeons of the world as the true basis of Ointments.

We are now manufacturing the Largest Assortment of Petroleum Goods in America, and every Druggist should get our prices before buying elsewhere. The following are a few of our many preparations:

“GOLD SEAL” **DENSOLINE**, very tastily put up in 2 oz. flint glass bottles.

DENSOLINE COLD CREAM, in 1½ and 2 oz. pots.

DENSOLINE POMADE, elegantly perfumed, in 2 oz. flint glass bottles.

DENSOLINE CAMPHOR ICE, large and small stick, silver wrapper, 1 doz. in box.

DENSOLINE COSMETIQUE, large and small stick, silver wrapper, 1 doz. in box.

COSMETIQUE DES FLEURS, neat paper wrapper, 1 doz. in box.

DENSOLINE HAIR OIL, 1 doz. two oz. bottles in box, or by the gallon.

DENSOLINE TOILET SOAP, made from pure petroleum jelly, a perfect cure for all Skin Affections, the best selling Petroleum Soap in the market.

DENSOLINE-ARNICATED, CAMPHORATED and CARBOLATED, for Physicians' use.

DENSOLINE HOOF OINTMENT, for Hard and Cracked Feet of Horses. It is a perfect remedy for all Skin Diseases, Scratches, etc. Put up in ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans.

LUSTROUS HARNESS OIL, a perfect Leather Dressing, in 1 pint, pint, and quart cans, or by the gallon.

We also manufacture full lines of LUBRICATING OILS of all kinds, HARD and SOFT LUBRICATING COMPRESSION CUP GREASE, AXLE GREASE, and PARAFFINE WAX at all melting points, etc.

All orders or communications will receive our prompt attention.

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, 29 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

tions in the addresses of persons so registered.

21. The Registrar shall admit upon the Register of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories

(a) Any person possessing a diploma or certificate of admission to practice as a Pharmaceutical chemist in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions by any Pharmaceutical Association or College of Pharmacy empowered by law to grant such diploma or certificate.

(b) Any person who shall produce satisfactory evidence that he has been engaged in the actual practice of the profession of chemist and druggist or dispensing chemist or apothecary, either as clerk or manager, for at least four years prior to the passing of this Ordinance, and who, at the time of the passing of this Ordinance, was a resident of the Territories.

(c) Any person complying with section (4) four of this Ordinance.

22. No names shall be entered in the Register except authorized to be registered, nor unless the Registrar is satisfied by proper evidence that the person claiming is entitled to be registered and any appeal from the decision of the Registrar may be decided by the Council of the Association and any entry, which shall be proved to the satisfaction of this Council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made, may be amended or erased in the Register by order of such Council.

23. The Council of the Association shall have authority notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance to prescribe the subjects upon which candidates for competency shall be examined and to establish a scale of fees to be paid by persons applying for examination.

24. The Council of the Association shall have the sole control and management of the real and personal property of the Association subject to the by-laws thereof; provided always that no sale or mortgage of any property of the Association shall be made, except with the approbation and concurrence of a general meeting of the members of the said Corporation specially called for such purpose.

25. The Council shall have power to make such by-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, as they shall deem necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the Association, and from time to time may amend, revoke or substitute others in their stead; and such by-laws, rules and regulations may also be amended, altered or repealed, in whole or in part, at any annual general meeting of the Association, provided previous notice be given of the intention so to do, such notice to be given in accordance with the by-laws in force for the time being.

26. Any person registered, and no other, shall be entitled a "Pharmaceutical Chemist"; and no other person except a Pharmaceutical Chemist as aforesaid, or his employee or employees, shall be authorized to compound prescriptions of legally

authorized or other medical practitioners or of other persons; but no person shall be entitled to take part in any of the proceedings of the said Association, who is in default in respect to any fee payable by him by virtue hereof.

27. Upon any person being registered as aforesaid, he shall be entitled to receive a certificate in the form C, in section 36 hereof, or to the like effect, under the corporate seal of the said Association, and signed by the Registrar and shall be entitled to receive a similar certificate annually, upon payment of a fee to be determined by the Council.

28. From and after the coming into effect of this Ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person to keep open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons, other than those contained in Form D, or to assume the title "Chemist and Druggist" or "Pharmaceutical Chemist," or "Druggist," or "Pharmacist," or "Apothecary," or "Dispensing Chemist (Druggist)" in any part of the North-West Territories, unless such person shall be a member of the Association hereby incorporated.

29. The several articles named or described in Forms A and D in Section 36 hereof shall be deemed to be poisonous within the meaning of the provisions hereof and the Council of the Association may from time to time by resolution declare that any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning hereof; and thereupon the said Association shall submit the same to the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; and if such approval shall be given then such resolution and approval shall be advertised in the North-West Territories Gazette and on the expiration of two months from such advertisement the article named in such resolution shall be deemed to be "poison" within the meaning hereof and the same shall be subject to the provisions herein contained.

30. It shall be unlawful to sell any poison named in the first part of Form A, either by wholesale or retail, unless the bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word "Poison"; and if sold by retail then, also with the name and address of the establishment in which such poison is sold; and it shall be unlawful to sell any poison mentioned in the first part of Form A to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of such article, the person actually selling the same shall, before delivery, make an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose in the Form B in Section 36 hereof, stating the date of such sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the person, if any, who introduced him, to which

entry the signature of the purchaser shall be affixed.

(1) Provided also, that any person selling the drugs mentioned in Form D shall also comply with the provisions of this Section.

31. Any person transgressing any of the provisions herein contained, or selling any poison in violation thereof, shall, for the first offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution; and for each offence subsequent to such conviction, a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace.

32. In any prosecution hereunder it shall be incumbent on the defendant to prove that he is entitled to sell or keep open shop for compounding medicines or retailing poisons and to assume the title of Chemist and Druggist or other like title to the like effect, and the production of a certificate purporting to be under the hand of the Registrar and under the seal of the said Association showing that he is so entitled shall be *prima facie* evidence that he is so entitled.

33. No person selling articles in violation of the foregoing provisions shall recover any charges in respect thereof in any Court of Law or Equity, nor shall any branch drug business be carried on by a Pharmaceutical Chemist, unless he employs in it a duly registered Pharmaceutical Chemist.

34. Nothing herein contained shall extend to interfere with the privileges conferred upon Physicians and Surgeons by any Ordinance relating to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the North-West Territories, and they may be registered as Pharmaceutical Chemists without undergoing examination; nor shall it prevent any person whatever from selling goods of any kind to any person legally authorized to carry on the business of an Apothecary, Chemist or Druggist or the profession of a Doctor of Medicine, Physician or Surgeon, nor to Veterinary Surgeons; nor to prevent the members of such professions applying to their patients such medicine as they require; and upon the decease of any person legally authorized and actually carrying on the business of Chemist and Druggist at the time of his death, it shall be lawful for the executors, administrators or trustee or trustees of the estate of such persons to continue such business so long only as such business shall be *bona fide* conducted by a Pharmaceutical Chemist.

35. Upon the resolution of the Council of the Association being passed declaring that any person, in consequence of his conviction for any offence or offences against the provisions hereof, is, in the opinion of such Council, unfit to be on the register, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may direct that the name of such person shall be erased from such register, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to erase the same accordingly.

LAWSON & JONES, Printers and Lithographers

AND DEALERS IN

DRUGGISTS' BOXES,

348 Clarence St., - LONDON.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES OF OUR

PARIS GREEN CONTAINERS.

Always sell INSECT POWDER in our tins with perfected lids. It will pay you best. Price \$3.75 per gross, or \$2.00 per half-gross, for tin and wrapper.

JAPANESE MATS

Are our new Summer Advertising Medium and very cheap.

Prices of LITHOGRAPHED LABELS lower than ever, and work the best turned out.

LAWSON & JONES,

LONDON, CANADA.

Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

We have originated and put on the market a novelty, --PEPSIN GUM.



The only Chewing Gum containing Pepsin ever placed before the public. Each tablet contains a grain of pure pepsin, is a delicious remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the best Chewing Gum ever manufactured.

Put up in 5 cent packages and 15 cent boxes, especially designed for the Drug Trade.

Samples sent on application. Address

BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO.

Originators and Manufacturers,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

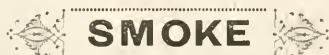
Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and not by the German process of bleaching with acids.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

HOMESTEAD, PA.


MINERVA

— AND —

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

36. The following are the forms referred to in this Ordinance.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

NORTH-WEST PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Voting Paper.

FOR ANNUAL ELECTION, 18 .

I, *John James Brown*, a registered Pharmaceutical chemist, vote for the five persons herein-after named to form the members of the Council of the North-West Territories Pharmaceutical Association :

1. George Courtney, Banff.
2. William Jenner, Calgary.
3. Thomas Morgan, Regina.
4. John Mitchell, Moose Jaw.
5. Francis Jones, Qu'Appelle.

And I declare that I am entitled to vote at this election, and am not in default in payment of my fees to the Council.

Dated, April, 18
JOHN JAMES BROWN.

Witness :
HORACE YOUNG.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	QUALIFICATION.
A. B.	Banff	Licensed under Ord'n'ce
C. D.	Calgary	No. 22, '91-'92, examined
E. F.	Regina	and certified
G. H.	Qu'Appelle.	of 189 .

FORM A.

LIST OF POISONS. PART 1ST.

Aconite and its preparations.
Arsenic and its preparations.
Belladonna and its preparations.
Cantharides.
Corrosive Sublimate.
Cyanide of Potassium and all metallic cyanides
Ergot of Rye and its preparations.
Essential Oil of Almonds, unless deprived of Prussic acid.
Euphorbium.
Opium and its preparations.
Prussic Acid.
Savin and its oil.
St. Ignatius Bean.
Strychnine and all its preparations.
Tartar emetic.

PART 2ND.

Acetate of lead.
Oxalic Acid.
Calabar Beans.
Carbolic Acid.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform and Ether.
Croton Oil and Seeds.
Elatarium, Goulard's Extract.
Hellebore.
Henbane and preparations.
Iodine.
Phosphorus.
Red and White Precipitate.
Verdigris.
Sulphate of Zinc.

FORM B.

POISON SALES REGISTER.

Date.	Name & Address of purchaser.	Name & quantity of poison sold.	Purpose for which poison is required.	Signature of purchaser.	Signature of person introducing to purchaser.	Signature of seller.

FORM C.

I hereby certify that *C. D.*, being entitled to registration by having
was on the day of
A. D. 18 duly registered as a Pharmaceutical Chemist, and is authorized to carry on the business of Chemist and Druggist in the North-West Territories of Canada from the day of A. D. 18 to the day of A. D. 18
(Signed) *E. F.*

Registrar of the North-West Territories
[SEAL] Pharmaceutical Association.

FORM D.

Tincture Aconite in original packages.
Cantharides Blisters.
Laudanum or Paregoric in original packages.
Strychnine in original packages.
Acetate of Lead.
Carbolic Acid.
Hellebore.
Paris Green.
Red Precipitate.
Sulphate of Zinc.

Lanolin and its Preparations.

The process for the production of a pure wool fat has undergone many modifications since the method of Liebrick became known, but the principle then observed has remained the same.

The oily secretion on the wool is saponified by alkalies, and from this the crude lanolin is separated by agitation accomplished by centrifugal action.

The lanolin thus obtained is further refined by bleaching and other processes of a refining nature, and before being put finally on the market a percentage of water amounting to nearly 30 per cent. of the total weight is incorporated; this latter process resulting in the production of the *adepts lana hydrosis* of the Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia, and is protected by a patent.

The standard combinations of this substance with petrolatum and paraffin wax, or with beeswax and olive oil, and variously known as "Lanolin Ointment," "Lanolin Ointment Base," &c., have much to recommend them to the notice of pharmacists.

It may be assumed that the chief requisite of a modern ointment base should consist of the following requirements :

1. It must be staple, of a suitably firm consistence, and not liable to become rancid.

2. It must be neutral, and capable of absorbing water and oils.

3. It must be non-irritating, and readily absorbed by the tissues.

All these qualifications can be obtained by judicious combinations of lanolin, petrolatum and yellow wax, &c., diluted with vegetable and mineral oils, as may be indicated.

The below-mentioned formulas have been recommended at different times by experimenters for the preparation of lanolin ointment bases :

NO. 1.—UNGUENTUM LANOLIN (HELBBING.)

R Lanolin 3 parts.
Petrolati 1 part.—M.
or

R Lanolin 66
Petrolati 6
Ceresin 1
Aque 65—M.

The latter of these formulas is the one which, originally devised by Helbbing, was later recommended by Dr. Paschkis of Vienna and published in the latter's work on cosmetics. It represents an ointment base of singular value on account of its even consistency and cooling properties, the water contained in it gradually evaporating when the ointment is applied to the warm surface of the skin.

NO. 3.—UNGUENT LANOLIN ADHESIVE.

R Cere flav 40
Lanolin 40
Oleoliva 20

Owing to its property of absorbing water, the anhydrous lanolin has been employed to some extent in the treatment of urethral complaints, being credited with peculiar power for the absorption of the urethral secretion, besides bringing all medicines incorporated with it into more direct contact with the lining membrane than any other preparation of similar non-irritating properties. Appended are formulas recommended by Stern of Mannheim, as reported by Morris in the "Year Book of Treatment" for 1890 :

1.—FLUID LANOLIN INJECTION.

R Lanolin, anhydr 25.00.
Olei amygdali express 75.00—M.
(Injection basis.)

(2.)

R Zinci sulphatis 0.5.
Aque 4.5.
Lanolin, anhydr 20.0.
Olei amygdal. express 75.0—M.

(3.)

R Acid. salicylic 0.25.
Ol. amygdal. express 75.00.
Lanolin, Anhydr. 24.75—M.

Phar. Record.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUM ARABIC is supplied from bran. It is a glutinous substance resembling the gum, and is prepared under a German patent. *The Mühlen-und Maschinen-Industrie Zeitung* contains the following information : "By first washing with water all adhering starch is removed from the bran, whereupon it is boiled with an ammoniated salt solution in order to remove the proteins. After expressing and lixiviating with clear water, there remains a mass of cellular tissue containing an hitherto unknown carbohydrate—mataraban (mataraban?). This cellular tissue is boiled, under pressure, with milk of lime or a one per cent. solution of potassa, then expressed, the liquid neutralized and finally concentrated by evaporation. The resulting mucilage is claimed to possess strongly adhesive properties.—*Monthly Magazine*.

For intestinal disinfection Dujardin-Beaumetz recommends (Nouv. Rem.) the following : Salol, bismuth subnitrate, sodium bicarbonate, of each 5 grains, to be administered in cachets (or gelatin capsules) before breakfast and dinner.

DROP IN A CENT AND GET A SCENT !

THE
“BELLS PERFUMER”

SPRAYS PERFUME on the HANDKERCHIEF.

Yields \$1.50 per Ounce.

Beautiful in Design.

Artistic Finish.

SIMPLE AND PERFECT IN OPERATION.

AN ORNAMENT TO ANY STORE.

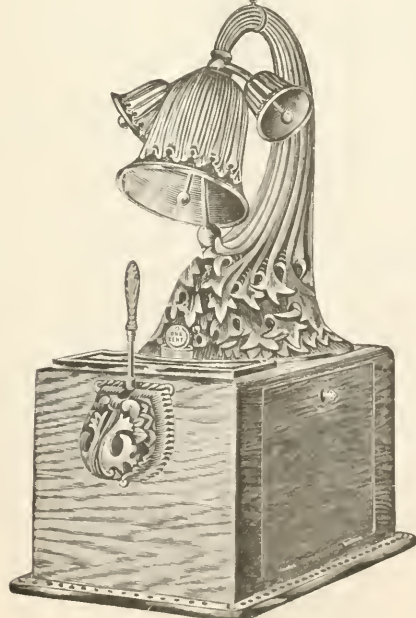
*EVERY CENT TAKEN IN BELONGS TO YOU !
 WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN A FEW DAYS !*



Has lock and key, which
 opens into the
 mechanism and money
 apartment.

Special 4 oz. bottle
 furnished to
 hold Perfumery.

Full Instructions with
 every Machine.



Any child can understand
 and operate it.

Every Machine tested
 and guaranteed.

Price, \$12.50

at Chicago. No charge
 for packing or
 cartage.



12 inches long by 7 inches wide by 18 inches high.

United States Automatic Perfuming Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

Canadian Orders filled by W. J. DYAS, STRATHROY, ONT.

92 E. Illinois Street, CHICAGO.

Pharmaceutical Training Abroad.

Few subjects are more interesting to the intelligent pharmacist in these days, when the "educational mania," as it has been called, is spreading everywhere among the followers of "the craft," than a comparative examination of the laws and regulations with which the door of admission to the profession is guarded in different foreign countries. Moreover a synopsis of such information may serve occasionally a distinctly practical purpose in giving an intending migratory pharmacist some details as to the conditions under which it is possible to enter the calling in his adopted country. The conviction that a concise presentation of such particulars would be useful for reference led to the preparation of the following general view.

Taking the continental countries in alphabetical order we have first to deal with

AUSTRIA.—The pharmaceutical neophyte must be at least fourteen years old, and four of those years must have been passed in a gymnasium or high school; finally the youth must have attained that standard of education indicated by the passing of the fourth class. He then enters upon a period of apprenticeship which extends over three years; if, however, eight years have been spent at the gymnasium the term of apprenticeship may be two years. The facilities for obtaining the necessary specialised knowledge are few in Austria, even in Vienna, and consequently the master gives both practical and theoretical instruction. The period of pupillage, *i.e.*, two or three years, having expired, there is a practical examination on the Pharmacopœia, but also embracing a knowledge of pharmaceutical and sanitary legislation. On this there follows a two years' course at a university, and then two theoretical examinations and one practical before a commission of professors.

Wholesale manufacturers are not required to be qualified, but most of them are so.

BELGIUM.—The two years' apprenticeship is preceded by a Preliminary technical examination, including theoretical and practical chemistry, physics, botany and the elements of geology and mineralogy. After apprenticeship the "candidate" as he is termed, must sit for two other examinations, the first very similar to the English Minor, and the second, which is entirely practical, including chemical and pharmaceutical operations, the detection of poisons or adulterations and microscopic research. Compound medicines can be sold only by qualified pharmacists.

DENMARK.—The Preliminary examination which precedes apprenticeship, includes, English, Latin, history, geography, mathematics, natural history and natural philosophy. The term of pupillage is three and a half years, but if the principal presents to the ministry a report testifying to the unusual diligence or intelligence of the apprentice, this period may be shortened. The Minor examination which follows on the apprenticeship, differs in its

scope from the English Minor in the addition of pharmaceutical legislation. This is merely a dispensing qualification; that which enables the holder to manage or own a pharmacy being attainable only after a course of at least one year and a half at the Copenhagen University, and a still more extended examination which is held twice a year under the conduct of a Board of University Professors and one pharmacist.

FRANCE.—There are two classes of "pharmaciens," *viz.*, the first and second. To become one of the former the candidate must obtain before apprenticeship the degree of B.Sc.; for the latter a less difficult examination is prescribed, and in this class there have been and are English assistants holding appointments in France. When the term of apprenticeship is three years no monetary obligation is recognized by either of the contracting parties, but when it is for only two years a premium of about £40 is paid. The final examination, which is the same for both classes, must be preceded by three years of study at the School of Pharmacy where the subjects include practical pharmacy, toxicology, detection of adulterations, physics, natural history, mineralogy and microscopy. Entrance to the ranks of the wholesale manufacturers is only effected by the same means. The fees amount to nearly £50.

GERMANY.—Before entering upon his apprenticeship evidence has to be given of the attainment of a certain standard of school education. The term of pupillage is three years, and is followed by an examination practically equivalent to the English Minor; it includes, however, additional subjects, and is oral, practical and written. Then comes a period of three years as an assistant and a compulsory course of study at the university, embracing three half years, and including organic and inorganic chemistry, toxicology, botany, materia medica and physics. The final, or "Staatsexamen," lasts from six weeks to two months, and is an exhaustive test—written, practical and oral—of the candidate's knowledge in all the various branches of science studied. Business can only be obtained either by special license or by purchasing one already licensed. Though wholesale manufacturers need not be licensed, they or their managers generally are so.

HOLLAND.—Candidates are required only to produce a certificate from a legally qualified pharmacist that they have worked two years in a pharmacy. There is no formal apprenticeship and no curricula; four examinations have to be passed however. The first includes Dutch, French, German, Latin and mathematics; the second theoretical chemistry, physics, botany and elementary mineralogy and zoology; the third, theoretical pharmacy, and the application of the physical sciences to pharmacy; the fourth, which is entirely practical, lasts about a week. Medical dispensing is illegal in any district where there is a pharmacy.

ITALY.—Here also there is no regular

apprenticeship. The intending pharmacist attends one of the universities for four years, during the last of which he also practices in a pharmacy. The university training includes chemistry (general and analytical), botany, materia medica, physics and mineralogy.

RUSSIA.—Like the Austrian apprentice, the pharmaceutical neophyte in Russia must have passed at least four years in a gymnasium, and must then learn the practical part of the business during a three years' apprenticeship. There is no premium, but the apprentice receives, besides board and lodging, £6 to £12 a year for dress. The master is responsible to the medical authorities for both the scientific and technical training of the apprentice, and if personally too much occupied to do this he supplies the apprentice with the means of pursuing his studies for a time after the end of his term. The first, or the assistant's examination, includes besides the usual subjects a knowledge of pharmaceutical law and the making of two pharmaceutical preparations. To be able to keep open shop on his own account, three years' assistantship and two years' study at a university are necessary. The examination for the "provisor" degree includes physics, mineralogy and zoology, while the title of "magister" is only obtained after an extended examination, and the writing and defence of a dissertation. This is the highest pharmaceutical degree.

SWEDEN.—Seven years in a gymnasium, and a knowledge of Latin are required before the apprenticeship, which extends over a term of not less than three years, one at least of which must be passed in the same pharmacy. The youth receives a small salary. Having passed a Minor examination he must serve two years as an assistant, and then study for an equal length of time at the Pharmaceutical College in Stockholm, the term being concluded by the qualifying examination. The examination, conducted by the Board of College Professors and two pharmacists, includes physics, zoology and pharmaceutical legislation.

SWITZERLAND.—Entrance to the learned professions is obtained only by way of a matriculation common to all, and including a thorough scientific and classical training. Pharmacists may study one year less than the medical or legal candidate, but must take the full course. After apprenticeship, which extends over three or two years, according to whether the reduced or the complete matriculation has been taken, comes the assistant's examination, which includes besides the usual subjects practical pharmacy. Then follow several years in one or more pharmaceutical establishments, and two years' study in a university or special school of pharmacy. The examination which entitles to registration as a pharmacist includes analysis of foods and drugs, microscopy, physics, mineralogy, sanitation and hygiene, with a written treatise on a subject bearing on pharmacy, materia medica or applied chemistry. *—Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC is a fluid extract of prime CASCARA SAGRADA, from which the bitter principle has been removed, and the product aromatised and sweetened. It is the only fluid extract which is sweet in taste, and it replaces all so-called tasteless, bitterless and palatable fluids, of which the bitter taste is only slightly modified, as well as all of the Cordials, Syrups and Elixirs of Cascara, which are only dilute mixtures of Cascara, and but one-eighth its strength. It fills a long-felt want, and is being prescribed by physicians everywhere. Its price is not more than the ordinary bitter fluid extract, viz., \$1.20 per pound. **SAMPLE AND LITERATURE FREE.**

ALL THE PROMINENT WHOLESALE JOBBING HOUSES HAVE IT IN STOCK.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

118 Platt St., NEW YORK.

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Cigar Manufacturers

—:AND:—

Wholesale Tobacconists.

The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the Dominion to select from.

—:THE:—

King of Dyspepsia Cures.



THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY

For INDIGESTION in any form, is now extensively advertised and meeting with a ready and rapidly increasing sale. It is recommended by the medical faculty and thousands of testimonials pronounce it

A Complete Cure,

A Positive Cure,

A Wonderful Cure,

A Prompt Cure,

A Perfect Cure,

An Efficient Cure,

And **THE KING OF CURES.**

In the year 1891 **K. D. C.** has been awarded a Silver Medal and five Diplomas, the highest awards for any medicine. It is guaranteed to cure any case of INDIGESTION or DYSPEPSIA or money refunded.

This wonderful remedy can be had from the leading Wholesale Druggists throughout Canada, or direct from our Laboratory.

K. D. C. COMPANY,

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SOMERVILLE'S
MEXICAN FRUIT -
- **CHEWING GUM.**

The only Pure **MEDICINAL GUM** Manufactured in Canada.

GUARANTEED AND

Aid to Digestion,
Prevents Colds,
Cleanses the Teeth,
Sweetens the Breath.

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

Nicely put up. 5 cent Bars. 36 Bars in a Box,
Good Advertising Matter.

Everything connected with it is **THE BEST.**

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MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

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Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.



LONDON, CANADA.

Cutting Drug Prices.

Retail Dealers of Chicago in War Paint.

Porous plasters were weak yesterday. Patent medicines were shaky on the market and toilet soaps had a downward tendency. For several days the retail drug industry has been uneasy and out of sorts. It had not felt comfortable since it learned that the Economical Drug Company, incorporated in Illinois late in 1891, was preparing to open its stores and begin to cut prices on proprietary remedies and drug staples. When word was passed around last week that the cut-rate people had rented the store-room at 121 Clark street and would soon begin selling goods at ruinous prices, the apprehension amounted to a serious fright.

The meeting of retail druggists at the Sherman House Wednesday afternoon was for the purpose of arranging to crush the new rival. The incorporated company which proposes to sell medicine at cheap prices has a capital stock of \$50,000. The Sherman House secret meeting, at which Albert Goetz presided, represented in the aggregate a capital of \$1,000,000 or more. The druggists were mad, too, for they have been fighting the big department stores that handle drugs and medicines, and only within the last few weeks have they been able to once more charge the prices that are blown in the bottles.

DEVISING PLANS OF DESTRUCTION.

They decided to do everything in their power to make life a burden for the cheap competitors. Two plans were suggested. One was that all of the down-town druggists should lower their prices as soon as the new company opened its stores, and prevent the new-comers from getting any foothold—in fact, make them sick of their undertaking. The other plan, and one that has been seriously discussed by the leading retail druggists, is to rent a room adjoining the cut-rate establishment, back it heavily by subscriptions, put a salaried man in charge and undersell the cheap store, no matter how low the prices would have to go. The retail druggists would willingly spend \$100,000 rather than have a general and continued slump in the prices of patent and staple articles. They are confident that the new company can be driven from the field. In order to do any business it will have to choose central locations and put prices away down. If it is met at once by warm opposition and a heroic sacrifice of profits it will have to give up or else spend a lot of money just for the fun of the thing.

WATCHING TO SEE IT JUMP.

The druggists are somewhat in the dark as to the plans of the new concern. It is represented by W. J. McConnell, who is not a druggist but has been in the printing business. Already he has rented the room at 121 Clark street and has approached a large number of local druggists, asking them to go into the deal with him and break the prices. His argu-

ment is that by opening stores and selling medicines at a profit of from 10 to 20 per cent. enough trade can be attracted to make the business more profitable than it now is in the ordinary humdrum profits ranging from 30 to 60 per cent. This is the plan which was successfully adopted by Hegeman & Co. in New York, and the retail drug business of that city was almost ruined in consequence.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT HIS ORDER.

Last week McConnell started out to buy a big stock of proprietary medicines. He called on the Fuller & Fuller company and agreed to take \$25,000 worth of goods. When they learned that he wished to cut prices they refused to sell him. He also tendered Van Schaack & Sons a certified check for \$25,000, but they declined to quote him prices. All of the jobbers in the city refused to take his order. McConnell is now in New York. Local druggists are haunted by the fear that he is in league with Hegeman & Co. If so, he has big capital behind him and can resist any attempt to starve out the cut-rate stores. No matter how much capital is behind him, the war against small profits will be most bitter. At the meeting on Wednesday a committee consisting of Albert Goetz, Walter M. Sempil, A. C. Musselwhite, James Thompson and William Scupham was appointed to find just what the new company proposes to do and decide upon the best way of fighting it.

WHAT "THE CRANKS' CLUB" IS.

An organization consisting of thirty leading Chicago druggists has lately been formed, ostensibly for social purposes. It is called "The Cranks' Club," and meets once a month. It is said a majority of the members have pledged \$1,000 each to be used in opening one or more cheap stores to checkmate the economical enterprise. Jobbers and manufacturers have been called upon to assist by refusing to sell McConnell any goods. Druggists believe that the new stores cannot maintain prescription departments, as they will be boycotted by the physicians, who are in sympathy with the regular trade. Next Friday evening the retail druggists will hold another meeting and receive a report from the special committee.—*Chicago News.*

The Question of Discounts.

The patent-medicine men may think they alone have cause for grievance in the matter of discounts; but the practice of cutting pervades all businesses, and arises partly from the fact that everyone that buys would like a discount, and persons can sometimes be induced to buy, simply because of a discount, goods they would not otherwise think of purchasing.

Painters are, as a rule, continually urging local dealers or travelling agents for increased concessions, while as a class they are not noted for prompt payment. It is therefore a matter of some surprise to learn that at the convention of the

Pennsylvania painters, in Harrisburg, the other day, the weight of opinion was on the other side of the question, and very generally approved.

Mr. Henry George, who, whatever may be thought of his peculiar economic views, has certainly the power of graphic illustration, sums up the matter very tersely in his "Protection or Free Trade."

"When I go to the druggist's, and buy a small quantity of medicine or chemicals, I pay many times the original cost of those articles; but what I thus pay is in much larger degree wages than profit. Out of such small sales the druggist must get not only the cost of what he sells me, with other costs incidental to the business, but also payment for his services. These services consist not only in the actual exertion of giving me what I want, but in waiting there in readiness to serve me when I choose to come. In the price of what he sells me he makes a charge for what printers call waiting time. And he must manifestly not merely charge waiting time for himself, but also for the stock of many different things only occasionally called for which he must keep on hand. He has been waiting there, with his stock, in anticipation of the fact that such persons as myself, in sudden need of some small quantities of drugs or chemicals, would find it cheaper to pay him many times their wholesale cost than to go farther and buy larger quantities. What I pay him, even when it is not payment for the skilled labor of compounding, is largely a payment of the same nature as, were he not there, I might have had to make to a messenger.

"If each consumer had to go to the producer for the small quantities individually demanded, the producer would have to charge a higher price on account of the greater labor and expense of attending to such small transactions. . . . On the other hand, the going to the producer direct would involve an enormous increase of cost and trouble to the consumer, even when such a method of obtaining things would not be utterly impossible.

"What middlemen do is to save to both parties this trouble and expense, and the profits which competition permits them to charge in return are infinitesimal as compared with the enormous saving effected. . . . And further than this, these middlemen between producer and consumer effect an enormous economy in the amount of commodities that it is necessary to keep in stock to provide for a given consumption, and consequently vastly lessen the loss from deterioration and decay."—*Phil. D. & P. Review.*

GALLIC ACID, when heated for several hours to 60° C., with zinc powder and ammonia solution, is converted into benzoic acid, according to C. E. Guignet (*Compt. rend.*, 113, 200). The same result is produced by heating gallic acid with zinc and dilute sulphuric acid. *Tannin* treated in a similar manner, is first transformed into gallic acid, and yields finally benzoic acid.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **St. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

THE ODELL DOUBLE CASE TYPEWRITER

ONLY \$20.00.



50,000 IN USE.

No Typewriter will equal the work of our Double Case for clean impression, perfect alignment and number of copies of manifold at one impression. Our new machine has 75 characters, and is the only Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter can be obtained without changing the position of the fingers, and having check perforator attachment. Send for catalogue.

ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,
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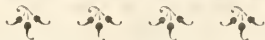
B. F. McGALE, Manager,
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PROPRIETORS OF

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,
Stanton's Pain Relief,
Wingate's Pulmonic Troches,
Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges,
Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,
Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,
McGale's Sprucine,
Dr. Coderre's Infant's Syrup,
Gregory's Toothache Cure,
McGale's Butternut Pills.

KODAKS

are always sold loaded ready for immediate use. They can be used for roll films or glass plates. The new



Daylight Kodak

can be loaded in daylight. Registers exposures and locks automatically when a new film is turned into place.

\$850 to \$2500

Send for Circulars.

THE EASTMAN COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and suggest has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of **Queen's Anti-Hairline, IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND**

SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate beard or hair on their neck, find a precious boon in **Queen's Anti-Hairline** which does away with shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Price of **Queen's Anti-Hairline** \$1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send today. Address **QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.** You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$1.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of **Queen's Anti-Hairline**, we will present with a **SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.**

REFERENCES:—The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 248 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blistches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Itives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to plexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross \$2, 1/2 gross \$1.25, 1/4 gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address **THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.**



CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,
LONDON, N.

MARCH 15th, 1892.

A LEGAL CASE of considerable interest to druggists is likely to be brought on for trial in London, Ont. An action for damages being entered by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wright against a number of leading drug firms of that city for supplying Mrs. Wright with quantities of opium and its preparations, the contention being that the drug was supplied in violation of the Pharmacy Act. Mrs. Wright's health is said to have suffered through the use of the opiates, and it is claimed she was not cautioned as to their injurious effects.

The Report of the Council Proceedings.

We regret that a number of errors on the part of our reporter were allowed to appear in the report of the proceedings of the February meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy which was given in our last issue. The principal errors occurred in the report of the Educational Committee. We present this report in full in this number. Want of space prevents our giving the reports of the Faculty on their different departments.

Senators' "Extras."

Many people think our Senate is an extravagant body, but our American friends lead us even in that. Among the articles supplied by the State to that august body are apollinaris water, lemons, sugar, fly paper, brilliantine, hair tonic, oil bergamot, cosmoline, oil of cologne, quinine pills, bay rum, soap, alcohol, roach exterminator, ammonia, sponges, oxalic acid and ext. witchhazel. Its beyond the ken of druggists how they can ask the government to supply such articles, or that they should be necessary for the proper passing of laws. They must be a clean, perfumed, stuck up (especially in hair and moustache) lot of people. The pills were no doubt kept on hand in view of the present Chili (?) trouble the nation has just passed through.

The Trees of Canada.

Is a lecture recently delivered in Montreal by Prof. J. Macoun, of the geological survey, of Ottawa, he described the Canadian forests of three hundred years ago and compared them with those of to-day. There are one hundred and fourteen species of trees in the Dominion. Of these Quebec claimed fifty-three, and only two—red spruce and white birch—were peculiarly eastern. Ontario had seventy-eight species, of which twenty were peculiar to the province. The more prominent of these were paw-paws, sassafras, sorghum, mul-

berry, tulip tree, butterwood, chestnut, black walnut, flowering dogwood, hickories, oaks and blue ash. Manitoba had no tree which could be said to be peculiar to it. The Rocky Mountains had 24, British Columbia, 42. Only a few of the species crossed from ocean to ocean, and these were aspen, canoe birch, red cedar, and, possibly, larch in Alaska, black, and perhaps white spruce. There were few species to be found in the northern forests. Touching the supposed connection between the destruction of forests and the decrease in the rainfall, Professor Macoun said such a theory was not correct. The cutting down of forests did not curtail the rainfall, but simply redistributed it. Thus in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island it increased the moisture of the atmosphere by permitting a freer passage for the ocean winds, while in Ontario, where there was no sea breeze, it dried it.

The Champion Tooth-Extractor.

The champion tooth-drawer of the world is said to be a monk, Fra Orsenico, of Rome, who operates by the Japanese method—that is, with the simple instruments provided for him by Nature in the shape of his thumb and forefinger. His extractions average 100 a day, but there are days (perhaps when an east wind is blowing) when the number does not fall far short of 400. The good brother seems to be as proud of these dental trophies as an Indian brave of his scalps. He has two boxes containing thousands of more or less dilapidated teeth from which he has delivered his patients; these are kept open in his operating room, doubtless *pour encourager les autres*. There seems to be some doubt as to who has the honor of having extracted the largest number of teeth at one sitting. An American dentist, Dr. Thomas Snel, is said to have relieved a gentleman of 27 in five minutes, but a Plymouth doctor seems to have broken the record by extracting 31 at one fell swoop. He would, doubtless, have given an epic completeness to his work by drawing the thirty-second, but, unfortunately, Nature had been beforehand with him.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

To Cut or Not to Cut.

As the attention of retail druggists throughout the Dominion has been recently called to the matter of cutting prices on proprietary medicines, we should think a few lines on this question would not be out of place in your valued medium. We do not believe that any reputable druggist in Canada would institute the cutting system, unless he thought it necessary for the protection of his own interests. Recent developments in Toronto prove that chemists and druggists should not place themselves on a par with dry goods stores or junk shops. One of these places of business did, not long ago, attempt to increase their business by adding a drug and proprietary medicine department, and requested the public to purchase from their proprietary medicines, &c., at a reduced

price. Unfortunately, one retail drug store thought it policy to meet the prices quoted by the dry goods and junk shop man, and placed an advertisement in the daily papers to that effect, with the result that in 48 hours a competing druggist followed suit and many more were getting into line for action when a meeting of the retail druggists of Toronto was called, and the decision at this meeting was that a general canvass of the city be made and each druggist asked to sign a document declaring that he would not sell any proprietary article at less than the marked price, and would further be liable to a specified penalty for such violation of agreement. Ninety-eight druggists to the hundred agreed to endorse this policy and by a canvass of some of the leading ones find that their sales of proprietary medicines have not materially decreased, although marked prices have been adhered to, regardless of what prices were quoted outside the legitimate trade. One moment's consideration will only be required to conclusively decide as to who is the better off, the druggist who met the junk shop prices, or he who showed the respect the calling is entitled to and maintained prices. Investigation leaves the writer to believe that 75 per cent. of the proprietary medicines will be concentrated with the druggists, no matter how many outsiders cater for this trade. However, it would seem that the less business done on a no profit margin the better so far as "ye druggist" is concerned.—*Com.*

A Revolution in Iron Administration.

It is generally conceded that the official Tincture of Chloride of Iron is the most valuable of the iron preparations therapeutically. The practical difficulties attending its administration for a length of time have been its disagreeably astringent taste, its corrosive action on the teeth and its constipating action.

Dr. G. W. Weld's extensive experience in the practice of Dentistry led him to recognize the virtues of the Tincture of the Chloride of Iron as a stimulant resource for patients after the strain of the dentist's work. Repeated experiments to obtain a formula free from the objectionable features resulted in the preparation of a highly palatable syrup with all the therapeutic efficacy preserved. This has been extensively tested and placed in the hands of Parke, Davis & Co. for manufacture, who strongly commend it to the medical profession for trial. Being prepared after Dr. Weld's formula it is entitled Weld's Syrup of Iron Chloride (P. D. & Co.'s). It is believed it will effect a revolution in Iron administration.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Can a man legally start a drug business without being registered if he employs a registered manager. Yours truly,

ANTIKAMNIA.

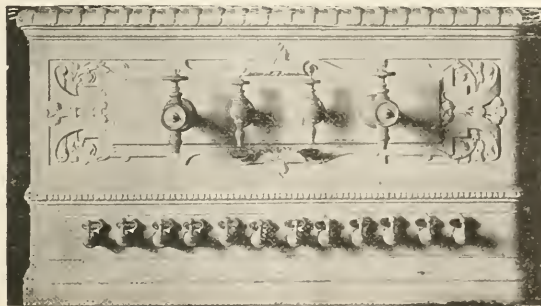
Ans.—Not unless the business is carried on in the name of the manager.

The Sober Judgment

Of all who consider the question, must be given in favor of the Digestive Ferments which pass through all the processes of manufacture in one laboratory, beginning with the living animal. Absolutely fresh raw materials and immediate manipulation insure preparations of exceptional activity, without even a suggestion of decomposition.

Armour & Company
Chicago

Low's Art Tile Soda Fountain.



We have an attraction for your store--one that will increase your sales during the season 100 to 200 per cent. It will draw carbonated water at 30° or below freezing. This may seem questionable to you, but we will guarantee your expenses to any place where we have a Low Art Tile Fountain, if we cannot accomplish the feat; and will further say, can show you ice in the water after leaving the fountain.

THE LOW ART TILE CO.,

CHELSEA, MASS.

SALESROOMS:

51 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON.

LOW'S ART TILE SODA FOUNTAIN CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURER FOR NEW YORK WEST OF THE HUDSON,
PENN., AND THE WEST.

104 Pearl Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Report of Committee on Education.

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee beg to report upon the various matters referred to them as follows:

Re the matter of Thomas Ryall, of Paris, and W. R. Montgomery, of Lakefield: We would recommend that their requests be granted and they be allowed to attend a future Junior term.

Re the matter of W. J. Nichol of Mount Forest: We recommend that his request be not granted, and that the Registrar be instructed to write him that it will be necessary for him, in accordance with the Act, to attend both courses at the College before presenting himself for final examination, as his apprenticeship dates after the passing of the Act in March, 1889.

Re the application of W. H. Pollard, of Lindsay, who is suffering from a serious constitutional illness: We recommend that the Registrar be instructed to return a proportionate amount of fees to him.

Re the request of Frank M. Merrill, of Toronto, who did not attend the Junior course, and who desires to obtain the diploma of new design which certifies that the holder thereof has attended both Junior and Senior courses: We beg to report that his request be not granted.

Re the request of R. A. Mason, Markham: Your committee would recommend that his request be not granted, as we find that he only passed in one subject instead of four, as he stated.

Re the request of W. A. Rudell: We recommend that his request be granted.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Your committee have considered the report presented by the Board of Examiners, and return the same herewith, and recommend its acceptance.

And we beg to recommend that diplomas be granted to the gentlemen whose names are appended to the aforesaid report.

And your committee would further recommend that the Board of Examiners consult the Registrar as to the number of assistants required, and that the Registrar be instructed to provide the necessary number.

Re purchase of dispensing scales asked for by the Board of Examiners: We would recommend that a sufficient number be provided, and that the cost of each scale do not exceed the price of those already provided. And that the Chairman of Education Committee be empowered to purchase the same.

Your committee beg to report that the apparatus and utensils for the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories have been purchased, as instructed at the August meeting of the Council, the details of which will be found in the Registrar-Treasurer's report.

Your committee found it necessary to exceed the amount (\$1,500) granted by the Council for the addition to the fur-

nishing of these laboratories, owing to the large attendance at the College, so that the work might be performed as laid down in the College announcement. We found that the amount necessary was about \$2,134, upon which the College was compelled to pay about \$300 in duty. It is a matter of regret that the College should be so taxed, and it is to be hoped some arrangement can be made whereby the apparatus for the College use be free from duty in the future.

The term of instruction for 1891-2 commenced on Oct. 1st, 1891, with an attendance of 109 students for the Junior term, which is the largest class that has ever been in attendance; there are 99 students in attendance at the Senior course.

Owing to the College building being in an unfinished condition on Oct. 1st, the work was not carried on in the published routine, but your committee would call attention to the report of Dean and Faculty as to the manner in which the work was carried on.

It is a matter of congratulation that such steady and satisfactory progress was made, and that harmony prevailed in all departments.

We would further call your attention to the report of the Dean, which contains the list of apparatus received by each student in the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories, each student having in addition a quantity of apparatus used in common by all.

Re the arrangement made by the Dean with the consent of the chairman of Committee on Education, with Mr. Chant, Fellow in Physics of Toronto University, your committee would recommend that in view of the reasons explained in the Dean's report, that the College refund to the Dean the amount paid by him to Mr. Chant, as the work was performed most satisfactorily, and was very necessary, owing to the incomplete condition of building and apparatus. The said amount is \$50.

Your committee would recommend that the Junior term commence Sept. 15th, 1892, and continue for a term of fourteen weeks, and the Senior term commence Jan 10th, 1893, and continue for a term of eighteen weeks.

Re Library, your committee would report that the instructions from the Council has been carried out in the manner referred to in the report of the Dean, who is *ex-officio* chief librarian.

Your committee recommend that the suggestion of the Dean regarding the museum be carried out, and that the chairman of the Building Committee and Dean be authorized to make the change.

Your committee would recommend that the request of the Dean and Faculty re appointment of assistants be carried out, and that the lecture fees heretofore remitted to the assistant be placed to the credit of the director of the chemical laboratory, who shall in future arrange for his own assistants.

In regard to the financial needs of the various departments, as reported by the

Faculty, we would recommend that the following amounts be granted by the Council:

Physics	\$ 150 00
Chemistry	50 00
Botany	400 00
Pharmacy	300 00
Microscopy	50 00
Practical chemistry ..	200 00

\$1,150 00

Owing to the resignation of Mr. A. R. Fraser, examiner on prescriptions, your committee would recommend that Mr. Wm. Murchison, the present examiner in dispensing, be appointed examiner in prescriptions, and that Mr. O. F. Botsford of Toronto be appointed in dispensing.

Your committee would recommend that the synopsis of a course of study to be pursued by apprentices prior to their attendance at the College, as presented by the Dean and Faculty, be adopted as the basis of the course to be published in the annual announcement.

Your committee recommend that in accordance with the suggestion of the Dean, that this be an instruction to the Dean and Faculty and the chairman of the Educational Committee, to prepare rules and regulations for a practical examination in all subjects not already provided for, and they to report at the next meeting of Council in August, 1892.

Re the fees for post-graduate work in our College, your committee would recommend that a ratio of fees be prepared by the committee for such a course, and that the committee report in August, 1892.

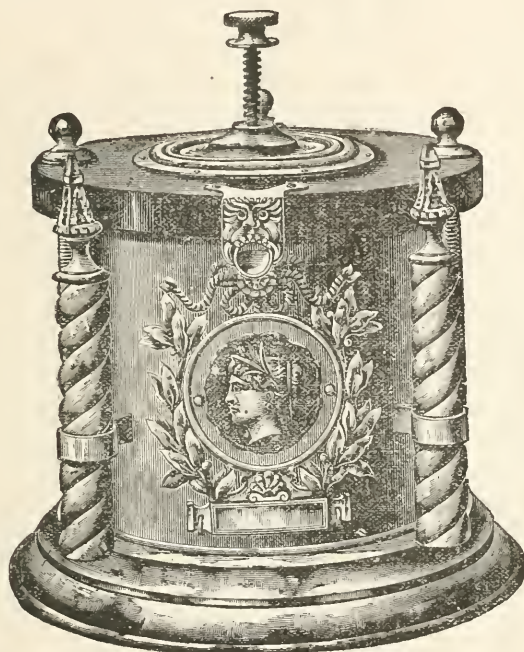
Your committee would recommend that the Committee of Education be authorized to have at least 1,500 College announcements printed for the ensuing term.

AFFILIATION WITH TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

At the last meeting of Council, your committee was empowered to confer with the Senate of Toronto University, *re* Affiliation; and we beg to report that a letter of request was sent to that body—a copy of which is herein presented—and we call your attention to the letter of the Registrar of that body, which is attached, indicating the action taken by them in this matter; and it is with much gratification that your committee are able to report, that according to the subjoined letter, affiliation has been granted with representation. And your committee would recommend that in accordance with the action of the Senate of Toronto University, this Council at once avail itself of the privileges such an action affords; and that a committee be appointed to confer with the Senate upon the subject of a Curriculum in Pharmacy and other details; also, that the President of the College, the Chairman of the Educational Committee and Messrs. Clarke and Lawrence, together with the members of the Faculty of our College, constitute the aforesaid committee. And that this be an instruction to that committee: That our College is to preserve all her present power as a teaching and licensing body; and with

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this in view, the best possible conditions for carrying out affiliation be arranged, so that our students may avail themselves of the privilege of a Degree in Pharmacy. And as it has been truly said, "This is a matter of congratulation to the Druggists of the Province, and the Council," but we may safely say, to the Senate of the Provincial University as well. As the University is Provincial and public in its character, in a sense which no other degree conferring corporation in the Province is; and as a part of their policy has been to aid institutions such as ours, which is Provincial in scope, whose training to its students is in special scientific subjects, by extending to them recognition, and opening its examinations to candidates trained within their walls, we trust that they will find, in granting affiliation to our College, that we will prove a strong ally, which will be creditable to them and be a means of promoting the best interests of our College, and the profession receive a standing which it is entitled to. We desire to acknowledge the material aid and assistance rendered in this matter by the Dean and Faculty of our College. Their educational standing and connection with the University and other institutions for higher education, enabled them to render useful and beneficial influence in behalf of our College, and we are indebted in a great measure to them for the success and favorable consideration which our College received.

In accordance with the letter of the Registrar of the Senate of the University, your committee beg to recommend that Dr. A. Y. Scott be appointed as the representative of this College on the aforesaid Senate, said appointment to be for the usual term of two years.

Re the recommendation of the Council to make provision to grant a form of certificate to students who take a special course of instruction at our College. Your committee recommend that the chairman of the Committee on Education and the Dean of the College be authorized to prepare a form of said certificate, and submit the same to the next meeting of Council.

In reference to granting an extension of time to the apprentices who registered prior to 23rd March, 1889, to enable them to enter upon instruction at the College without having to pass the matriculation examination as laid down in the College announcement, your committee would refer this matter to the Council for their decision.

In accordance with instructions received by your committee at last meeting of Council, we beg to submit details and regulations for the proposed examination in Practical Chemistry, as follows:

This examination shall be required only from the candidates who have taken full Junior and Senior courses at the College, and are entitled to the diploma of new design, which certifies that a regular course of instruction has been obtained at the College, and also from the candidates registered as apprentices under the pro-

visions of the amendment to Pharmacy Act of 1889.

Any candidate who had commenced his apprenticeship prior to March 23rd, 1889, and who may not succeed in passing this examination, shall not be debarred from obtaining registration providing he has successfully passed the examination in the other six subjects as defined in By-law 13 of the College, but he shall not be entitled to receive the diploma of new design.

An examiner shall be appointed by the Council to conduct this examination, and he shall be a member of the Board of Examiners, and be required to comply with the rules for the guidance of examiners as adopted by this Council.

The maximum number of marks obtainable in this subject shall be 100, and the candidate must obtain not less than 50 per cent., or 50 marks to entitle him to pass.

The time allowed for examination shall be three hours, or as much longer as the examiner may permit; an oral examination may be permitted, at the option of the examiner; standard works of reference, or notes, may be allowed the candidates for use, in the examination at the discretion of the examiner.

The following shall be the limit of the aforesaid examination:

A knowledge of the articles used in chemical testing; preparation of the test solutions.

The qualitative analysis of the more important chemicals and detection of impurities in them.

The qualitative examination of unknown official salts or mixture of salts in the state of powder or solution, having well marked characteristic reactions.

Preparation of the solutions used in the volumetric estimation of the strength of pharmacopoeia preparations, and the practical application of these solutions in testing their strength.

Detection of the alkaloids.

We would recommend that Mr. W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., of the Toronto University, be appointed examiner for the practical examination in chemistry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. MACKENZIE, Chairman.

JOHN MCKEE.

JOHN A. CLARK.

L. T. LAWRENCE.

ANGUS BUCHANAN.

FOR DRESSING WOUNDS, Fiodoroff (Bull. Therap.) prefers glycerin to iodoform, for the reasons that it produces no secondary effects, diminishes suppuration, accelerates cicatrization, acts as a protective, and stimulates healthy granulation in purulent cavities.

NAPHTHOL CAMPHOR IN ADENOPATHIES.

—Dr. Rebol (Tribune Medicale) has reported seventy-nine cases of adenopathies treated by interstitial injections of naphthol camphor; of these forty-seven were cured and thirty-two improved.

The Village Druggist.

BY JOS. R. PERRY.

After Longfellow, (a long way after.)

Within his corner storeroom bright
The village druggist stands,
With threadbare coat, reseated pants,
And thin and bony hands;
And the bottles on the shelves arrayed,
Are gilt with golden bands.

With hungry eyes and famished look
He gazeth to'ard the door,
Longing for a liberal customer
Who will increase the store
Of nickels in his money drawer
At least one nickel more.

His hair is thin and gray and short,
His face is pinched and wan;
Thought sits enthroned upon his brow,
He sells whate'er he can;
And stares the whole world in the face,
For he is a hard-up man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can see him standing there;
You can hear him sigh his heavy sighs,
The measure of despair;
Lack-lustre eye and shrunken form
All tell of want and care.

The children going home from school
Troop in at the open door;
They love to beg for almanacs
And picture cards galore,
They make life for that pill pounder
One long continual bore.

On Sunday he ne'er goes to church,
His store he must attend;
He never hears a sermon, or
Thinks of his latter end;
From store to meals, from meals to store,
His footsteps always tend.

Toiling, sorrowing, suffering,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning brings the same old grind,
Each eve increasing woes,
Till finally he falls off his perch,
And finds at last repose.

* * * * *

Thanks, thanks my impecunious friend
For the lesson thou has taught.
Behind no drug prescription case
Shall my fortune e'er be sought.
Your days and nights of weary toil
To you have nothing brought.

The last verse is supposed to have been written by a would-be student of pharmacy.—*Indiana Pharmacist.*

PROFESSOR REMINGTON HAS HIS JOKE.—In a lecture which he gave some time ago on the prescription to a meeting of physicians, Professor Remington wished to place on record the effort of a physician who succeeded in Latinizing a very familiar name as follows:—

Equinaherpesamarac..... 1 pint.
Take a teaspoonful three times a day.
It was Hos(s)tetter's bitters that he wanted.

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25 Packages Red, Purple, Green and Orange.
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German and English Window Hangers.
2 Dozen Jim Crow Corn Salve.
2 Dozen Crow Toothache Remedy.

Price of Outfit No. 1	\$1.25
Price of Outfit No. 2	2.50
Price of Outfit No. 3	2.75

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100 new puzzle cards. Write for same, they
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"They are the greatest specific for sick headache I
have found." - FRANK SMITH, M. D., Millerton, Pa.

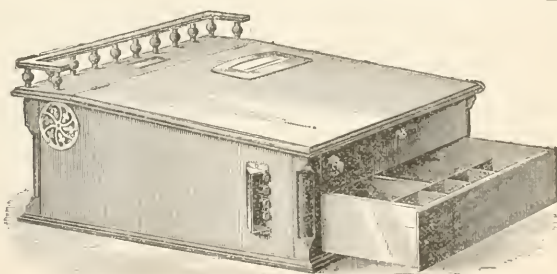
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Hair Dressing, without containing any ingredient injurious to hair, head or scalp. Anti-Dandruff
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Why ? It makes the Hair soft and pliable.
Why ? It is not of a greasy or oily nature.
Why ? It stops falling of the hair.
Why ? It is of a nature peculiar to itself.
Why ? It is pleasant to use and clear as crystal.
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Antikamnia.

(OPPOSED TO PAIN.)

Our attention has been frequently called during the past year to the claims made by the proponenters of Antikamnia, and as a result after careful investigation we submit the following as a compendium of our examination of its pathological and physiological action.

The therapeutic properties are Antipyretic, Antithermic, Analgesic and Anodyne. KLEMERER of Germany, makes a distinction between antipyretics and antithermics. He says, "Antithermics act only on the temperature; that is, they influence its reduction, while antipyretics influence the *cause* of the high temperature.

Fever is an acute derangement of all functions, the most important of which are acceleration of the heart's beat, and disturbance of the circulation; nervous disturbance; elevation of the bodily temperature; disturbance of nutrition, including secretion.

These four groups of symptoms may have one or two relations. One condition may be the cause of the other, or they may all be simply the result of a common cause. The nervous disturbances of fever may be summed up as a paresis or convulsions, stupor, coma or delirium.

JERGENSEN has found that there is a regular diurnal variation of temperature in health, precisely similar to that which is known to occur in fever thus, the 24 hours is, as far as human temperature is concerned, divided into a diurnal and nocturnal period.

BURDON SANDERSON says: "The only material difference between the conditions is that in fever the normal is 3°.267° F. higher."

In health, there is in man a fixed mean and a normal temperature, having a regular rhythm, and this variation is beyond the control of all disturbing causes, which do not force the organism beyond the condition of health. The maintenance of the normal temperature and its rhythm is dependent upon the nervous system, which within certain limits controls both the production and dissipation of animal heat.

So far as our present knowledge goes, the chief factor in controlling heat dissipation, is the vaso-motor nerves, including in man such nerves as control sweat secretions; these nerves being able by contracting the capillaries of the surface of the body and by drying the secretions of the skin to reduce the loss of heat to a minimum, and by a reverse action to increase it to a maximum. The only nerve centre proven to exist capable of influencing the heat production without affecting the general circulation, is situated in the pons varolii or above it, and whilst it may be a muscular vaso-motor centre, it is more probably an "inhibitory heat center." Of which ever nature it may be, it must act through subordinate centres situated in the spinal cord.

In fever, vaso-motor paralysis, when

produced, is followed by an immediate fall of temperature. Fever is, therefore, a state in which the depressing poison or a depressing peripheral irritation, acts upon the nervous system which regulates the production and dissipation of animal heat. Owing to its depressed state, the inhibition centre does not exert its normal influence upon the system, and consequently tissue change goes on at a rate which results in the production of more heat than normal, and an abnormal destruction and elimination of the materials of the tissue. At the same time the vaso-motor and other heat dissipating centers are so benumbed that they are not called into action by their normal stimulus—elevation of the general bodily temperature, and do not provide for throwing off the animal heat until it becomes so excessive as to call into action, by its excessive stimulation, even their depressed forces. The nerve centers, in some cases, seem to be completely inhibited. Antikamnia removes the pressure, by dilating the capillaries and the other vascular vessels, thus causing local congestion to disappear. It reduces the pulse rate, thereby slowing the heart. It controls the vaso-motor nerves, besides calming the whole nervous system, and thus has a general soothing effect. It is a valuable remedy as an antithermic: its action in this regard is well marked, sometimes reducing the temperature 2° to 3° F. in a few hours. It seems to have a better effect on the high evening temperature than upon the high diurnal temperature. An extreme degree of fever, with or without complications, is dangerous, and must be controlled; in addition to the direct subtraction of heat by cold applications, we must, with caution, have recourse to antipyretic remedies. A distinction must be drawn between fever and its pathogenic agent. Such an antipyretic as Antikamnia may not act on this agent, but have an independent action, therefore, have only a transitory effect, or it may influence this agent in the same manner that quinine does the germ of malaria or influenza.

An additional advantage gained in typhoid fevers and all gastroenteric fevers by the administration of Antikamnia in moderate doses, is that the alimentary canal is rendered alkaline, and kept in an antiseptic condition, and this is a most important condition to maintain in the treatment of all fevers.

The best results are obtained with Antikamnia when exhibited in small doses, repeated at proper intervals, and the most desirable vehicle is sherry wine or diluted brandy.

The duration of the effect of Antikamnia is longer than that produced by any of the other coal tar derivatives. It also seems indisposed to produce sub-normal temperature, as some of the others do.

In the pyrexia produced by exposure to the rays of the sun, which is common in India and in our large cities during the summer solstice, Antikamnia, in addition to cold douches, is the best remedy. Antikamnia reduces temperature by increas-

ing radiation of heat from the body, and diminishing heat production. It stimulates the glandular system, particularly the sudorific glands. In many cases its action as a diaphoretic is phenomenal.

In some cases it has marked action on the mammary glands, producing an increase in the flow of milk. Antikamnia can be given to children without any ill effects, and is a reliable remedy. In pertussis, it keeps the paroxysms in check, and makes the patient more comfortable than any remedy we have. The cyanosis induced by its administration is *nil*, unless there is a peculiar idiosyncrasy, which is found sometimes, producing manifest heart disturbance. These are to be overcome by stimuli, or intravenous injections of salt. Antikamnia acts admirably in the after-pains of labor, in dysmenorrhoea, hemicrania, migraine, ordinary sick or nervous headache, in the pains of locomotor ataxia, the various neuralgias, epilepsy, and in the aching pains produced by *la grippe* and dengue. It exerts a decided beneficial influence in bronchial and pneumonic troubles, as well as the fever of phthisis.

It acts as an analgesic by obtunding the sensibilities of the vaso-motor and sensory nerves. It seems to tranquilize the ganglionic centers of the whole nervous system, and has but slight action on the brain. We mean by this, that it does not stupify or produce unconsciousness. It seems to have no disturbing influence on the kidneys. It has a happy effect in nearly all neurotic troubles, and is destined to occupy a permanent position in therapeutics.

Antikamnia is of the Amido-Benzole series, in combination, and is much to be preferred to any other of this class of derivatives.

A Flowery Description.

A bookseller in Tokio, Japan, thus advertises his business:—"The advantages of our establishment—1. Prices cheap as a lottery. 2. Books elegant as a singing-girl. 3. Print clear as crystal. 4. Paper tough as elephant's hide. 5. Customers treated as politely as by the rival steamship companies. 6. Articles as plentiful as in a library. 7. Goods despatched as expeditiously as a cannon ball. 8. Parcels done up with as much care as that bestowed on her husband by a loving wife. 9. All defects, such as dissipation and idleness, will be cured in young people paying us frequent visits, and they will become solid men. 10. The other advantages we offer are too many for language to express."—*New York Tribune*.

ANTIKAMPIN, says the *Phar. Ztg.*, is a mixture of creosote and naphthalene, to be used as an application to trees for the destruction of worms, caterpillars, etc.

A CHICAGO EDITOR suggests that if the atmosphere grows much worse in that city it will have to be taken up in capsules.—*Detroit Free Press*.

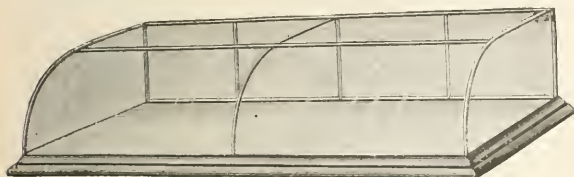
Analysis of



By FRANCIS WYATT, Ph. D., Analytical and Technical Chemist, New York.

Albumen, Fibrine, Globuline, Homoglobine.	20.13
Creatine, Creatinine, Carmine, and other soluble salts of flesh	35.07
Mineral Salts	13.10
Moisture	31.70
	100.00

Composition of Mineral Salts.		
Phosphoric Acid	37.69	
Anhydrous Potash	27.30	
Anhydrous Soda	5.38	Combined
Magnesium Oxide	2.70	as
Sodium Chloride	18.85	Phosphates.
Calcium Oxide	8.08	
	100.00	



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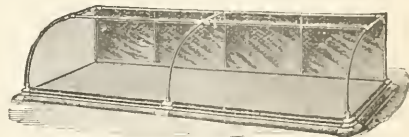
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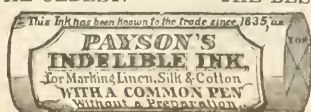
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W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

Books.

The publishers of *The Century Magazine* have issued a pamphlet entitled "Cheap Money," containing the articles on Cheap-Money Experiments which have been appearing in "Topics of the Time" of *The Century* during the past year or more. Single copies cost 10 cents each, post-paid.

**

"Tobacco, Insanity and Nervousness," by Dr. L. Bremer, in pamphlet form, treats on the evils of the tobacco habit and its effect on the nervous system, 15 cents. Meyer Brothers, Druggists, publishers, St. Louis.

**

"Perfumes and their Preparation," a treatise on perfumery, with complete directions for making handkerchief perfumes, smelling salts, sachet powders, cosmetic, hair dyes, etc., by G. A. Atkinson, perfumer. Translated from the German by Isidor Furst and revised by Charles Rice, Ph. D. Royal 8 vo. 312 pages.—[New York, Norman W. Henley & Co.; London Ex. F. N. Spon. Price \$3.00.

This work is at once a complete and practical one for the perfumer or the manufacturing pharmacist, containing, as it does, formula which may be readily prepared, and for a class of goods for which there is such a constant demand. We notice that unlike many similar publications, it contains no worn out or obsolete formulas, but forms a complete compendium of what is fresh and new in the perfumers' art. Special chapters are devoted to extracts, essences, etc., others to the history of perfumery, the materials and methods used, and others to the preparation of tooth powders and pastes, sachet powders, hair tonics, dyes, and depilatories, cosmetic perfumery, etc. The work is one which should find ready use for reference in the laboratory. This work will be sent direct from this office on receipt of price.

Magazines.

We are in receipt of the initial numbers of *Minerals*, a monthly magazine published by the Goldthwaite, 132 Nassau-st., New York. It is a work specially suitable for mineralogists and those who are interested in the study and development of this science.

**

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine fills a place heretofore unoccupied in periodical literature. A monthly illustrated magazine devoted to exploration, adventure and geographical progress, it is at once in touch with those who would keep up with the world's progress and new discoveries. The subscription price is \$2.00 a year. Publisher, W. M. Goldthwaite, 132 Nassau-st., New York.

**

The Quarterly Register of Current History (Detroit, Mich., \$1.00 a year) is an indispensable publication to all who are interested in the affairs of the world at

home or abroad. In keeping its readers abreast of all important movements, discoveries, and progress of the times, *Current History* is unsurpassed by any other publication. All subjects of moment find ample and concise treatment within its pages. It gives a clear bird's-eye view of the world's doings, unburdened by elaborate and one-sided discussions, and yet full and adequate, presenting all essential facts in their proper relations, and leaving out those that are non essential. It is a publication no busy man ought to leave off his list of reading matter. It is beautifully printed, abundantly illustrated and is growing in interest and value as time goes on. Its successive volumes (the first of which is now complete) will make one of the most valuable reference works in any library. It is impossible to get anywhere else so much valuable information in such convenient form, for so little money.

**

"HURRY UP."—When the attempt was made to give twice as many illustrations in a monthly magazine as were ever before published the "know it all" people said "it won't last"; but when the *Cosmopolitan* went even beyond that figure and continued to thrive and grow more popular, the fact became apparent that not only could it be done, but that the reading public appreciated it. So far the success of this brilliant magazine has never been equalled in the history of illustrated monthly literature, and it is daily finding its way into new homes throughout the country. The latest master stroke, in obtaining the services of William Dean Howells as Associate Editor, is the talk of the literary world. To make the magazine still more popular, its Publishers are offering for almost nothing, a choice of the original editions of the Memoirs of Generals Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, McClellan and Lee, if taken in connection with a year's subscription to the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. If you are not on reading terms with this popular monthly, write to the *Cosmopolitan Publishing Company*, Madison Square, N. Y., for a free sample copy; then judge for yourself.

**

The official life of a nation has probably never been so fully represented in a single issue of a periodical as in the March number of the *York American Review*. It will contain articles on Spending Public Money, by ex-Speaker T. B. Reed, and the Hon. W. S. Holman, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; on the World's Fair, by Director-General Davis of the Columbian Exposition; on the issues of the Presidential Campaign, by United States Senators McMillan, Hisecock and Hale, and Representatives McMillan, Bland and Breckinridge; on the Need of International Monetary Conference, by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and on Our Commercial Relations with Chili, by Wm. Eleroy Curtis, Chief of the Bureau of American Republics. The same number will contain the second

of Mr. Gladstone's articles on the Olym-pian Religion, and other contributions by Dr. Cyrus Edson, under the head of Do We Live Too Fast?; by the Belgian Minister at Washington, on the Anti-Slavery Conference; on the Degeneration of Tammany, by the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton; on Free Ships, by Captain John Codman, and on the Highlands of Jamaica, by Lady Blake, wife of the Governor of that island.

**

The March *Century* is particularly interesting. The frontispiece is an engraving of Paderewski from a photograph, and in addition a drawing by Irving R. Wiles is given, showing the great virtuoso at the piano. Accompanying these pictures are "A Critical Study," by the distinguished American pianist and composer, William Mason, "A Biographical Sketch," by Miss Fanny Morris Smith, and a poem by R. W. Gilder, entitled "How Paderewski Plays." In this number of *The Century* Mr. Stedman's essays on poetry are begun. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer has an article on "St. Paul's Cathedral," which is brilliantly illustrated by Joseph Pennell. The United States Fish Commission is described by Mr. Richard Rathbun, a scientific member of the staff. Professor Henry C. Adams presents a timely study of "The Farmer and Railway legislation." Professor Boyesen tells of "An Acquaintance with Hans Christian Andersen." In "Open Letters" are discussed "The Numerical Strength of the Confederate Army," "The Illinois of Lincoln's Time," and Mrs. Van Rensselaer has a brief essay on the painter Sargent.

**

The "Progress of the World," which is the exceedingly live editorial department of the *Review of Reviews*, discusses the American political situation with great frankness in its March number. A very fine new portrait of Mr. Grover Cleveland is presented, as also are equally striking half-tone presentations of President Harrison, Mr. Blaine, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Chief Justice Fuller, the late Justice Bradley, Chairman Bland, of the Coinage Committee, and the late John Jay Knox. The review of foreign affairs is also fresh and keen, and is interspersed with portraits of Judge Henry Foster of Chili; President Diaz and Senor Garza of Mexico; full-page portraits of Prince George and the Duke of Clarence; a fine full-page portrait of Father Anderledy, the late general of the Jesuits; portraits of M. De Freycinet and M. Clemenceau, who are so prominent in the present political crisis in France, and various other celebrities of the day. Gentlemen of the medical profession will find in this number a short but spirited sketch, accompanied by a fine portrait, of the late Dr. Morrell Mackenzie; also a fine portrait, among the Leading Articles, of Professor Virchow, and a synopsis of his condemnation of Darwinism; an interesting summary of Mr. Flower's article upon hypnotism, and other matters which would naturally attract medical men.



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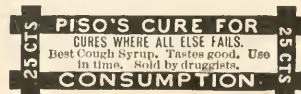
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Cascara, Miscible Liquid Extract.

BY JOHN MOSS, F. L. C., F. C. S.

The author commences by referring to a paper he had read before the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Cardiff last year, reported in the *Journal* of September 20th, 1891, page 250. In this he had specially directed attention to a deposit which appeared during the evaporation of the decoction of cascara in the preparation of the official liquid extract, a deposit which is not taken up on the addition of spirit to the cooled liquor. Another deposit occurring in the finished liquid extract had also been noticed; and the two, on comparison, showed so many features in common that the belief in their identity was justified.

He had further shown in this paper that either water or proof spirit respectively would exhaust cascara bark of all its active constituents; but whilst proof spirit retains all in solution, water alone or with the addition of one-third of rectified spirit, deposits a sediment as stated before.

The official liquid extract, prepared with water and the addition of one-third rectified spirit, is exceedingly nauseous, and will not bear dilution without the production of an unsightly muddiness. If a liquid extract be prepared with proof spirit alone this result is even more pronounced.

A consideration of these facts led to a speculation that it might be possible to make the extract without the deposit without serious interference with the value of the medicine, and hence a methodical research was commenced. The results were most successful and satisfactory; for not only was it found possible to make a preparation of full activity which could be kept without depositing, and which did not become muddy on dilution with water, but which also was free from the nauseous taste and odour—this with the use of water only as an extractive, and spirit as a preservative.

The process used was as follows:

Extractum Cascarae Sagradae Liq. (Miscible).

Cascara Sagrada (one year old) } 1 lb.
In No. 20 power }
Rectified spirit, 4 fl. oz.
Distilled water, a sufficiency.

Moisten the bark with a portion of the water, and let it remain for a few hours to soften and swell, then place it loosely in a percolator, and percolate with more water until exhausted. Evaporate on a water bath to complete dryness, *i. e.*, until a brittle extract is obtained. When quite cold treat the extract with cold water until thoroughly disintegrated, and let it stand to settle. Strain through flannel and evaporate the strained liquor to 12 fluid ounces, finally add the rectified spirit. The specific gravity at 60° F. is 1.050.

Prepared in this way the liquid extract of cascara does not deposit on keeping, or on dilution with water, and though somewhat bitter it is free from nauseous taste and smell.

It will be said that the manufacturer does in this process just what the dispen-

ser does in making up a mixture, but the result is different in that the deposit, instead of going into the patient, finds its way more directly and appropriately into the rubbish heap. Moreover, the patient loses nothing, for though the deposit exerts a slight laxative influence, this is probably due to the small quantity of the supernatant liquid that is entangled in it, and not to any therapeutic value of its own.

The author was led to this conclusion because, on dividing the deposit into four portions by different solvents, they were found to be absolutely inert. The portions were as follows:

1. A light yellow resin insoluble in 7 per cent. alcohol.
2. A body of doubtful crystalline character, soluble in 70 per cent. alcohol. It gradually falls from such a solution in small mammillary particles. It gives a dark brown colour with caustic potash solution, and with sulphuric acid (1.843.)
3. A considerable quantity of a body of a brownish-red colour soluble in 70 per cent. alcohol. On evaporating the solution thus formed, this body gradually falls and forms a cake, which, when dry, is feebly coherent, and crumbles easily between the fingers. It gives a bright red colour with caustic potash solution, and with sulphuric acid (1.843).
4. A substance, soluble in 70 per cent. alcohol, in water, and in acetic acid. This forms a smooth extract.

When the body 3 is treated with chloroform it forms:

(a) A solution which on evaporation leaves a minutely crystalline dull yellow residue, slightly acid, and possessing the characteristic odour of cascara to a marked degree. It is of a complex character, consisting of a soft fusible portion, soluble in dilute sulphuric acid, and then giving a beautiful purple or plum colour with Fehling's solution, and a hard solid portion insoluble in dilute acid, and giving a very feeble sugar reaction.

(b) A dark cinclery portion which even when apparently dry, after many hours on the water-bath, retains chloroform with great tenacity. After boiling with water and dilute sulphuric acid, it reduces Fehling's solution.

The substance 4 is chiefly glucoside contaminated with some resin. It changes readily whilst under treatment, and attempts to obtain it in a fairly stable and homogeneous condition have not been successful. In connection with this, it is noteworthy that Messrs. T. E. Thorpe and Miller have recently shown (*Journal Chem. Soc. Jan.*, 1892), that the glucoside *Frangulin* from *Rhamnus frangula* is resolved by hydrolysis into *emodin* and *rhamnose*. The bark of *R. frangula* is preferred when at least 12 months' old, when presumably this change has taken place to a certain extent.

Mr. Moss was of opinion, though he had not experimentally tested it, that four is the disturbing element in the liquid preparations of cascara; that by its own decomposition or by zymosis it prejudicially affects other constituents of the bark, and renders some of them insoluble.

He was led to this conclusion from noticing that if a decoction of cascara of sp. gr. 1.16 be left at a temperature of 72 to 75° F., alcoholic fermentation sets in, and continues for three or four days, at the

end of which time a black resinoid crust is formed on the surface, and micro-organisms, resembling the lactic enzymes, are found in the liquid.

A solid extract of cascara may be prepared by proceeding as for liquid extract, but the strained liquid is evaporated over a water bath to the required consistence, and no spirit is added.

These liquid and solid preparations give great satisfaction to all users, and would be a marked improvement on the present official form. The therapeutic effect also is more reliable and pleasant. The dose must be carefully regulated to obtain the best results. Generally a daily dosage of 20 minims for a short time is more beneficial than a single dose of one or two fluid drachms.

The author concluded with a hint to prescribers, that the elegance of cascara mixture is much improved by the addition of a few drops of elixir saccharini, B. P. C., or some liquid extract of licorice. By the way, it was mentioned that liquid extract of licorice prepared *in vacuo* was much softer and sweeter than the official preparation.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

Lycopodium, U. S. P., P. G.

BY DR. H. M. WHELPLEY.

Sporules of *lycopodium clavatum*.

The reported adulterations are:

1. Sporules of *lycopodium complanatum*.
2. Sporules of *lycopodium annotinum*.
3. Sporules of *lycopodium inundatum*.
4. Talc.
5. Gypsum.
6. Powdered resin.
7. Dextrin.
8. Starch.
9. Sulphur.
10. Pollen of pine.
11. Sand.
12. Powdered Tumor.

From reference books I quote as follows:

"Frequently adulterated with sand."

Companion to U. S. P.

"One half starch." Benj. Lillard, *Pharmacist*, September, 1873.

"Should be free from pollen, starch, sand and other impurities." U. S. P., 1880.

I examined three specimens from the St. Louis open market and found them all to be pure. The only foreign substances present, as shown by the microscope, were accidental admixtures of vegetable tissue.

The drug is best examined with a power of about one hundred diameters.

The specimens examined by reflected light show better than those in liquid. However, it is advisable to use both methods.

Macerate for some weeks in glycerin, and mount in glycerogum for examination by transmitted light.

COCAINE INTOXICATION following the application of strong solutions to the throat or nose may be prevented (*D. Med. Zeit.*) by the addition of resorcin, itself a valuable adjunct.

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Dr. Wilson's Croup and Pain Reliever.
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
Wright's Vermifuge.
Robert's Eye Water.
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
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Blair's Gold Oil. - 25c.
Sagola Wild Indian Blood Purifier, per bottle. - \$1.00
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R. - & - T. - W.

Stamped on each drop.

FORMULARY.

WINE OF COCA.

Coca-leaves	3 ounces.
Cognac	1½ ounces.
Sherry wine	1½ pints.
Hungarian wine	6 ounces.

Macerate for several days and add 7 grains citric acid. Allow this mixture to stand for several days and then filter.—*Pharmaceutische Post*, No. 27, 1891.

SOLUTION ANTISEPTIQUE MEILLERE-LABORDE

The *Revue des Maladies des Femmes* gives the following formula for this antiseptic solution :

Bichloride of mercury	25 parts.
Sulphate of copper	100 parts.
Sodium chloride	100 parts.
Tartaric acid	50 parts.
Soluble water	3 to 1 part.
Distilled water	1,000 parts.
Glycerin	1,000 parts.

Mix and dissolve *secundum artem*.

PINE-NEEDLE ESSENCE.

Fir-wood oil	G. 70
Oil of juniper berries	" 8
Oil of rosemary	" 5
Oil of lavender	" 2
Oil of lemon	" 2
Oil of bergamot	" 1
Alcohol	" 1500

This, according to Scherer (Rundschau) constitutes a most refreshing and purifying spray for sick rooms, or, in fact, for all living apartments. The original directs macerating the above with 200 grams of fresh pine tops and distilling. A cheap substitute is made by using oil of cedar and perfuming with oil of lavender.

SHAVING CREAM

Naples soft soap	4 ozs.
Lanoline	½ oz.
Rectified spirit	½ oz.
Perfume	q. s.

Mix the soft soap and lanoline with the spirit and perfume in a mortar.

ANISEED CORDIAL.

Oil anise (Saxony)	40 minims.
Oil fennel	10 minims.
Oil bitter almond	1 minim.
Syrup	12 fl. ounces.
Water	12 fl. ounces.
Alcohol	8 fl. ounces.
Fuller's earth	1 ounce.

Mix and filter.—*Phar. Record*.

ANTISEPTIC ADHESIVE POMADE.

The following is employed in the Hospital Saint Andre, in place of adhesive straps, to keep the protective dressings in close apposition to the skin :

R Oxide of Zinc	gr. x.
Chloride of Zinc	gr. xiv.
Gelatin	x drs.
Water	2 ozs.

It is also found very serviceable in dressing wounds of the face.—*American Druggist*.

"PUTZ" TABLETS.

The following, according to the *Rundschau*, makes a superior putz-pomade tablet :

Soap ant fine	450 parts.
Precipitated chalk	60 parts.
Jewelers' rouge	30 parts.
Cream tartar	30 parts.
Magnesium carbonate	30 parts.
Water, sufficient.	

Dissolve the soap in the smallest possible quantity of water, over a water-bath. Add the other ingredients to the solution while still hot, stirring all the time to make sure of complete homogeneity. Pour the mass into a box with shallow sides, and afterwards cut into cubes.

BRILLIANTINES.

The *Zeitschrift der Allg. Oestr. Apotheker Verein* gives the following formulae for brilliantines :

1. Castor oil 6 parts.
Venice soap 2 parts.
Benzoin 2 parts.
Alcohol 200 parts.
Otto of rose or neroli, sufficient to perfume.

Mix.

2. Glycerin 10 parts.
Alcohol 100 parts.
Rose water 100 parts.

Mix.

3. Castor oil 6 parts.
Glycerin 6 parts.
Benzoin 2 parts.
Alcohol 200 parts.
Otto of rose or neroli, sufficient to perfume.

Mix.

—*National Druggist*.

SYRUP OF BENZOIN COMPOUND AND SYRUP OF CUBEBS COMPOUND.

Dr. John B. Bond, of Little Rock, Ark., sends us the following formulae for these two syrups, which he says has long been in use by the physicians of that city.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BENZOIN.

Tincture of benzoin comp. (1870)	2 ozs.
Magnesium carbonate	2 drs.
Sugar (coarse white)	26 ozs.
Water	1 pint.

Rub the tincture with the magnesia, and 2 troy ounces of sugar. Add the remainder of the water gradually, and filter. To the filtrate add the remainder of the sugar : dissolve with gentle heat, and strain while hot.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CUBEBS.

Fluid extract of cubebs	2 ozs.
Magnesium carbonate	2 drs.
Orange-flower water	2 ozs.
Powdered sugar	12 ozs.
Oil of bitter almond	1 drop.
Water sufficient.	

Mix the fluid extract, magnesium carbonate, and 2 ounces of the sugar with the orange-flower water (water will answer, if this be out of stock) and 7 ounces of the water, triturating constantly until the sugar is dissolved. Filter, and add sufficient water to make 11 ounces, in which the balance of the sugar is to be dissolved without heat. Finally, add the oil of bitter almond, dissolved in a little alcohol, and sufficient water to make 1 pint. Filter, if necessary.—*National Druggist*.

SHAVING POWDER.

According to *Pharm. Ztg.*, the following affords a satisfactory article :

One part starch powder is perfumed with oils of geranium, lavender, thyme and fennel, and mixed with three part of pure powdered soap and sifted. For rose powder color red with vermilion and perfume with oils of rose and bergamot.

Calcium Salicylate.

This salt is used, either alone or in combination with salicylate of bismuth, as a remedy in diarrhoea, particularly of children, and also in gastro-enteritis, in doses of 0.5 to 1.5 Gm. (8 to 24 gr.) S. Torescu directs it to be prepared in the following manner (*Zeit. d. allg. Oester. Ap. V.*, 1891, No. 32) :

Dissolve 200 parts of salicylate of sodium in 5,000 parts of distilled water, filter, and add to the filtrate 10 parts of solution of soda, spec. grav. 1.160. Also treat 100 parts of pure calcium carbonate with enough acetic acid to produce a neutral solution, which is to be diluted with water to 2,000 parts. Pour the calcium acetate solution into that of the sodium salicylate, collect the resulting precipitate upon a filter, wash it repeatedly with distilled water, and dry it at a temperature not exceeding 35° C.

Calcium salicylate is a white powder, consisting of microscopic, rhombic, transparent crystals. It is odorless and tasteless, soluble in 2,000 parts of water, more readily in carbonic-acid water. In dilute acids it is very easily soluble.

Turpentine "Orchards."

The chief value of North Carolina is in its pine forests, which produce turpentine, tar, resin and lumber. Turpentine "orchards" are distinguished by the trees being boxed : that part not so treated is called "round timber." A tree is "boxed" by having the bark stripped off from the ground upwards for six or eight feet on opposite sides of the tree. At the bottom a hollow place is chipped out of the trunk, which holds the pitch or crude turpentine as it trickles or is scraped down the side of the tree. This is collected by mule teams and taken to the "still," where it is converted into turpentine or resin. These "orchards" are let out by the thousand trees at the rate of \$40 to \$50 per 1000. Each tree will produce about twenty five cents' worth of pitch. A barrel of it is worth about \$2. The boxing process slowly kills the tree, and large portions of the forests are dead and desolate. The trunks of the trees are very "fat" or rich in pitch, and tar is produced by cutting the wood into strips, piling it with the ends toward the centre like the spokes of a wheel, and covering over with dirt ; the pile is then lighted at the centre, and the slow burning causes the pitch to flow out through a spout which has been thrust into the pile. Thus we have tar in its natural state. A two-horse load of wood will produce about one barrel of tar.—*Phil. P. O. and D. Reporter*.

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORATE IN MALARIA.—Dr. Albertoni (Acad. Med.) has had excellent results in malaria from phenocoll hydrochlorate. Hertel and Shoemaker have (Medical Standard Vol. IX.) found it to be an excellent antipyretic and of value in rheumatism.

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It is the daintiest and most delicious of Perfumes, and in a few months has superseded all others in the hands of the grandes dames of London, Paris and New York.

THE CROWN INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS

The delightful New Smelling Salts and agreeable deodoriser appreciated everywhere as a most refreshing luxury. By having the stopper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably. **LE FOLLET.**

Genuine only in Crown Stopped Bottles. Reject spurious imitations which cause disappointment to the purchaser. 300,000 bottles sold during the past year.

177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

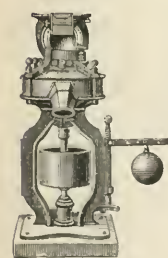
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177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

THE ORIGINAL Bogardus Patent Universal ECCENTRIC MILL.



Will grind anything, Dry or Liquid, Hard or Soft, such as Drugs of all kinds, salts, roots, stems, berries, argols, spices, sugar, coffee, bones, fertilizers, clay, paints, etc.

Ink, Blacking, Paints-in-Oils, Etc.

Has a world-wide reputation of being the

BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.

Address the manufacturers,

J. S. & G. F. SIMPSON,

26 36 Rodney Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Used by all large drug houses.

CHAMOIS

(From 40c. per doz. upwards)

White Split Sheep Skin.

Fine Leather of all descriptions.

DAVID REA & Co.

30 Hospital St.,
MONTREAL.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS. SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

Humphreys' Medicine Company

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61, 63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Only \$10.—The Best in the World.



Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulae for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Sent for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor. **AGENTS WANTED.**

M. J. JONES, Rochester, N. Y.,
280 East Main St.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
50c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

A Great Repository of Practical and Scientific Information.

One of the Fullest, Freshest, and Most Valuable Hand-books of the Age.

Indispensable to Every Practical Man.

NOW READY.

Price \$2.00.

Free of Postage to any Address in the World.

The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book

Containing Several Thousand Recipes, covering the Latest, Most Important, and most Useful Discoveries in Chemical Technology, and their Practical Application in the Arts and the Industries. Edited chiefly from the German of Drs. Winkler, Eilmer, Heinicke, Mierzkowski, Jacobsen, Koller, and Heinzelmann, with additions by William T. Brandt, Graduate of the Royal Agricultural College of Eldena, Prussia, and William H. Wahl, Ph. D. (Heil.), Secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, author of "Galenoplastic Manipulations." Illustrated by 78 engravings, one volume, over 500 pages, 12mo., elegantly bound in scarlet cloth, gilt, closely printed, containing an immense amount and a great variety of matter. Price \$2.00, free of postage to any address in the world. For a circular of 32 pages, showing the full Table of Contents of this important Book, sent by mail free of postage to any one in any part of the World, who will furnish his address.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,
INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS.
810 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

McCOLLUM'S Rheumatic Repellant.

By its intrinsic merit has obtained an extensive and established sale in Canada and the U.S. as a most reliable Rheumatic Cure during the eighteen years that it has been before the public. It is neatly put up in 81.00 bottles. Taken internally it operates well on the Liver, Kidneys and Blood, and thousands testify to permanent cures accomplished by using it. A good demand has in many instances been started and maintained through those emel recommending it to others. Many Druggists, to whom we are under great obligations, express much satisfaction in handling this reliable remedy.

McCOLLUM'S KIDNEY RELIEF

Is a most important specific that we have been preparing for several years past, but only put up in uniform \$1.00 size during the past year. This preparation proves to be the most effectual in use for Impaired or Disordered Kidneys, Urters, or Bladder, Stoppage or Incontinence of Urine, etc., with all accompanying painful complications. Many wonderful cures of very extreme cases have been established after failure of all other treatment.

These Remedies are prepared only by W. A. McCOLLOM, Druggist, Tilsenburgh, and supplied at wholesale at \$7.50 per dozen by Messrs. Evans & Sons, Brayley, Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Northrop & Lyman, Toronto; J. Viner & Co., A. Wilson & Co., Hamilton; London Drug Co., Kennedy & Co., London; Martin, Rosser & Co., Winnipeg, Man.



"COTTAM'S"
Bird Seed and Cuttle-fish Bone keeps our Birds in health and song. It is so very choice and clean we use no other.

ONLY 10c. PER LB.

ASK YOUR GROCER AND DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and trouble your sales.

COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)

Sold at 5c. per Cake, is wanted in every house where a bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

BART. COTTAM,

100 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

Every Man Grows a Mustache



Not every Mustache is a thing of beauty, because it grows down and hair is rough. The MUSTACHE TRAINER changes physiognomy and improves appearance of any man, who desires a favorable change. Write for receipt of 40¢ tin. Postal Note or Stamp, 3 for \$1.00. Barbera recommends them.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., 5 Dey St., N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

THE CROWN Perfumery Co., of 77 Bond-st., London, Eng., call attention to two of their leading lines in this month's issue. See page 35.

THE Windsor (Ont.) Show Case Works manufactures a full line of cases, all styles, suitable for drug stores. Send for descriptive catalogue.

If you intend putting in a Soda Water Fountain this year you cannot do better than write to Low's Art Tile Soda Fountain Company, whose advt. appears on page 23.

THE Sterling Remedy's Company advertise their celebrated No-to-bac, in this month's issue, and offer special inducements to druggists to handle their goods. See advt.

MR. H. B. SLEEMAN, 84 Leadenhall-st., London, England, executes orders for the *Wholesale Trade* in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Sundries, etc. Attention is directed to the advertisement on page 7.

No line of goods gives better satisfaction to handle than fancy goods and toilet requisites, provided that you purchase the right kinds, handling only first class, saleable goods of the latest designs and manufacture. The Reinhardt Mfg. Co. of Montreal, whose advt. appears on page 13 of this journal is a representative house in this line, and fully up to the times in matters of quality, design and price.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION! The original Bogardus Patent Eccentric Mill will grind anything, dry or liquid, hard or soft. It is claimed to be the *best* mill in the world. It is of especial utility to all desiring to grind drugs, paints, etc. Write the manufacturers, J. S. & G. F. Simpson, 26 Rodney-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for catalogue and best prices. It will pay you.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC LINERS all carry St. Jacob's Oil—in fact, no ship sailing from London or Liverpool is considered ready for sea until sufficient quantity of St. Jacob's Oil is on board to last the voyage. St. Jacob's Oil conquers pain. It acts like magic. It penetrates; it reaches the seat of the disease, and relieves pain directly. It is wholly an outward application for the speedy and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sciatica, soreness, sprains and strains. One trial will convince the most incredulous.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy :

As our advertising space is valuable we shall not take up many lines of same. From intimations given us we believe that the manufacturers of proprietary articles in Canada will join hands with us in a

mutual agreement with the druggists. Anti Dandruff is our preparation, and we hold willing hands out to any manufacturer who will meet us in the mutual protection of prices.

Yours truly,

DR. L. A. SMITH & Co.

AMONGST the many disinfectants now before the public, we have no hesitation in recommending Little's Soluble Phenyle as one of the best. Wherever this preparation has been introduced it has commanded a ready and rapidly increasing sale, and being strictly a *druggists'* article, and not sold by general dealers, has met with the greatest favor from the trade. Medical men recommend it, and it has been adopted by leading railway companies, ship owners, &c., as the best article of the kind procurable. It is manufactured by Morris, Little & Son, of Doncaster, England, who are also makers of Little's celebrated Sheep Dip, a non-poisonous and effective preparation for the destruction of Ticks on Sheep. Robt. Wrightman, of Owen Sound, Ont., is general agent for the Dominion. See advt. on page 7.

TO THE TRADE :

In the matter between the Moffitt-Hunstock Chemical Company and the Antikamnia Chemical Company, both of St. Louis, Mo., in reference to the use of the word "CONTRAKAMINE," the Moffitt-Hunstock Chemical Company do by their letter dated February 19th, 1892, agree to discontinue the use of said name, word, or words, to wit : "CONTRAKAMINE." They also agree to destroy all literature and printed matter containing the word, sign or symbol, "CONTRAKAMINE." In conclusion, the undersigned wish to inform the trade that all infringements will be dealt with legally, and would request them to report to us any substitution for "Antikamnia" of which they may become cognizant, as we stand ready to recompense any one giving us information leading to the discovery of offenders.

Sincerely yours,

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.

Frank A. Reef, Sec'y & Treas.

THE Standard Cash Register advertised in this issue is one that is particularly adapted to the requirements of the druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by those who have this machine in use may be fitly judged by the following testimonials from leading pharmacists of Toronto :

Messrs. Taylor, Scott & Co., Toronto :

Dear Sirs, The Standard Cash Register we purchased from you gives entire satisfaction. We are much pleased with the System and would not be without the Register for twice its cost.

Yours truly,

C. D. DANIEL & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 171 King-st. East, Toronto.

Messrs. Taylor, Scott & Co., Toronto :

Dear Sirs, Enclosed find our cheque in payment for Standard Cash Register, which we have been using for some time with the greatest satisfaction. It enables us to classify our business most accurately at a trifling outlay.

We heartily recommend it to our confreres in the drug business.

Yours truly,

H. SHERRIS & Co.,

Dispensing Chemists, 462 Queen-st. West, Toronto.

JUST OUT HAVE YOU SEEN IT?—If not, you can have it for the asking. We refer to Parke, Davis & Co.'s new price list. It is the finest they ever issued. It starts out with an engraved title page, and from cover to cover comprises the complete list of their manufactures. One of its new features, and a most interesting one, is the introduction of forty handsome engravings of the establishment of Parke, Davis & Co. at Detroit, New York, Kansas City and Walkerville, Ontario, including external appearances and views of the interior of offices, and sections of different departments in the Detroit house. As to the list itself some notably good additions have been made to it. One part is devoted to formulae of a compound nature, and those from which the druggist can make tinctures and other pharmaceutical preparations at short notice. The notes descriptive of the newer preparations and specialties have been elaborated; the list of synonyms has been carefully revised, and the authorities who have established botanical names, have been mentioned after the botanical name of each drug employed. On the whole, it is a very comprehensive, complete and well arranged presentation of the products of this house, and to those who cannot inspect their facilities personally, the illustrations will afford some conception of the extent of this house, the largest manufacturers of medicine in the world.

ANET Armour's digestive ferments, advertised in our pages, the *British and Colonial Druggist* has the following in its editorial columns : "To those who can recall the interest which attended the first introduction of crude pepsin, early in the 60s, and who can remember the unsightly, evil smelling, and often almost inert body which was wont to be employed those days, and which was generally nothing more than the dried scrapings of the stomach, such as is, unfortunately, still official in the Pharmacopoeia, the elegance and activity of the preparations now under notice will appear little short of marvellous. We have, for the sake of comparison, tested the various forms of Messrs. Armour's pepsin, side by side with various other brands of powdered pepsin, employing for comparison the official test of the B. P. We expected to find that the American brand would exceed in activity the official requirements, but we were surprised to note the superiority of this brand over those from other sources. As a rule we are strictly loyal to the B. P., but in the matter of pepsin we should certainly not advise the pharmacist to use the official article unless at the express direction of the physician, so far does it fall below the activity of the Armour brand. Similarly we find the scale pepsin produces a perfect pepsin wine, the disintegrating power of which, as shown on a

The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
LONDON, = ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE:

Citrate of Magnesia.
Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.
Spirits Etheris Nitrosi Pur.
Spirits Ammonia Arom. distilled.
Fluid Extracts, a full line.
Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

POWDERED DRUGS

OUR OWN GRINDING:

Cream Tartar, lbs, kegs and boxes,
Pure Spices of all kinds.
Insect Powder, etc., etc.

—AGENTS FOR—

Batger's Confectionery,
Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum,
Major's Cement,
Eugene's Corn Salve,
Kern's Rheumatic Cure,
Warrick's Real Flavors,
Sloan's Indian Tonic-Genuine,
William's Crown Saraparilla, etc.

THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.
LONDON. MONTREAL.

★ THE ★

FATHER MATHEW

REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for
INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all
appetite for alcoholic liquors

Price: \$1.00

PROPRIETOR,
S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

FOR ORNAMENT'S

THE BEST AND NEATEST
PLAIN AND LACQUERED



**SEAMLESS TIN
BOXES**

ARE MADE BY
Burnham, Taite & Son,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR PILLS

For Sale by Wholesale Druggists
and Druggist Sundrymen.

Fresh Arrivals.

TWO TONS

ROWNTREE'S FINE CONFECTIONERY

Put up specially for the Drug Trade.

GIBSON'S ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

A large assortment.

SPONGES—Honey Comb Shape.

" Honey Comb Coupe.

" Wool.

" Turkey.

" Turkey, Surgeons'.

" On Cards.

CHAMOIS—A good assortment.

SEE OUR SAMPLES.

MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

MAJOR'S CEMENT for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerscham, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods. Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also wish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 21 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. 42¢ Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

BUY



ONLY

THE BEST

THE GAIL BORDEN Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Has maintained its high reputation for ABSOLUTE PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.

FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic Asthma, Bronchitis and Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Dominion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.; Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

LUBY'S

FOR THE HAIR

Restores the color, strength, beauty and softness to Gray Hair and is not a dye.

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN."

LINIMENT

SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO — Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman,
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

MONTREAL — Kerry, Watson & Co.
Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.

HAMILTON — Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON — London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

piece of lean meat, is quite surprising. This scale pepsin has the further advantage of being perfectly soluble. In addition to pepsin in the form of scale and powder, a very active glycerole is also prepared, 10 minims of which are equivalent to 1 grain of active pepsin; and, for convenience in travelling, etc., the firm also furnish well made tablets, each containing 3 grains of active pepsin. Equally important and active, as the pepsin bodies are the various preparations of pancreatin which the same makers supply.

Preparation of Kefir.

The *Pharmaceutische Post* says: Boil a half liter of milk and let it stand overnight. In the morning pour it through a sieve into a tea-pot, and bring the temperature up to 20° C. (68° F.), by sticking the pot into a bowl of warm water. Put the kefir ferment, about a teaspoonful, on a little sieve and pour water of 68° to 70° F. over it to cleanse it from all impurities and dirt, and then add it to the milk. Place the pot and contents into a warm room, and every three hours stir up the latter with a little clean wooden paddle or stick. The temperature of the room should be maintained at from 70° to 75° F. On the next morning stir well and then pour through a sieve and funnel into bottles. It is now ready for use. If it has to be kept, it should now be placed in a temperature of from 50° to 55° F., and remain there, with an occasional gentle agitation.

For restoring kefir ferment that has become sour in keeping, once a week place it into a 5 per-cent. solution of sodium bicarbonate, warmed to about 70° F., and let remain for fifteen minutes. Kefir kept in bottles can not be used after the end of fifty six hours. Eight hours after bottling the liquid is called "one-day kefir," thirty-two hours constitute it "two-day," and fifty-six hours "three-day" kefir. Iron preparations added to kefir acquire a taste and, in fact, become like lactate of iron.

Manufacture of Oil of Birch.

A great part of the oil of wintergreen which occurs in commerce is really derived from the birch (*Betula lenta*). The distillation of this oil was formerly largely carried on in Pennsylvania, but latterly the industry has migrated to Connecticut, where eight mills are now in operation.

The material operated on is the brush of the black birch, which must not be more than two and a half inches in diameter, and which is supplied by farmers to the mills at about three dollars a ton. The brush is chopped by a machine on the hay cutter principle, into pieces of one and a half to five inches in length, and placed in wooden tanks with copper bottoms, if direct heat is to be used, or constructed entirely of wood if steam is to be used. Each tank is about six feet square, and is fitted with a cover which can be luted on with rye flour paste, and communicating with a worm placed in a tub of water.

The tank is really a still of cheap construction and ready of access. About a foot and a half of water is let into a tank charged with brush, and heat is applied and continued for six hours, when all the oil will have passed over.

The crude oil is of a dark color, and is purified by a rude kind of rectification. It is poured upon a woolen blanket, placed on top of the brush in the tank, the cover being then "plastered" down, and the process carried on as in the first distillation.

The yield from a ton of the brush—the usual charge for a tank—is four pounds of oil. Three charges are run during twenty-four hours, the season being from October 1 to April 30. The mills are not operated during the summer on account of the difficulty of removing the foliage from the brush.

It is possible that this industry might thrive in Canada, and this is the principal reason we have called attention to the subject. The species of birch which yields the oil is variously known as the black, sweet, cherry, mountain or sugar birch, and it is plentiful enough in some districts. Yellow, white, red, or paper birch cannot be used for the purpose indicated.—*Scientific American*.

Aristol Plasters.

The *Union Phar.* gives Cavaille's process for manufacturing these plasters. Mix finely powdered aristol with a small quantity of oil, add it to a mass of lanolin and caoutchouc plaster, previously cooled and made very fluid by the addition of benzine. The benzine is evaporated to a sufficient degree to leave a preparation suitable for spreading upon muslin. The plasters are said to possess the full antiseptic properties of aristol applied in other ways. Plasters of iodo, iodoform, salol, chrysarobin, etc., are made in the same manner.

Vermis Exterminator.

The *Süddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung* is authority for the following:

Prepare a syrup by shaking together 900 parts of warm, simple syrup and 100 parts phosphorus. Soak in this syrup grains of almost any kind of seed which mice and other vermin are fond, such as wheat, rye, linseed, etc. After soaking awhile, remove, and roll in meal until the grains are coated and dry. Scatter in places frequented by vermin, "the latter will do the rest."

VERY DELICATE TEST PAPER. White filter paper, cut into suitable sheets and immersed in tincture of turmeric, 1 to 7. After drying, the sheets are again immersed one by one in a 2 per-cent. solution of potash, and rapidly washed in pure water. They are then dried, bound up in booklets, and wrapped in tinfoil. This latter precaution is necessary to prevent access of air. This paper is far more sensitive than litmus. It will indicate 1 in 150,000 of hydrochloric acid, and show the presence of carbonic acid dissolved in water.—*Bulletin Pharmaceut.*

Classification of Wine of Cinchona.

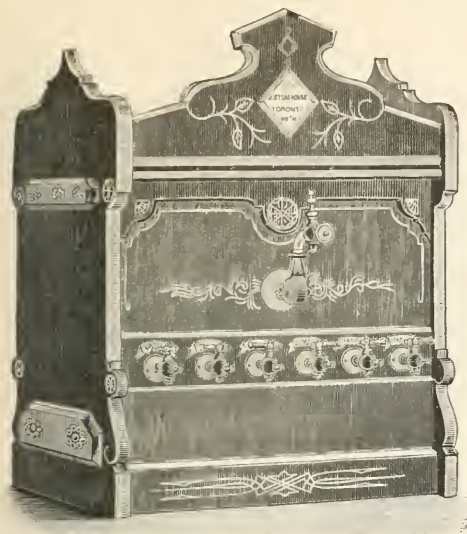
M. Fretin, in the *Revue Pharmaceutique de Flandres*, says that the deposit found in wine of cinchona does not arise from the precipitation of the alkaloids. Quinine remains in solution in various preparations, but the sulphate of calcium and other calcareous salts at first held in solution soon begin to precipitate and continue to fall for several weeks, carrying the coloring matters down with them. To have wine of cinchona perfectly clean, therefore he recommends that it be allowed to stand for at least two months, and then decant.

BEET-ROOT WINE. According to *Nouveau Remèdes* the beet in addition to giving sugar and alcohol, is also about to furnish us with a wine. For some time past experiments have been conducted by M. Kubigaltz, a distiller at Einbeck, who has made from beet-roots a wine, the taste of which is excellent and the alcoholic strength at least equal to that of grape wine. This beet-root wine is said to possess the delicate flavor and bouquet of the best Spanish wines, but requires a long period of rest for complete clarification. Those of our readers who have tasted really good home-made pearsip wine will not be surprised at this favourable report on the new beet root product. Naturally, from a material so rich in saccharine matter, the amount of alcohol produced would be very considerable.

REACTIONS OF SALICYLIC ACID. In the *Pharmaceutische Post* G. Kottmeyer asserts that the statement of Vortmann that the neutral salicylates give no precipitate with barium or calcium chloride, even on heating, or when ammonia or alcohol is added, is not true. Kottmeyer finds, on the contrary, that a 20-per-cent. solution of sodium salicylate gives an immediate precipitate on shaking with a strong solution of calcium chloride; a 10-per-cent. solution also gives a precipitate when ammonia is added; even a 1 per-cent. solution, mixed with a few drops of strong calcium chloride solution, gives a precipitate on adding a little ammonia and shaking or warming. A slight precipitate is produced when barium chloride is added to a 20-per-cent. solution of sodium salicylate, and a turbidity when a 10-per-cent. solution is used.

INSECT POWDER.—The ash of the genuine powder should not run over 8 per-cent. Anything above this should be examined carefully for lead or barium. The ash should be almost entirely soluble in hydrochloric acid. If part is insoluble and the clear fluid becomes green upon boiling, if H_2S produces a black precipitate and KI a bright yellow crystalline one, it may be accepted as conclusive proof that lead chromate is present.

Aristol in suppositories is prescribed in 5 to 15 grain doses.



THE "VICTOR."

THE accompanying cut shows my new style of
Cream Soda Fountain
 which has been got up especially for the
 Druggist Trade, and for those who want a heavier
 and more massive looking Fountain than I have
 hitherto built.

The material of which the "VICTOR" is built
 makes it almost as durable as marble and at one-
 fourth the cost.

NO CYLINDERS.

Nothing to get out of order.

A delicious and healthful beverage.

Height 41 inches.

Weight when boxed about 300 lbs.

Write for Circulars and Prices.

J. STONEHOUSE, Manufacturer,
 569 Yonge Street, **TORONTO.**

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

It is called **NOTOBAC** and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco *taste bad*, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centres and

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

preparing a way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. **NOTOBAC** stimulates, builds up and *improves the entire nervous system*. Many report a gain of ten pounds in as many days.

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following :

Gentlemen :

RED OAK, IOWA, 9-31-91.

Commenced using Notobac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 40 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notobac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

Gentlemen :

I used tobacco 40 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes Notobac. I used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notobac's effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

**NO
TO
BAC.**

(Registered Trade Mark)

Dear Sirs :

I loved tobacco for 20 years ; tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notobac. Have no desire in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,
 C. J. MANNING.

MIRVALE, N. J., 9-30-91.

Mt. CARMEL, ILL., 10-10-91.

Sterling Remedy Co. :

I commenced to use tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notobac. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have any craving for it.

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

We will Advertise for you !

If you will order three dozen **NOTOBAC** at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

We guarantee that three boxes of **NOTOBAC**, used according to directions, will cure any case.

NOTOBAC is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY :—Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.

Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been fairly active, and the prospects of a good spring trade are bright. There have been no startling changes in prices.

Turpentine has taken a sudden jump of about five cents a gallon.

Cocaine is much higher. Cause so far unknown.

Quinine is stiffer, and some makers have advanced price.

Glycerine is sold a little lower than usual, especially for forward delivery.

Oil Eucalyptus has not reached the high price noticed abroad.

Salicine is higher.

Tonquin Beans, Para, are marked lower.

Gum Arabic and Senegal are easier and samples fairly good.

Poppy Heads, fine, are higher.

The prospects of Insect powder are that last year's prices will be maintained for powdered closed flower. Retailers should be particular where they buy this article, and not buy cheap powders, for they are dear in the end.

The Protection of Patent Medicine Prices.

The numerous suggestions that are made from time to time for the extermination of extreme cutting of patent medicine prices, indicate a wide-spread dissatisfaction with the present state of matters amongst the craft. Briefly stated, the position of affairs is more or less hostility against the whole line of patent or proprietary articles by the trade and some resentment by the manufacturers. The latter is indicated by the attempt to depreciate the honesty of chemists, and warning the public against substitution. It is not surprising that the position is unpleasant to both proprietors and retailers, and that schemes of protection are continually being floated.

The great drawback to any of the proposed schemes is that they required unanimity on both sides, and so far practical attempts have indicated that there is no unanimity on either side. Two years ago Mr. William Johnston, pharmaceutical chemist, of Brixton, attempted to sound the retail and wholesale trades as to the possibility of a protective scheme succeeding. The result, so far as it related to the retail trade, was not so very discouraging. About 800 or 900 circulars were issued to some 45 towns in England, and to these 547 replies were received. About 83 per cent. of these would agree to a mutual protective scheme, whilst in one town (Plymouth) only two chemists were opposed to the plan. Fortified with these results, Mr. Johnston next communicated with upwards of 100 leading proprietary manufacturers, of whom only 20 replied. No less than seven of these absolutely refused to entertain any restrictive plan at all; three gave their support and unqualified

approval; whilst the remainder assented with some many conditions attached, that it practically amounted to a refusal. It would be imagined from this that the agreement submitted must have been very one sided, and that it possessed no advantages for the proprietors.

The provisions entailed in the retailer's agreement was not to sell the proprietary article at less than 1s. for the 1s. 1½d. size, either directly or indirectly, and not to recommend customers asking for the said proprietary article any other preparation or article for it. The wholesale dealers in their agreement were to undertake not to sell the proprietary article at any other price than 10s. 6d. per dozen to any retailer, and before selling were to require the retailer's agreement to be signed. The price to the wholesale trade was to be 9s. 6d. per dozen with extra discounts for large quantities. Wholesale dealers who would not sign this agreement were to be charged 12s. 6d. per dozen net, and the retailer, 13s. per dozen net. The proprietor himself was only called upon to sign a general agreement with both the above agreements.

It is unfortunate that the comments made upon these suggestions by Messrs. Beecham, Eno, Cockle, &c., were not written for publication, as their views on the subjects could not fail to be of interest. Perhaps the principle objection that could be raised against Mr. Johnston's plan was that it entailed considerable extra work upon the wholesale houses, who are the chief distributing media of proprietary and patent medicines, without sufficient compensation. It is well known that these houses consider the sale of proprietary articles as something similar to giving change for a sixpence. Naturally some objections would be raised to the advent of a system which would necessitate numbering and registering every article sold. This difficulty does not occur with the plan which Messrs. Elliman, of embrocation fame, adopted some two years ago, and it is stated that by its sales were increased the first year by £12,000.

In America the subject has reached the same acute stage, and a tripartite committee has the matter in hand. This committee, consisting of representatives from the Proprietors' Association, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and American Pharmaceutical Association, has submitted the following plan to both the retail trade and the proprietors:

Articles are to be sold uniformly at prices marked upon them, and the only allowance or discount to be made when three or more of the same article are bought at once is one-sixth of the retail price. Retail dealers are not called upon to abjure substitution, but agree not to supply dealers on the cut-off list except at full rates. Manufacturers and wholesale druggist are to sign a similar agreement, and the work of keeping a cut off list is left with the proprietors with the assistance of the State Pharmaceutical Association or Retail Drug Association. Violation of the agreement by either wholesale or retail

druggist is to result in being placed on the cut-off list. Manufacturers of proprietary articles are to make their contracts so as not to materially increase the price to the retailer. Finally, it is announced that when twenty proprietors have signified their willingness to adopt the plan, and when a majority of the retail druggists have signified their acceptance of the provisions, the plan will at once commence in operation.

There is no doubt whatever as to the requisite number of proprietors being easily obtained if there is anything like the desired response amongst the retail trade. It seems surprising that there should be any fear of the decision of the 34,000 chemists and druggists in the United States when such favorable terms have been offered. The final issue will be watched with interest on this side of the Atlantic, where the last attempt at such a scheme was an undisguised failure.—*"Anti-Cutting" in Brit. & Col. Druggist.*

SULPHONAL IN PHTHISIS NIGHT SWEATS has given good results ("Medical Standard") in seven and one-half to fifteen grain doses. The antidirotic action continues for several days after cessation of the remedy.

TOOTHACHE may be relieved by naphthalin, 5 grains, dissolved in chloroform, 1 dram.

We have in Stock:

A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.

Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
London, - Ontario.

THANKS.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,

Beg to thank the Retail Druggists of Canada for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them during the year 1891.

Our business for the past year shows a large and satisfactory increase over that of any former, and as our facilities are always improving and our stock becoming larger and more complete, we hope during the season of 1892 to be favored with a still larger share of the orders of our friends, the Retail Druggists.

REMEMBER.---The Specialties we control are sold to Druggists only.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO MARCH 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 03	\$4 20	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiba, lb.....	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	COSPECTON, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	Crocote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	33	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Canela, lb.....	15	17	DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Cascara, Sagrada, lb.....	30	35	DOVE'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascarella, select, lb.....	18	20	Ergot, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30	Lionon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Pale, lb.....	40	45	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Ground, lb.....	17	20	Chenopium, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	German, lb.....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Elder, lb.....	29	22	Sage, Ozs, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, lb.....	15	18
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Verba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	French, white, lb.....	40	50	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	30	35
Tonka, lb.....	1 00	2 75	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00	GUARANA, lb.....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	28	30
BERRIES, Cube, sifted, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
powdered, lb.....	1 75	1 80	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Asafoetida, lb.....	23	25	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
BIDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00	Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Short, lb.....	15	18
BITTER, Cacac, lb.....	75	80	Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55	Coca, lb.....	55	60
CAMPFIRE, lb.....	65	70	Sorts, lb.....	40	45	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 60	2 10	Benzoine, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoseyamus, lb.....	25	30
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Guaiac, lb.....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20	Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Kino, true, lb.....	45	48	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
			Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	3 50	3 60	LICORICE, Salazzi, lb.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli, lb.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Grasso, lb.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	35	40	Y & S--Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.....	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	1	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00	
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	1	50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	00
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10	10	
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	1	75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11	11	
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	RYM, Bay, gal.	2	25	2	50			
LYPULIN, oz.	30	35	SACCHARIN, lb.	1	25	1	50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13	25	
LYPHODIUM, lb.	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	15	15	CALCIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25	15	
LACE, lb.	1	20	1	25	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	45	50	50	
LAXIA, lb.	1	60	1	75	Burdock, lb.	30	35	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	60
Loss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	5	5	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00	
Irish, lb.	9	10	Caraway, lb.	10	13	13	13	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	35	38	
LISK, Tonquin, oz.	46	00	50	00	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50			
LYGALS, lb.	21	25	Celery	30	35	35	35	Sulphide, oz.	5	6	6	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Colchicum	75	80	80	80	CERITM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12	12	
LYMES, lb.	1	00	1	10	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18	18	
LYX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Cumin, lb.	15	20	20	20	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85	85	
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Fennel, lb.	15	17	17	17	Croton, oz.	75	80	80	
LYM, lb.	12	15	Fennegreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	9	9	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1	70	
LYMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	4	4	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30	30	
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Ground, lb.	4	5	5	5	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20	20	
LYRALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Hemp, lb.	6	6	6	6	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	10	10	10	
LYPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	12	12	COFFER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8	8	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	15	20	20	20	Iodide, oz.	65	70	70	
LYCH, black, lb.	3	4	Pumpkin,	25	30	30	30	COFFERAS, lb.	1	3	3	
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Quince, lb.	65	70	70	70	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80	80	
LYSTER, Calcined, lbd cash.	2	15	3	25	Rape, lb.	8	9	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50	50	
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	55	55	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Worm, lb.	22	25	25	25	HYOSYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30	30	
Gallbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	30	30	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5	00
Lead, lb.	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	12	12	IODOPERM, lb.	6	00	7	00
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1	00	1	10	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40
LYSIS, Common, lb.	2	3	Powdered, lb.	25	35	35	35	IRON, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10
White, lb.	3	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	25	25	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16	16	
LYSORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	SEEMACETI, lb.	55	60	60	60	Sacch., lb.	35	40	40	
LYCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	LYPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	80	80	Chloride, lb.	45	55	55	
LYOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	Venice, lb.	10	12	12	12	Sol, lb.	13	16	16	
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	75	75	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00	
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Yellow	40	45	45	45	And Ammon., lb.	75	80	80	
Blood, lb.	15	16	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	6	6	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	12	12	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40	40	
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	6	6	And Strychine, lb.	13	15	15	
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	6	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55	55	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	CHEMICALS.				Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60	60		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	13	13	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25	25	
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Glacial, lb.	45	50	50	50	Iodide, oz.	40	45	45	
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	25	25	Syrup, lb.	40	45	45	
Columbo, lb.	20	22	German, oz.	10	12	12	12	Lactate, oz.	5	6	6	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Boricac, lb.	20	25	25	25	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16	16	
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	35	35	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80	80	
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	2	15	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9	9	
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	No. 2, lb.	1	35	1	40	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10	10	
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	65	70	70	70	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85	85	
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Gallie, oz.	10	12	12	12	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90	90	
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	35	35	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15	15	
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1	50	1	50	Carbonate, lb.	35	40	40	
Gentian, lb.	9	10	des doz	1	50	1	60	Iodide, oz.	7	9	9	
Ground, lb.	10	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	25	25	Red, lb.	7	9	9	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Morriatic, lb.	3	5	5	5	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3	4	4	
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	20	20	One lb.	6	7	7	
Po., lb.	13	15	Nitric, lb.	10	13	13	13	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45	45	
Jamaica, bblch., lb.	25	28	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	30	30	Carbonate, oz.	30	35	35	
Po., lb.	28	30	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	80	80	Citrate, oz.	25	30	30	
Ginseng, lb.	2	60	3	00	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55	55	
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	00	1	10	Salicylate, oz.	35	40	40	
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Dilute, lb.	13	17	17	17	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60	60	
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	35	35	Carbonate, lb.	18	20	20	
Indian Hemp	18	30	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	00	2	65	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45	45	
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	3	00	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2	2	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1	3	3	
Powdered, lb.	3	10	3	20	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7	7	
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	20	20	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30	30	
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tannic, lb.	1	10	1	25	MERCURY, lb.	90	95	95	
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	50	50	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	25	1	30
Licorice, lb.	12	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1	00	00	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	00	1	00
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	5	5	Calomel, lb.	1	15	1	20
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1	3	3	3	With Chalk, lb.	60	65	65	
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Powdered, lb.	3	4	4	4	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40	40	
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	15	15	Bin., oz.	25	30	30	
Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	75	75	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35
Pereira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	13	13	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75	75	
Pink, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	35	40	40	40	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55	55	
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	45	45	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	60	1	65
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Muriate, lb.	12	16	16	16	Muriate, oz.	1	60	1	65
Poke, lb.	15	18	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	60	60	Sulphate, oz.	1	50	1	60
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	18	18	PESIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40	40	
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ASTIPYRIN oz.	1	00	1	10	PHENACETIN, oz.	60	65	65	
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	50	ARISTOL, oz.	2	00	2	25	PHILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6	6
Sarsaparilla, Houd, lb.	40	45	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	30	30	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60	60	
Cut, lb.	50	55	Fowler's sol., lb.	13	15	15	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40	40	
Senega, lb.	55	65	Iodide, oz.	35	40	40	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17	17	
Squill, lb.	13	15	White, lb.	6	7	7	7	Bichromate, lb.	12	13	13	
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	8	00	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30	30	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	45	45	Bromide, lb.	37	40	40	
								Carbonate, lb.	11	14	14	

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	23	25	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb.....	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65	
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Neroli, oz.....	1 25	4 50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb.....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 80	
Pernanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 00	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.				Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....	6 00	7 00	
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	70	75	
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	27	29	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	80	85	
Ozs., oz.....	32	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	65	70	
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75	
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.....	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70	
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.			
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.....	101	13	
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	18 00	20 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....	1 00	1 25	
Salicylate, lb.....	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 25	1 50	
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20	
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00	
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	55	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LISSEED, boiled, gal.....	75	78	
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.....	73	75	
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10	
SULFONAL, oz.....	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 35	1 40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40	
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.....	12	13	
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPEERM, gal.....	1 60	1 75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	2 50	2 75	TERPENTINE, gal.....	63	68	

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo" } S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL P. Q.

"PURITAN" PLUG CUT, "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,
ARE THE BEST.

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Montreal.

A New Worm Remedy !

DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to
the public, being in the form of a
Chocolate Cream.

Children Never Refuse Them.

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account
of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is
certain to make another.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.

The Following Specialties,

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"Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at
Manufacturer's price :

GRAY'S "CASTOR-FLUID" for the hair.

" "SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE" — An excellent anti-
septic dentifrice

" "DENTAL PEARLINE" — An excellent antiseptic
tooth wash.

" "SULPHUR PASTILLES" for burning in diphtheri-
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ESTABLISHED 1859.

HENRY R. GRAY,

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KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER
HALF A CENTURY.

PREMIUM FOR
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF

Filled Capsules of all Kinds

Soluble Hard and Elastic Soft Capsules.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

SANDALWOOD, ERIGERON, CREASOTE, TEREBENE, COMPOUND SANDAL,
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PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

And COMPOUND COP. and CUB.

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.
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Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

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O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.

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Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following Female diseases:

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages, Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of Ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each package contains one month's treatment.

For Sale by Druggists and Pharmacists Everywhere.

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Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SHEEP, CATTLE AND HORSES!

LEICESTERSHIRE

Tick & Vermin Destroyer.

For many years this preparation has been used with unparalleled success in different parts of Europe. The proprietors have purchased the formula at great expense, and are now prepared to supply the trade with the genuine article and at greatly reduced prices.

It effectually destroys Ticks, Lice, Worms or Grub, to which sheep, horses and cattle are subject, and enables the animal to thrive.

It will be found far superior to other preparations used for the similar purpose.

The proprietors will guarantee perfect success when used according to directions, as will be found on each box.

It prevents scurf and scab, and renders the wool bright and clear.

It is put up in tin boxes, price 30 and 60 cents each. One small box is sufficient for twenty ordinary sized sheep. It only requires to be tried to prove itself all that is claimed for it.

Sold by all Druggists.

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,

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For Weak and Inflamed Eyes or Chronic Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Glands, Etc., Weakness of Sight, from any cause.

AS A LIP SALVE it is unparalleled, and should be kept on ever Lady's Toilet and in Gentlemen's Pockets for immediate use. For Chapped Hands, Cold Sores, Pimples, or Roughness of the Skin, its healing and soothing powers are truly marvelous. For Piles it is worth its weight in gold.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 4.

APRIL, 1892.

No. 1.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE.

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,

Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.

New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.

Changes of Advertisements should reach us by the 5th.

SPONGES.

ALTHOUGH sponges have been in use for so many years, until recently there has been much difference of opinion as to whether they were animal or vegetable in their nature, but, by careful study of fossil organism, great advance has been made in our knowledge of their origin and phenomena, and zoologists now classify them with the former, although they have little to characterize them as such. Until about 1876 one of the chief obstacles to the interpretation of fossil sponges arose from a singular mineral replacement which most of them have undergone, leading to the substitute of calcite for the silica of which their skeletons were originally composed. This change was demonstrated by Zittel, which was at first pronounced impossible, but since then several paleontologists have worked at the subject and a catalogue of the sponges preserved in the British Museum has been published.

NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Sponges are divided into a vast number of specific forms, some being globular; some cylindrical, conical, cup-shaped, thread-like, &c., but all are attached, like plants or zoophytes, to rocks, stones or other substances in water. Their activity is most obviously manifested by a rapid overflow of water from the oscule, and a gentle instreaming through the minute

pores, carrying with it both the air and the organic particles necessary for the support of life. They consist of a gelatinous substance (*Sarcodae*) which, if portions are examined under the microscope, variable processes will be seen in motion, and all, except three or four genera, possess some kind of skeletal structure, which is often formed of a horny, elastic substance, in fibres, which grow from a broad base, and which, sometimes, enclose spicules or foreign bodies which also contribute to the formation of the skeleton of some silicious sponges, occasionally forming the entire skeleton: others consist of calcareous spicules imbedded in the gelatinous mass and exhibiting great variety of form and arrangement. The spicules of these sponges consist of carbonate of lime having the crystalline structure and other properties of calcite. They are most beautiful microscopic objects, each spicule, as far as its mineral component is concerned, is a single crystal, all the molecules of calcite of which it is built up, being similarly oriented, and its surface usually has the form of a cone or combination of cones and is always curved.

In a living state many sponges exhibit lively colors, usually from the presence of cells containing granules of pigment, which in some undergo a remarkable change of color when exposed to the air and finally fade away. In many cases they borrow their color from parasitic algae with which they are infested. Sufficient is known to enable us to make up two chief types of development although the details in this subject are very obscure. One, common amongst the calcareous sponges, is characterized by what is known as the "amphiblastula" stage, the other by the "planula" stage. The independent development of similar types of canal system in different groups, sometimes within the limits of a single family, is a remarkable fact, and tellingly illustrates the doctrine of homoplasy, enunciated by Lan Kester.

SPONGE FISHERIES.

Different methods are employed to get sponges from the bottom of the sea, according to the depth from which they are to be brought. In comparatively shallow water they may be loosened and hooked up by a harpoon, a five-pronged fork, with long wooden handle, at greater depths, down to 30 or 40 fathoms, they are dived for; and at depths of from 50 to 100 fathoms they are dredged with a net. Over 6000 men and boys are em-

ployed in the Bahamas, where harpooning is carried on, after the system of the Greeks, who use a zinc plate cylinder, closed at the lower end by a plate of glass, through which, when immersed, the bottom of the sea may be clearly seen, even in 35 fathoms.

The work of diving, which is usually carried on in the summer months, is very severe on the diver, who reaches the surface in a swooning state, if he has been working at depths of 30 or 40 fathoms or more. The primitive method of diving with a slab of stone, to serve as a sinker, and a cord to communicate with the surface, is still practised in the Mediterranean.

Dredging is chiefly carried on along the western coast of Asia Minor. The mouth of the dredge is 6 yards wide and 1 yard high: the net which is made of camel-hair cords, with meshes 4 inches square, is drawn along the bottom by a tow line, attached to the bowsprit of a sailing vessel or hauled from the shore.

CULTIVATION.

Sponges may be artificially propagated from cuttings, and if in a favorable situation, in a sheltered bay, with a rocky bottom, overgrown by sea-weed and freshened by a gentle current, the cuttings will grow to a sponge two or three times their size in one year. The chief drawback to successful sponge farming, which was carried on by the Italian Government in 1872, and more recently in Florida, seems to be the long interval, which the cultivator has to wait for his first crop, as they are not ready for the market for from five to seven years.

COMMERCE.

The net work of elastic horny fibres, which remains behind, after the living matter has been removed, is the skeleton of the animal, which is the sponge of commerce. One would not recognize in the dark—almost black—substance, so full of mud, sand and shells, the light yellow soft affairs in our shops. A visit to one of these sponge warehouses in London or New York would give us an insight as to the way this change is brought about, where the manipulator, frequently a native Turk, is engaged in effecting this interesting metamorphosis. Surrounded by a number of tubs, each containing a dark and foul smelling liquid, he starts to work, and by maceration and washing the gelatinous substance is disposed of. First the sponges are separated, the "grass," which is a poor quality, is broken in small

pieces and sold as a slate sponge. The "sheep wool," the finer variety, goes through many processes before being sold, which impart to it a rich golden color. The softest, finest and most valued are the Turkey and Levant sponges. The grading and naming of sponges is also an art peculiar to itself, and many of the names given to some varieties are the production of the sponge "curer's" wisdom.

Castor Oil.

BY D. B. DOTT, F.I.C., F.R.S.E., AND RALPH STOCKMANN, M.D., F.R.S.E.

Castor oil has been the subject of many investigations, but no definite conclusion has yet been arrived at regarding the active principle. The most striking point about it is, that when applied to the skin or mucous membranes, castor oil (unlike croton oil) is a perfectly bland unirritating substance, but when swallowed it causes sufficient irritation to enable it to act as a moderately powerful purgative. Schmiedeberg, Dixon, and others hold that it contains a special acid principle which is the purgative body, while Buchheim long ago stated that there is no special substance, the purgative action depending on the ricinoleic acid which is set free by the oil undergoing partial saponification by the alkalis of the small intestine. The latter is the current view, and has been recently strongly supported by Hans Meyer (*Archiv. Expt. Path. and Pharmacol.*, xxviii., 1890). Meyer prepared ricinoleic acid by saponification of the oil with soda, precipitation with calcium chloride and crystallization of the calcium salt from alcohol. The ricinoleic acid was set free by the addition of hydrochloric acid and further purified. The glyceride was also prepared synthetically by heating together glycerine and ricinoleic acid to 300° C. in a stream of carbonic anhydride. Both the glyceride and the ricinoleic acid were found to be purgative to cats and to men, but in men the action was accompanied by more nausea and colicky pains than is usual with castor oil.

As the oil has been heated to 300° C. in an atmosphere of carbonic anhydride, without losing its purgative action, it occurred to one of us that it might be possible to decompose the oil with superheated steam at the temperature of 300° C., and so obtain the purgative principle in a more concentrated form and free from nauseous taste. The oil was decomposed by superheated steam in the laboratory of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. and the products used for physiological experiment.

The glycerine in $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce dose had not the slightest action on a dog, to which it was given by the mouth.

Of the ricinoleic acid 3 drachms given to a dog had no purgative action, and 6 drachms given subsequently remained without effect. The latter amount also proved inoperative in rabbits.

In connection with his castor oil research, Meyer states that dogs and rab-

bits are very uncertain in their reaction to purgatives, and that cats are much more reliable subjects for experiment. Although we do not agree with this statement we made two trials of our ricinoleic acid on these animals. One cat received 3 grammes, the other 10 grammes, and in neither case was there purgation, although the latter evidently had considerable gastric irritation. As Meyer found that cats were purged by any dose of castor oil over 2 grammes, and that one-half gramme or more of his ricinoleic acid was also quite active, while 15 grammes sufficed to purge a dog very thoroughly, it is evident that his ricinoleic acid and ours are substances which differ in important respects.

The residue remaining in the still after the saponification by superheated steam was tested in the same way and found to be devoid of purgative action.—*Phar. Journal*.

Pental: A New Anæsthetic.

Pental is the new name applied by Prof. J. V. Mering to *Trimethylthylene*, a product of amylene-hydrate heated with acids, and recommended by the distinguished clinician as a safe and effective anæsthetic. Pental is described, chemically, physically, and as to its possible utility, in the *Pharmac. Zeitung*, October 7, 1891, and in the *Pharmac. Centralhalle*, October 15, 1891; both journals conservatively withhold endorsement of the product, basing apparent skepticism on the fact that chemically the body has long been known, and that analogous amylenes (for instance, *iso-amylene*) were employed as anæsthetics almost 40 years ago, but quickly discarded because found to be unsatisfactory and offensive owing to their unpleasant odor.

So was cocaine well known; yet who will deny that the discovery of its wonderful anæsthetic properties was a revelation to the medical world, and worked a revolution in treatment and practice which will forever distinguish the name of the discoverer, Dr. Koller, whose publication in August, 1884, was responsible for the present universal application of cocaine.

While pental will probably not excite the same degree of interest as did cocaine, it is safe to assume—reckoning on the high character and recognized conservative authority of Prof. V. Mering—that this product will find valuable application. From reports already furnished, notably that of Professor Hollaender of Halle a. S. (*Therap. Monatshefte*, October, 1891), which was read before the Dental Section at the Convention of German Naturalists and Physicians at Halle, this year, the new anæsthetic is shown to be suitable and efficient for minor surgical operations, and particularly in dentistry.

Pental (C_5H_{10}) occurs as a colorless liquid of low specific gravity; its boiling point is 38° C.; it burns with an illuminating flame, and is readily inhaled without affecting the membranes of throat or passages. It is insoluble in water, but

miscible in all proportions with alcohol, chloroform or ether, and being inflammable like the latter, must be protected from possible ignition. It is exceedingly volatile, but does not decompose on exposure to air or light.

The inhalations are simply conducted, 10 to 25 cc. of the fluid sufficing, and narcosis ensues within 50 to 90 seconds (Dr. Hollaender), without influence on respiration or the action of the heart, and causing no unpleasant side or after effects. From a careful consideration of Dr. Hollaender's report, a most favorable impression of the value of pental is gathered, and we hope to supplement and confirm this by early additional original reports.

Notes on New Remedies.

Salol.

E. Egasse (*Bullet. de Therapeut.*) in the course of an article on salol gives the following formulas for the exhibition of this agent:

In suspension for children. Salol, ad libitum; gum arabic, 5 gm.; gum tragacanth, 20 gm.; simple syrup, 30 gm.; water, 120 gm. *For intestinal antiseptics* in typhoid fever and in rectal cancer: Salol, 10 parts; olive oil and lime water, of each 60 parts. *For burns:* Potassium carbonate, 1 gm.; olive oil, 10 gm.; zinc oxide and starch, of each 15 gm.; sulphur, 6 gm.; salol, 5 gm.; lanolin, 63 gm. *For contagious impetigo, pustular eczema:* Salol, 3 gm.; ether, 3 gm.; cocaine hydrochloride, 20 gm.; collodion, 20 gm. *For sore nipples:* Salol, 4 gm.; ether, 4 gm.; collodion, 30 gm.; or in the form of powder, powdered salol and starch equal parts: as ointment, powdered salol, 5 gm.; lanolin or vaselin, 30 gm. *Absorbent cotton* may be saturated with an ethereal solution of salol.

Cutting Glass Tubes, Bottles, Etc.

Another method, by Prof. Wm. Thomson, consists in having some strips of thick blotting paper at hand from a quarter to half an inch in width, and of different lengths. Two pieces of such paper are wetted and wrapped round the bottle, tube, or other vessel to be cut, once or oftener (once is sufficient). These pieces of paper, cut true, are wrapped round the vessel like two bands. They must not be placed too closely together—say from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch apart for large vessels, and rather less than a quarter of an inch apart for tubes of an inch or so in diameter. When this is arranged a fine flame about two or three inches long is allowed to play on the glass between the two pieces of wet paper, the vessel being slowly revolved and the point of the flame kept between the two papers. Within a minute usually the vessel separates with a clean cut along the line against which the flame played.

THE PEONY was thus named by the Greeks, in honor of Pæon, the physician of the gods, being held by them in high repute.

OUR SARSAPARILLAS

MAKE GOOD RED BLOOD.

In the early spring the nostrum Sarsaparilla makers begin to perale their wares by distributing almanacs and distiguuring the fences and natural scenery, in addition to furnishing the secular press with extra "Pap" in the form of advertisements and "written-up" editorials (!).

In order to combat this, we have thought best to be on hand early with our effort to supply the retail druggists with blood remedies which are not quack medicines, but which are better formulae than the quack nostrums, and which are more attractive in style, more liberal in size, and costing (in gross lots) about one-half what the patent advertised ones do; thereby allowing the retailer from 100 to 200 per cent. profit on their own against 25 to 50 per cent. on patents. Our Sarsaparillas do not in any way imitate or simulate the patent ones, and must be sold entirely on their own merits (their formulae being known) and by personal effort.

There is no question but that the large sale of advertised secret nostrums has seriously interfered with scientific pharmacy and prevented the legitimate pharmacist from realizing the sale of his own preparations, which he has or could have put up for himself, and the large profits retailers should realize on such preparations are diverted into the pockets of secret nostrum makers. We combat this evil by a co-operative plan, whereby we act as manufacturers of ready-made prescriptions, and the retail druggists as sellers of them. We are positive these preparations of ours will commend themselves to the most critical pharmacist on account of the goodness of their formulae, their excellence of style, and their cost being so reasonable and the profit on them so large. The medicines in these preparations are ranked by the medical profession as the most certain of alteratives and purgatives, having the power of removing from the blood those humors or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural excretory channels. They may be used with advantage in Chronic Affections of the Skin, Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, Eruptive and Skin Diseases, such as St. Anthony's Fire, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blisters, Boils, Tumors, Tetters or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Chronic Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, and generally for the various diseases arising from impurities of the blood. They form a powerful alternative for the renovation of the blood, and for the restoration of tone and strength to the system when debilitated by disease. From an extensive list we propose to select and make mention here of but two, which are of excellent formulae, and put up in liberal sizes with attractive styles of wrappers.



COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA

— WITH —
Iodide of Potassium.

FORMULA—Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, 32; Fluid Extract of Stillingia, 21; Fluid Extract of Red Clover, 16; Fluid Extract of Yellow Dock, 16; Fluid Extract of Buckthorn, 16; Fluid Extract of Senna, 8; Fluid Extract of Licorice, 8; Syrup 350 (parts); Oil of Wintergreen, Anise and Sassafras to flavor; Iodide of Potassium, 8 grains to each fluidounce.

DOSE—One teaspoonful three times a day.

Pack up in 12-ounce panels in strawboard carton, with best long velvet corks. Wrapper is buff enameled paper, elegantly engraved. Uses and directions in four languages—English, French, German and Spanish.

RETAILS at \$1.00. Buyer's address, or our own, on both label and wrapper.

This Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla was the first of its kind ever offered to the trade by us as a Non-Secret Preparation. It was, in fact, the first article on our original little list of Non-Secret Medicines, coming first then (1876) but a dozen items. It is put up in the original size and style, and no article we manufacture has given better satisfaction. We have sold thousands of gross of this preparation during the past sixteen years, and never had to replace a single dozen. The "Original" is still as popular as ever.

PRICES—Per single dozen, \$5.00, giving retailer a net profit of 130 per cent. In 3-dozen lots at \$4.50 per dozen, giving retailer a net profit of 170 per cent. In 6-dozen lots at \$4.00 per dozen, giving retailer a net profit of 200 per cent. In gross lots at \$3.85 per dozen, giving the retailer a net profit of 210 per cent.

OUR OWN COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

— WITH —
Iodides.

FORMULA—Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, 5; Fluid Extract of Yellow Dock, 5; Fluid Extract of Stillingia, 5; Fluid Extract of Mandrake, 1; Fluid Extract of Licorice Root, 1; Fluid Extract of Sassafras, 1; Syrup, 20; Diluted Alcohol, 20; Iodide of Potassium, 3.7; Iodide of Iron, 3.70; Oil of Wintergreen, 1-64.

This preparation we believe to be the best Sarsaparilla ever offered by us or anyone, non-secret or secret. It is a compound fluid extract of the best vegetable alteratives, combined and fortified by Iodide of Potassium and Iodide of Iron. We are positive no mistake will be made by a retailer selecting this preparation and making it his own. On three-dozen lots we insert the buyer's possessive title, making it Jones, Smith's or whatever the name be, instead of Our Own. It is put in 16 ounce panels, and contains over 100 full doses for one dollar, has a handsome yet quiet enameled wrapper of robin's egg blue, is the popular Sarsaparilla to-day, and cannot fail to give the best of satisfaction to retailer and consumer.

We don't recommend this preparation to be as good as the largely advertised nostrums, as we "don't have to." It is the largest in size (that is, of the concentrated teaspoonful dose preparations), the most of dress and unquestionably the best in formula of any Sarsaparilla on the market. The prices of secret nostrums of similar character are \$8.00 per dozen, and not less than \$90 per gross, almost double the price of Our Own Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

PRICES—In single dozen lots at \$5.00, giving the retailer a net profit of 110 per cent. In 3-dozen lots at \$5.33 per dozen, giving the retailer a net profit of 100 per cent. In 6 dozen lots at \$5.00 per dozen, giving the retailer a net profit of 140 per cent. In gross lots at \$4.58 per dozen, giving the retailer a net profit of 170 per cent.



"Good Red Blood" Advertising Circulars and Sarsaparilla Pills Furnished Gratis, when Specified.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

WINDSOR, ONT.

DETROIT, MICH.

NEW YORK CITY.

IT GOES ALL OVER THE WORLD
WHAT?
SEELY'S PERFUMES



Established at DETROIT, MICH., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory : WINDSOR, ONT.

For SEELY'S TRIPLE EXTRACT we claim Superiority in Delicacy, Permanency and Flowery Fragrance, and challenge comparison with the finest French, English or American odors.

Special Odors.

Easter Lily.	Rococo (new).
Purple Lilac.	Cleopatra (new).
Victoria Regia.	Daphne (new).
White Hyacinth.	White Rose.
Marie Stuart.	Frangipanni.
Jockey Club.	Mary Anderson.
Knights Templar.	Minne-ha-ha.
White Heliotrope.	Her Majesty Rose.
Highland Bells.	English Hedge Violet.
Wild Crab Apple Blossom.	

PRICE LIST :

Half Pounds (glass stopper)	-	\$2.00 each.
" (engraved)	-	2.25 "
Dime Size (3 doz on card)	-	.84 per doz.
1/2 Ounce (cork stopper) boxed	-	1.75 "
1/2 " (glass stopper)	-	2.00 "
1 " " "	-	4.00 "
1 1/2 " " "	-	6.00 "
2 " " "	-	8.00 "
4 " " "	-	13.50 "
4 " (engraved)	-	15.00 "

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

We solicit correspondence.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,
MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' & SOAP,
Bertrands Freres Perfumery,
Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on
Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now
complete in the following :

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.
Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.
Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.
Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

Belladonna

Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES ACNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Burgess Lion Ointment.
Burgess Lion Pills.
Mollers' Cod Liver Oil.
Singleton's Eye Ointment.
Vapo-cressoline.

WE CARRY LEADING LINES IN

Coudray's Perfumes.
Deletrezz Perfumes.
Gelle Freres Perfumes.
Roger & Gallet's Perfumes.
Pivers' Perfumes.

Bayley's Ess. Boquet.
Highland Heather Perfume.

Gutta Percha Tooth Stopping
Sponges—complete line.
Weights—aluminium.
C. & S. Vaseline Atomizers.

Hollow Suppositories,

With Conoidal Self-Sealing Stoppers, made from pure Butter of Cacao only, should be in every drug store that have any dispensing of Suppositories. Send for quotations.

We are Wholesale Agents for
Canada for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

TRADE NOTES.

Dr. T. S. Hayes, druggist, of Lacolle, Quebec, is dead.

D. H. Hoover, druggist, of Vienna, Ont., has sold out.

James McDonald has opened a new drug store at Whitewood, Assinibolia.

Hicks & Gaetz are opening a new drug store at Red Deer, Alberta, N. W. T.

A. M. Herring & Co., druggists, of New Westminster, B. C., are offering their business for sale.

Horricks & Co., druggists and Japanese goods, Vancouver, B. C., are closing out their Japanese department.

Mr. W. E. Galley is moving to a new store at the north-west corner of Huron and College Streets, Toronto.

G. W. Lillie, of Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, has returned from Bermuda quite restored in health and strength.

The stock of E. D. Morin & Co., druggists, Quebec City, is to be sold, they having failed to effect a compromise.

The drug stock of Walter Bole, Moose Jaw, Assinibolia, was destroyed by fire March 11th. Loss, about \$1500. Insured.

G. W. Spackman & Co., Hamilton, supply drugs to the Hamilton Hospital for the year commencing April 1st for \$888.51.

Mr. J. W. Houston, College Street, Toronto, expects to move into his new store, two doors east of his present stand, in a few days.

Mr. A. W. Ball, late of Queen Street west, Toronto, is managing the dispensing department of Messrs. Hooper & Co.'s King Street business.

Mr. C. H. Couen, Parliament Street, Toronto, has quite recovered from his illness, and is again attending to business in his usual business-like manner.

Mr. Walter Gaynor is fitting up his new store on Queen Street west, Toronto, very handsomely and expects to be in running order about April 10th.

Amongst those who obtained their degree of M. D. at the recent examinations of the London (Ont.) School of Medicine, was Mr. J. F. Burkholder, druggist, of that city.

W. B. Montgomery, corner Yonge and Gerrard Streets, Toronto, has remodelled his store and has taken a branch of the City Post Office formerly at the corner of Carlton Street.

Henry J. Dart and Mrs. John Henry Chapman, Montreal, have formed a partnership as wholesale druggists and dealers in surgeons' supplies, under the name of H. J. Dart & Co.

We are glad to hear that his trip to California has greatly benefited Mr. B. Jackes, of Toronto. He hopes to return much improved in health in time for the May examinations at the College.

T. H. Botham, of the Osgoode Hall Pharmacy, Queen and York Streets, To-

ronto, has taken his former assistant, Mr. M. D. Hall, into partnership. The style of the firm will in future be Botham & Hall.

We are glad to learn the report of the death of Mayor Blaicher, of Blaicher & Reche, Hamilton, Ont., is unfounded, late reports from Bermuda where he went for his health are that he is improving and is delighted with the climate.

Letters of incorporation have been applied for by the Erie Glass Co. of Canada, (limited), with a capital stock of \$100,000, with headquarters at Toronto, Ont., for the manufacture and sale of all kinds of glass, glassware and glass materials.

The drug business formerly carried on by Mr. W. J. C. Nattel, corner of Shuter and George Streets, Toronto, has been purchased by Messrs. McLean & Mitchell, druggists, of Wilton Ave. Mr. McLean will probably have charge of the new store.

Stuart W. Johnston, King and John Streets, Toronto, has sold his retail business to Mr. C. E. Gibbard, of St. Patrick Street. Mr. Johnston is going into the physicians' supplies business on an extensive scale on King Street west near Simcoe Street.

The retirement of C. B. Allaire from the firm of Allaire, Woodward & Co., manufacturing chemists, &c., of Peoria, Illinois, is announced. He has been connected with the firm since its inception in 1874. The name of the firm will continue as heretofore.

Each of the three leading meat packing houses of the United States are now putting up an Extract of Beef—Armour & Co. making the "Chicago" brand, Cudahy & Co. the "Rex" brand, and Swift & Co. a new brand which they are just putting on the market.

In referring to the Diamond Glass Company in last month's issue Mr. Geo. Rutherford was named as being president of the Company. This we understand, was an error, the president being Mr. Wm. Yule, of Montreal. Mr. Rutherford is one of the directors.

Mr. W. J. Davidson, corner Queen and Church Streets, Toronto, is moving across the corner to his new building which is being elegantly fitted up in the latest and most improved drug fashion. We also hear he intends moving his King Street branch to larger and finer premises on Queen Street, east.

Mr. F. G. Hicks, an employee in Manley's drug store, Warton, has been stricken with partial paralysis of the brain. Mr. Hicks is a naval veteran, and while engaged in active service in India suffered two sunstrokes and sustained a severe injury during torpedo practice. His present condition is critical.

Le College des Medecins et Chirurgiens de la Province de Quebec (The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec) has applied for amendments to its charter including the method of teaching the medical sciences, the ruling of

studies and the composition of the council, the price of admittance and licenses, the minimum price, the illegal practice of medicine and for other purposes.

The greatest interest in drug competition is now located "across the Don" in Riverside (Toronto) where Mr. A. C. Walton has opened a branch a few doors east of the Logan Ave. branch of Mr. F. T. Burgess, who in turn has established another store further eastward at Carlaw Avenue. Mr. Burgess has also moved his head store to finer and larger premises at the corner of Bolton Ave. and Queen Street, formerly occupied by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Dr. Spears has removed to Peterboro, and the stock, &c. of T. W. Coleman has been sold by auction.

The cutting in prices commenced in Toronto some time ago by Eaton, who was followed soon after by some druggists, has not abated notwithstanding the opposition it met with both by wholesaler and retailer; the cutters seem to have no difficulty in getting goods, where they come from is answered by dame rumor in many ways. The latest name to follow in the footsteps of the cutters is Mr. Milligan, a grocer at 528 Queen Street west, who offers on his business card:—Cuticura Salve, 50c. and \$1; Cuticura Soap, 25c.; Carter's Liver Pills, 17c.; William's Pink Pills, 39c.; Warner's Safe Cure, \$1; Celery Compound, 75c.; Ayer's Sarsaparilla, 75c.; Radway's Relief, 20c.; Painkiller, 20c.; Castoria, 30c.; Burdock Blood Bitters, 75c.; Cuticura Resolvent Liq., \$1.15; Cuticura Resolvent Dry, \$1, and other lines at equally low prices.

Manitoba Notes.

No doubt the clause in the report of the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba re the non-acceptance of O. C. P. diplomas will be read with interest by many of the readers of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. No other course, however, was open for them except to amend their act, which they think would be an act of retrogression, as the time of service required before candidates can present themselves for final examination is four years—not three, as in Ontario.

Clause 9, Act Pharmaceutical Association, Manitoba.—The Board of Examiners, for the time being, may dispense with the examination herein provided for and may accept in lieu thereof authenticated certificates of examination, and such certificate of examination shall be accepted and recognized only when issued by Pharmaceutical Associations or Corporations which require the same or equivalent course of study and service by candidates as those required by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba.

None can more deeply regret than the present Council that such a step is necessary, for they recognize the effort Ontario has made to put herself in the front rank pharmaceutically, and will welcome the day when the O. C. P. shall be put on an

equal standard of requirement with Manitoba so that a reciprocity of diplomas may be established with Ontario as well as with Quebec.

Great interest was manifested in the election of the Council of the North-West Pharmaceutical Association which took place on March 23rd.

Dr. Cameron, Rapid City, is about to remove his drug store to Cardiff.

Mr. A. Campbell, late of Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont., has taken a position in Mr. J. F. Howard's drug store, Winnipeg.

British Columbia Notes.

The B. C. Pharmaceutical Association met in Victoria on Thursday, March 10th, and arranged for the Pharmacy Examinations to be held in Vancouver on the 6th and 7th of April. Only two candidates have so far notified the Board of their intention to present themselves for examination.

There are several applications before the Board for exchange of Diplomas, J. L. White, of Messrs. Langley & Co., being among the number.

Langley & Co., wholesale druggists, Victoria, have just completed another druggist's opening order. Drug stores are becoming quite numerous in this Province.

M. R. Atwood has got nicely started in business in his new store in the Turner Block, Victoria.

Hall & Co. have just opened their fine new pharmacy on Douglass Street, Victoria. It is to be known as the Central Drug Store.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

The druggist whom we mentioned in our last issue as having cut the price of Beechtree creosote, has since offered Estey's three preparations for one dollar, that is to say 20 per cent. discount. But as there are not many individuals or families who want at one and the same time a tonic, an emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and a preparation for the skin, the cut in price of these proprietary articles, does not disturb the peace of the local druggists to any great degree, although it shows that one among them seems favorable towards a principle condemned by the drug trade universally.

The Local Legislature is considering a bill to punish merchants who sell their wares on Sunday. It no clause is inserted to exempt Druggists, and the law is to be rigidly enforced, one or other of two things will result, druggists up in arms, or what would be to them much more profitable, closed drug stores on the Lord's day.

Here is an exact copy of a prescription in the possession of a Charlottetown druggist, who was very much distressed to have to omit one ingredient out of the sixteen because he could not decipher the

name. It had evidently proved a stumbling block to some previous assailant, for opposite the item in question was written "What is it? Write on back."

R. Podophyllin	20 grs.
Ext. Gentian	2 1/2 drs.
Podop.	1 dr.
Maltopapsin	1 1/2 drs.
Pot. Bicarb.	3 oz.
Septandrin	6 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	18 grs.
Vin Ipecac	1 dr.
Magnesia	13 ozs.
Oil Cajuputi	1/2 dr.
Ext. Nux Vom.	6 grs.
Glycetine	13 ozs.
Syr. G.	2 ozs.
Sodic Phosphate	1 oz.
Fl. Ext. Hydrastis	1 oz.
Aqua bib.	16 oz.

Sig.—Shake and take one tablespoonful after each meal, 3 times a day, in half a glass of hot milk.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

At the quarterly meeting of the new Council held on the 6th of April, inst., at the Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg, Mr. G. W. McLaren in the chair, the election of officers for the ensuing two years took place. The result was:

President, Mr. J. F. Howard.
Vice-President, Mr. A. Moncton.
Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Gordon.

Examiners, Messrs. G. W. McLaren, B. M. Cannif, H. E. Neelands and Dr. Hut-ton.

Auditors, Messrs. Howard, Mitchell and H. Rosser.

The Registrar, Mr. J. K. Strachan, submitted the following report:

Winnipeg, April 6th, 1892.

To the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba:

GENTLEMEN,—Since the last meeting of the Council there have been added to the Register four Pharmaceutical Chemists, viz.: Messrs. T. G. Poynts, Geo. Albert Sherrin, G. W. Berry and Alex. Campbell, and also two certified apprentices, viz.: H. E. Rogers and Miss Annie E. Simpson.

As directed at your last meeting I obtained a legal opinion from Messrs. Hough & Campbell on the subject of the recognition of other Pharmaceutical Associations or Colleges of Pharmacy, a copy of which opinion I sent to each member of the Council and which I now submit for your consideration.

Winnipeg, Feb. 18, 1892.

J. K. Strachan, Esq., Registrar Pharmaceutical Association, City.

DEAR SIR,—We think under Section 10 of the Pharmaceutical Association Act, 1889, if proof is given by an applicant that he is the holder of a certificate or diploma from the Ontario College of Pharmacy and was in good standing and in actual practice at the time of his coming to Manitoba, he is entitled to be admitted a member of your Association even though his application for membership is not made at once upon his arrival in the Province. There seems to be no limit of time fixed by the Act, in which the application is to be made, and it would be impossible for the Council to

assume that such was the intention of the Legislature without express words.

We understand, of course, that holders of Ontario Certificates or Diplomas are "recognized" by the Council, in giving you the above opinion. It does not seem to us that your Association is at all bound to admit holders of Ontario diplomas any more than the holders of certificates or diplomas from any foreign country. It is purely discretionary and if, as you inform us, the Ontario College of Pharmacy do not require the same or an equivalent course of study and service as the Manitoba College, the refusal of your Association to recognize Ontario diplomas would, we think, be quite justifiable and proper.

If your Association refuse to recognize Ontario diplomas, we do not think they can be admitted without an examination. There does not seem to be any provision for such a course in the Statute. Such applicants must be treated the same as any student or clerk and can be admitted only upon passing the regular examinations and putting in the service required by your rules and regulations.

Yours truly,

HOUGH & CAMPBELL.

I sent a letter to each member of the Association and certified clerks requesting them to inform me of their choice of Journal from the following, viz.: *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, *Canadian Druggist*, *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal*, *American Druggist*. The replies received I beg to submit.

I am gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. STRACHAN, Registrar.

On the subject of the recognition of other Pharmaceutical Associations and Colleges of Pharmacy, the solicitors' opinion was considered, and a discussion took place and it was ultimately agreed that the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba in its powers of recognizing other Colleges or Associations, will accept and recognize proof of attendance on courses of lectures on the subjects comprised within the curriculum of this Association, and will also accept proof of service of students in a drug store, (provided such student actually passed the apprentice examination, such examination being equivalent to the preliminary examination prescribed by this Association's by-laws) to the extent of such service. In any such case the requirements of the act having been fully complied with the candidate may present himself for examination at the then regular examinations of the Association. In such cases the Association reserves to itself the right of accepting the period of service actually served for so much, making it applicable on the four years course of this Association.

Notice of this resolution is to be given to any other College or Association whose students or whose licentiates have from time to time presented themselves for admission in this province.

The treasurer submitted the quarterly statement showing a balance in hand of \$1,516.00. The report of examiners was read and past, and the following obtained a sufficient number of marks to entitle them to registration:—W. Campbell, W. L. Gemmel. Certificate Clerks—Austin Francis, F. A. McDonald, Max Benjamin. A report was read from Mr. D. H. Mc-

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Agent
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 Executes orders promptly and cheaply
FOR
Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
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 No old Stock.
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NUTRITIOUS,
EXQUISITE,
AIDS DIGESTION.

A DAINTY, DELICIOUS SWEETMEAT,

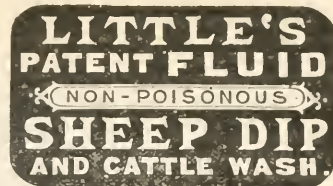
Containing 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanbury's celebrated Malt Extract.

Dr. John Tanner says :—" *They assist digestion and are a most delicious compound. I can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for giving power to delicate children and persons with feeble digestion.*"

1/- Bottles, 9/- per doz. ; 1 lb. Bottles, 18/- per doz. ;
 and in 2 lb. and 4 lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.

JAMES PASCALL, Blackfriars Road, London, England.



**FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND
 ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,
 PIGS, DOGS, ETC.**

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,
 making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other
 animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion
 Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon ; at the Ontario Industrial
 Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and
 pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

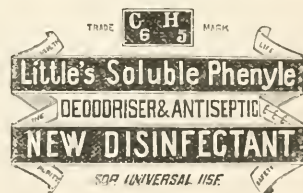
23 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
 "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **\$1.00**. Is wanted by every Farmer and
 Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

**A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing
 Contagion from Infectious Diseases.**

NON - POISONOUS AND NON - CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American
 Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Dis-
 infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which
 ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per
 cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers
 and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralise any bad
 smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the
 Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all
 parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted
 by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton
 and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Calman, B. A., special examiner, to the effect that H. H. Casselman had passed a successful examination in the subjects embraced in the preliminary examinations, and the Registrar was instructed to register Mr. Casselman as a certified apprentice.

Mr. E. D. Martin and Mr. H. Rosser, were also added to the register as members of the Association. The Registrar was also instructed to register W. Brooking and W. H. Kennon as from the first of Oct. last. On the motion of Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Monckton, it was referred to the President, the Registrar and Mr. Neelands, to prepare a curriculum of studies and have same printed.

The revisions of the poisons' list was referred to the educational committee.

On motion of Mr. Monckton, seconded by Mr. Cannill, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McLaren, the retiring President.

After much discussion and many important matters had been settled the Council adjourned.

Montreal Notes.

Judgment has recently been obtained by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec against Dr. Daignault, of St. Johns, for keeping open a drug store without having paid his annual fee and not having his name on the register of the Association.

Dr. Thayer's case has been put off until next term owing to important witnesses for the prosecution being absent.

Mr. Archambault, of St. Catharine St., was brought to court this morning to answer to a charge of keeping a drug store, selling poisons, and dispensing prescriptions, he not being a licentiate of pharmacy. The case was put off for a few days by consent of the lawyers.

Mr. Laurence, late with Mr. Lachance, of St. Catharine St., will open a drug store at the corner of Ontario and St. Denis' Sts. on the 1st of May next. It was reported that two or three newly-fledged pharmacists were about to open in Montreal, but, I am informed, they found some difficulty in raising the wind, wholesale houses requiring solid cash with opening order and tangible security for the running account for the first year or two at least.

Mr. F. C. Saunders, the much respected pharmacist of Bedford, P. Q., has been appointed a commissioner to draw up a set of by-laws for that rising town.

Mr. Edmund Geroux, pharmacist of Quebec City, has been re-appointed Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners of that port. Pharmacists should be proud when they hear of confreres being appointed to public positions of honor and trust. Every appointment of that nature raises the social and business standing of pharmacists as a body.

Mr. Dart, recently with Kenneth Campbell & Co., has opened a wholesale

drug store on Craig Street, a few doors west of his old employer. Mr. Chapman, surgical instrument importer, it is reported, is to have a share in the business. It is probable that surgical instruments and appliances, and druggists sundries, will be the leading feature of their business.

All the leading pharmacists report trade very dull. Montreal has been remarkably healthy this spring and physicians have had less to do than usual, hence fewer prescriptions.

The Retail Druggists Association has received satisfactory assurances from the Wholesale Drug Houses in Montreal that they will on no account sell in small quantities to consumers, and they will not permit their clerks to accommodate so-called friends.

Trade Notes.

Mr. Aubrey E. Smith, druggist, of Truro, N. S., has purchased the drug stock of R. O. Christie and has moved into the store lately occupied by the latter at No. 4 Inglis Street.

Fire totally destroyed the drug stock of T. T. Mann, Aylmer, Ont., on the 12th inst. The stock of T. Comport, druggist, was damaged by water and removal.

J. Frederick Hume & Co., Drugs, etc., Revelstoke and Nelson, B. C., are closing out the Revelstoke business.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The results of the quarterly examinations of the preliminary board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province, for students entering the study of pharmacy, have been announced. Thirty-nine candidates presented themselves. Of these the following were successful, namely:—G. F. Moore, L. J. Martin, Remi DesRosiers, Alfred Lapointe, A. T. Edward, F. H. Spearman, J. E. Archambault, Louis O'Meara, C. A. Deschenes, B. W. Evans, F. Rainville, P. C. Anderson, and R. Beaudry. The following candidates were referred back for examination on one subject in which they had failed, namely:—For arithmetic, L. E. Betournay, H. Dumont, A. J. Trotter; for Latin, J. F. C. E. Gauvreau and A. F. Raymond; for history, A. P. Fortin, M. O. Gagnon, Ernest George Orr; for geography, E. J. Comeau. The remaining candidates having failed on the whole examination are referred back for further study. The next examination will take place on July 7. The examiners were Messrs. Wm. S. Kerry, A. E. DuBerger and C. E. Scarff.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The death of Professor Theophilus Redwood, M. D., F. C. S., has removed a typical pharmacist who had become a well-known figure in the chemical and

pharmaceutical world. For more than sixty years he has been in the front rank of pharmacists and his extensive practical knowledge of both chemistry and pharmacy has made his lectures and teachings invaluable to more than one generation of our craft. Although not in active work at the time of his decease, Prof. Redwood was in attendance at the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Cardiff last September, and to the last maintained the deepest interest and solicitude in all matters that affected the trade. He will probably be best remembered as the Editor-in-chief of the *British Pharmacopœia* since its starting in 1867, but his name will be perpetuated in the institution with which he was connected since its inauguration, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. When he retired from the chair of Chemistry and Pharmacy in 1885, a project was formed of establishing a scholarship in connection with the Society's School of Pharmacy. By the aid of the large circle of former students, admirers and sympathizers this was duly carried into effect and each year a Redwood scholar is elected by competitive examination from amongst the students and apprentices of the trade.

The recent suggestion of a committee of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to institute a title, such as "Discoverer in Pharmacy," as a reward to those who have done useful original research work, is meeting with considerable ironical opposition. One of the trade papers at once facetiously suggested that the first recipients should be Mr. Thomas Beecham—for his pills,—and the daughter of the late John Bond for the celebrated marking ink! As the matter is still *sub judice* it is difficult to say what effect these contemptuous references will have upon the Council, but it is hardly likely we shall hear anything more of the matter. It is more than an open secret that the idea was first suggested to attract more recruits for that expensive experiment, the Research Laboratory. When proposed in Council certain members would have nothing of it unless the scope of the degree was widened so as to admit all research workers. Apart from the windy nature of the title, the heart-burnings that would inevitably follow any selective action of the Council on this subject, should eminently suggest that this invidious task had better be left alone. If the Committee is really anxious to attract rising young pharmacists, they should offer them more scope and less bearing-reins in the research laboratory. Each worker that is capable enough should be encouraged to undertake some truly pharmaceutical research and only assisted and directed by the permanent staff of director and demonstrators. As it is the worker is at once absorbed into whatever may be the work in hand—such as crystallizing aconitine, determining its formula, &c., with the satisfaction of knowing that some day a paper will be read in which he will be thanked for his assistance by the Director, or if exceptionally

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favored the paper will be announced as by the Director and Mr. Blank. Needless to say whatever reputation is made by the paper is absorbed and retained to all time by the Director.

We are being inundated just now with foreign pepsine, and just when this digestive ferment seemed to be neglected by newer and rival ferments, the increased attention has revived the medical interest in it. Armour's of Chicago have placed upon the market here some very good specimens both of the scale and powdered pepsine. Several German firms have also been pushing their pepsine specialties, and Messrs. Chevasse, of Paris, are not far behind. One objectionable feature is noticeable, and I regret that several wholesale houses have been sinners in this respect. Pepsines are advertised as exceeding the Pharmacopoeial standard by so many times, ten, twenty, and so on. But upon examination of these claims it will be found that the standard of the pharmacopoeia has been conveniently altered to suit their method of testing. Two grains of B.P. pepsine should be capable of dissolving 100 grains of coagulated albumen within 30 minutes. These other pepsines are stated to dissolve ten times or more than this proportion in 3 or 4 hours! It is obvious that it is impossible to strictly compare articles under varying conditions, and that it is unfair to make the claims that are at present being made.

The new edition of Cooley's Cyclopædia has just been issued and contains a mass of well arranged and up-to-date material. The pharmaceutical portion has been revised by Mr. A. W. Gerrard, F. C. S., pharmacist to University College Hospital. I take advantage of a copy that has been forwarded me to give one or two recipes that may prove of use to the readers of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FORMULÆ.

Essence of Rhubarb.—Powdered rhubarb, 5 ozs.; Sand, 5 ozs. Mix and percolate with proof spirit sufficient to yield 1 pint. Every oz. represents $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of rhubarb.

Essence of Roudelotia.—Essential oil of bergamot, essence of lemons, oil of cloves, oil of lavender, of each, 1 dr.; oil of neroli, 15 drops; otto of roses, 10 drops; rectified spirit, 1 pint.

Chlorolyne.—Chloroform, 6 drms.; chloric ether, 1 dr.; tincture of capsicum, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.; oil of peppermint, 2 drops; hydrochlorate of morphine, 8 grs.; Scheele's hydrocyanic acid, 12 drops; tincture of Indian hemp, 1 dr.; treacle, 1 dr.

Infants' Carminative.—Carbonate of magnesium, 40 grs.; tincture of castor and compound tincture of cardamons, of each, 30 drops; tincture of assafetida and spirit of pennyroyal, of each, 15 drops; tincture of opium, 5 drops; oil of aniseed, 3 drops; oil of nutmeg, 2 drops; oil of peppermint, 1 drop; peppermint water, 2 fl. ozs. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful.

Goitrey's Cordial.—Opium (sliced), $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; sassafras chips, 1 oz.; Brandy, 1 quart;

treacle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Macerate for 4 or 5 days, then add 2 pints of water and simmer gently for a few minutes. Decant the clear portion after standing twenty-four hours.

English Market Report.

London, March 26, 1892.

The past month has been very quiet both in the chemical and drug markets, though a little more business was noticeable within the last week. Distinct advances have taken place in chlorate of potash and also in caustic soda. The Brunner, Mond & Co.'s last dividend was 50 per cent. on ordinary shares! The recent coal strike will, however, unfavorably affect their next dividend. The fortnightly drug sale passed off without any particular interest, a large quantity being bought in. Ergot is lower, but ipecacuanha is maintained at high prices in spite of large arrivals. Opium is very low and several firms were negotiating for stocks. Oil of Eucalyptus is quite neglected. Essence of lemon is dearer.

Overdue Accounts.

When an account is not paid when due, says an exchange, interest should be charged on all excess time taken. This is right, perfectly legitimate and good business logic. Still many retailers, for one reason or another, do not pay their bills when due, and even in some instances after taking thirty, sixty or ninety days extra time, making great complaints if interest is added. Now there are, of course, many retailers who when their bill is about due, if they can not meet it, will write, stating they are hard up, ask for slight extension, and request the jobber to add interest, but these are the exception and not the rule. However, as that may be, the wholesale merchant is not a banker, and retailers should get more in the habit of borrowing from their interior banks and discounting their bills with the jobbers. The retail dealers would then soon ascertain the facts that banks do not loan money without interest, and this should teach them that the charge of the jobber is perfectly correct and just, and that it should not be objected to, but paid without question. There is another point in relation to the above that retailers should not overlook, and that is that many jobbers are compelled, from the lack of capital, to borrow money from their city banks in order to carry their customers and meet their own bills, and interest must be paid on every dollar they borrow. If retail dealers would borrow from their local banks, and discount their bills, jobbers could run their business on from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less capital. Discount all your bills for one year and see how much money you will save. It will be enough to pay for a good clerk.

If all retailers would adopt the plan of sending out monthly statements, the same as jobbers, it would facilitate their making

collections. Most retailers send out statements twice per year, and frequently an account gets very large during that time, consequently it is much harder for the consumer to pay, and to go still further, it is just so much harder for the jobber, who suffers from lack of collections on the part of the retail dealer. We note with pleasure that some retailers have already started in the good work of sending out monthly statements and reports have reached us that it works splendidly, that it makes collections better, and that it is growing in favor with the consumer, who was at first inclined to take exception to it. If every retailer in the country would turn over a new leaf and send out monthly statements such a revolution would take place in collections that both retailers and wholesalers would be astonished. The small dealer would make more money by discounting his bills, and the jobber would save interest by running his business on less capital. Do not wait for your neighbor and competitor to start in this good work, but commence yourself, and others are sure to follow.

AZOCARMINE is claimed to be the best butter coloring known.

CHLOROPENOL has been introduced as an agreeable substitute for trichlorophenol, to be used as an antiseptic inhalant in bronchial disorders.

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DRUGS, STATIONERY & WALL PAPER stock, between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Terms cash, or good security. Population of town about 2,500, on line of railway. Splendid chance for live man. Good reasons for selling.

Apply—"CHEMIST,"
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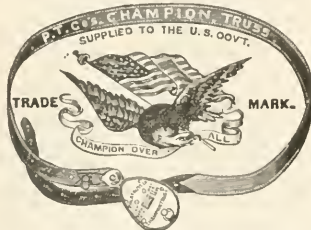
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Pharmaceutical Surgery.

It often happens that, on the occurrence of an accident in the street, one of the mishaps of every-day life, either a collision, carriage accident, man run over, a heavy fall on a frosty pavement, or one of the hundred and one casualties to which frail mankind is liable, a chemist's place of business is the first to which the injured person is taken, and the chemist should, in such an emergency, be ready to supply the first aid, having at the same time, if necessary, sent for the nearest doctor. It must never be construed that the chemist himself should undertake the treatment entirely of any serious case; under such circumstances the medical man's help should be applied for, but whilst waiting his arrival, even the most severe wound, if that be the case in point, can have been washed and the preliminary treatment applied. To one to whom the sight of such an accident is fresh, the situation may present nervous difficulties that will heighten the trouble, and unless the chemist to whom the patient is brought, be in a measure prepared to supply what immediate surgical aid is necessary, the case will be made worse by advice that has no object in view but to pass the time till competent assistance arrives. It therefore behoves each and every chemist to be ready for any emergency that may arise that requires urgent surgical treatment, and it is to those who are not prepared for such the following words are addressed:

CUTS.

Perhaps the most frequent description of case that is brought, is that of a cut hand, more or less severe, this being an accident arising from the cutting up of the ordinary necessities of life, bread and meats, the butcher's boy being especially prone to it. The best thing to do is to put one's thumb over the wound and press fairly tight; this prevents the quick rushing of blood, and allows one a moment's time to think what is the best to be done next. The cut may be of two shapes, either long and not deep, such as produced by a knife, in which case there is great pain and much bleeding, and the wound gapes open, or it may be a very deep wound with not much showing, such as caused by a chisel. In either case the first step is to arrest the bleeding, and in the ordinary minor cuts this can be done by the application of some hemostatic—such as tinct. benzoin co., ol. terebinth, or the fluid preparation of ferric chloride, either the tincture or liquor; hazeline is also a popular preparation for this purpose. Soak a piece of cotton-wool in one of these, and apply it over the bleeding wound; if the cut be only a surface one, and the blood be flowing gently from the whole of the cut surface, the capillary blood-vessels only are divided, and this treatment generally will suffice. There is but little danger from this class of wound. If the cut be evidently a deeper one, either in the arm or leg, a good deal de-

pends on the way in which the blood is flowing; if it be dark purple blood, which flows in a steady stream, a vein has been divided, but if the blood be bright red, and *spirts* out of the wound in jerks, it indicates the opening of an artery. This latter case is the much more serious of the two, as the artery proceeds straight from the heart, being only a small branch of the aorta, which runs directly into the left side of the heart, and through which the blood, by each contraction of that centre of the circulation, is sent rushing to all parts of the body, bringing fresh oxygen and building up the wasted tissues. Hence each of the spasmodic jerks with which arterial blood is forced from its opened end, corresponds to a contraction of the left side of the heart, and is, of course, simultaneous with each beat of the pulse; bleeding of this kind is likely to lead to most serious results if not properly attended to at once, and hence attention to this point is most necessary.

BLEEDING FROM ARTERIES.—If the wound be in one of the large arteries of the neck, the only method of temporarily stopping the bleeding is to press the thumb tightly over the divided ends of the vessel from whence the blood is issuing. If this does not avail, some pieces of clean linen rag are pressed upon the wound, if possible pressing some into the wound, and over this some hard pad must be tightly bound with a bandage. In cases of cuts on the head or body, a roll of handkerchiefs pressed on the wound and tightly bandaged on will generally be sufficient; but if the arterial wound be on the arms or legs, fold the handkerchief to form about an inch and a half strap, then tie this *loosely* round the upper part of the limb (not necessarily near the cut), and taking a short piece of stick, a key, or a stiff spatula, push it under the handkerchief and twist round and round until the bleeding stops. Then take a clean sponge and clean the blood that has clotted round the wound; take some clean bits of linen and stuff it into the wound, then apply the roll of handkerchiefs, and finally the bandage, as in other cases. Keep the wounded limb raised, and in a short time loosen the improvised tourniquet slightly, though if bleeding recommences it must be again twisted up, and the bandaging made still tighter over the wound. These measures will be sufficient until medical aid is procured, and even when that cannot be, for a couple of hours or more, it is best left thus; for an attempt to tie up the two ends of the divided artery, without much previous practice, is liable to result in a fresh burst-out of bleeding more difficult to stop than at first.

BLEEDING FROM VEINS.—When the blood issuing is that of a dark purple color less anxiety may be felt, as anything serious rarely results from such a cut. In most cases the bleeding stops by itself, but when it does not do so, the part should first be raised, and any tight clothing, between the wound and the heart, such as

belts or garters, be removed. Then some long strips of plaster strapping are cut, and the edges of the wound closed together with these; a pad of lint is now placed over the strapping and tightly bandaged on, the bandaging being commenced at the fingers or toes, if the wound be on the arm or leg, and carried upwards from there. A varicose vein that has given way is treated in the same way.

During all this treatment, if the patient be at all delicate-looking, a watch must be kept for any signs of fainting. In all cases it is best to get a chair ready at hand, and in the event of a faint the clothing round the neck, collar, necktie, &c., must be undone, and the head bathed with cold water; a smelling bottle, too, is always useful as well as the sal volatile.

The cases above quoted all apply to cuts that have been recently made, but the chemist occasionally has a cut brought to him that was made the night before, or even longer if the wound be not serious, necessitating the doctor's assistance. The handkerchiefs, linen rags, cobweb, &c., that is found over the place, are first gently removed with a wet sponge and soaking in water if necessary—great care being taken not to tear the edges apart so as to cause fresh bleeding—and then it being ascertained that no foreign matter, as glass or hairs, is in the wound, long narrow strips of soap or adhesive plaster are put on and the edges of the wound drawn together. Care must be taken that sufficient space is left between the strips to allow the discharge of pus to escape freely; in cases when any glass was found, or other matters that were not got rid of by washing, they are gently removed with the forceps before strapping.

BANDAGING.

A few words on this subject will not be out of place here, as the use of a bandage has been recommended above, and will be spoken of further on. Bandages in general use are of many kinds, familiar to most; they are of two different shapes, the triangular and the roller. The name of the first of these describes itself; it is made of stout unbleached calico generally, is about the size of a very large handkerchief cut diagonally, and, as bought, is printed upon with the special uses and modes of application. It is often used also as a sling, and for holding dressings in place. A handkerchief can be made to serve this purpose by folding or cutting it diagonally, corner to corner. Roller bandages are of many materials, flannel, calico, or linen; of various widths, the 2-inch and 3-inch being most common, being bought in rolls of 6 to 12 yards; another material, known as "stocking net" is a good deal in use, and is made in very long lengths, even 30 or 40 yards. This bandage is more often used for cases that require prolonged treatment and after operations, its softness and strength making it especially useful; it is more expensive than the other sorts, and this militates against its universal adoption.

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WITH SANITAS FLUID,
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

It is Pleasant, Powerful & Continuous.

Note this It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post-Graduate School, etc. See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1889—has determined with respect to the *Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus* and the *Typhoid Bacillus* that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 4 minutes, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

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"We have now for some months had your 'Ozonator' in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air."

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Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Where they are used they are liked.

"When navigation opens I shall go to Montreal and will try and bargain for FOUR MORE."

The "Sanitas" Disinfectants are now in use by upwards of 1,000 Boards of Health, Sanitary Authorities, Hospitals, Asylums, Workhouses, and other Public Buildings, who have adopted it because "Sanitas" is the Best Disinfectant.

See pamphlet containing "Reports on 'Sanitas,' by Medical, Chemical and Sanitary Authorities."

The Ozonator a necessity where Diphtheria and Typhoid exist.

Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and twenty-three of diphtheria, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and consider its action upon micro-organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, pleasant odors renders it very easy to use or administer.

J. W. SMALL, M. D.

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NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS

KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace

—AND—
SUSPENDER COMBINED.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. **N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.**

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co., of** TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.



The three best ways of applying a bandage are known as the *simple spiral*, the *reverse spiral* and the *figure-of-eight*. The first of these is used when the size of the limb increases gradually, as from the hand upwards; begin at the bottom, putting one or two circular turns first, so as to keep the end tight, then work gradually up the limb in a spiral fashion, letting each turn overlap the one below it by about half. The *reverse spiral* is used when the circumference of the limb increases rapidly, so that the turns of the simple spiral would slip away from the one below and leave a space. It is made by turning the bandage back on itself at each turn, and then reversing again the next time the same point has been reached; to make this clear would require a column of explanation, and more could be learned in five minutes from a practical demonstration from one who knows it than any amount of written description. The *figure-of-eight* is used when the occurrence of a joint prevents the application of the bandage in the two previously-mentioned ways; it is performed by carrying the bandage diagonally across the front of the joint, making the two loops of the figure eight, encircle the limb, the one below and the other above the joint, the crossings being over the joint.

Remember in bandaging never to draw it tighter in one spot than another; never to move the part after the bandaging, always arrange it properly before; apply it firmly, evenly, and smoothly.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Patients suffering from accidents of this description are frequently met with, the causes being generally hot fluids, steam or fire. The wound may be blistered or only reddened, or, in extreme cases, the skin and deeper parts may be charred, but this latter case seldom occurs except at a big fire, when medical aid is always at hand.

In ordinary burns, where there is no blister, a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda, hazeline, or plain cold water can be applied to the part by wringing out a pad of absorbent wool with the fluid. A simple dressing of plain sweet oil, or of carron oil, (equal parts of lime water and linseed oil), covered with cotton wool, is very efficacious for removing the heated, burning sensation.

In a blistered burn, the blister is first pricked with a needle and gently squeezed to remove the serum, and then the loose skin is gently smoothed down, but not torn away at all. Then a thick oily dressing of wadding and carron oil is applied, being changed every day. After a few days an ointment, such as lanocoeolin, boric acid or zinc ointment is applied on lint, in either case covered with cotton wool and a bandage. If it is a very bad one, or a charred burn, the same method of treatment is followed, but the dressing is not changed so often; and each time it is removed the part is gently washed down with warm carbolie lotion or hazeline (diluted 1 in 5).

BITES AND STINGS.

OF INSECTS.—In cases of mosquito bites, of the stings of such insects as dragon flies, wasps or hornets, the best remedy is an immediate lotion with solution of ammonia, which quickly deadens the pain. In case of swelling the ammonia lotion can be continued, or one of the dilute solution of lead acetate.

OF DOGS OR OTHER ANIMALS.—If the skin be much damaged, tie a ligature tightly above and below the wound, so as to prevent the circulation. Wash the wound well with carbolie lotion, and antiseptic dressings can then be applied over the spot. If the wound is well into the flesh, apply the ligatures as before, and then put caustic into the marks of the fangs. As a rule, the poison that would be about the teeth of the animal would be to a great extent removed by the clothing through which the fangs would have passed before touching the skin. In cases of supposed or real madness on the part of the dog, it is, of course, useless and even foolish to destroy the animal at once; it has often occurred that the supposed mad dog was only excited or irritated, and when placed in confinement soon resumed its normal state of quiet, much to the satisfaction of the person who had been bitten, and contributing greatly to the recovery of the patient.

Glycerine Suppositories with Boric Acid.

BY PETER BOA.

A few weeks ago a short paragraph appeared in one of the trade journals stating that a pinch of powdered boric acid, when introduced to the lower bowel, produced an effect similar to that of the injection of a small quantity of glycerine.

Knowing by experience that powdered boric acid stimulated any mucous surface, I was disposed to consider the possibilities of the suggestion to which I have referred. If powdered boric acid be applied to the interior of the nostrils it produced in most people smart sneezing. It seemed to me that if used for the purpose of relieving constipation it might in certain dry conditions of the mucous membrane here concerned produce a stimulation which would be a very near approach to irritation. Suitably modified, however, it gave promise of usefulness. We already have in glycerine suppositories a very convenient means of promptly relieving constipation. These suppositories are, however, open to objection in certain cases on account of their size, their weight being usually from 70 to 90 grains. It occurred to me that a combination of glycerine and boric acid in a suppository might be more active than glycerine alone, and less likely than boric acid to cause undue stimulation. If this were to be the case, there seemed fair promise of a means of getting over the objection in reference to size. In order to test the matter, I had some suppositories made by the aid of a 15-grain mould, one lot with glycerine, and another

lot with glycerine and boric acid instead of glycerine. Through the kindness of medical and other friends I had them tried comparatively. The reports have been distinctly in favor of those containing boric acid. The 15-grain glycerine suppositories either failed to act or acted very slightly, while those of the same weight containing boric acid acted in some cases as efficiently as a large glycerine suppository, requiring, however, longer time.

More extended experience will be required in order to decide definitely as to the value of the combination. It seems to me, however, to be deserving of a fair trial.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada

BY OSCAR OLDBERG.

In view of the fact that fluid extract of Frangula and the fluid extract of Rhamnus Parshiana usually contain large quantities of precipitate, a trial was made of a new menstruum for making the fluid extract of Rhamnus Parshiana.

Mr. Nicholas J. Pritzker, in the laboratory of the Illinois College of Pharmacy, tried a new menstruum consisting of 25 parts of alcohol, 65 parts of water, and 10 parts of ammonia water, with the following results:

The fluid extract obtained was of a dark red color, nearly resembling that of fluid extract of rhubarb. No precipitate was formed in it after standing several weeks. It is miscible in all proportions, without precipitate, with water, diluted alcohol, and, to some extent, with undiluted alcohol. The amount of solid extract yielded by the liquid preparation was 40 per cent. This solid extract is of a very dark brownish red color, and its taste is less disagreeable than that of the extract obtained with diluted alcohol without ammonia, and neither the fluid extract made with ammonia, nor the solid extract obtained from it, has the slightest ammoniacal odor. Fifteen minims of this fluid extract was promptly active.

The fluid extract of the same drug, made with diluted alcohol, is dark brown, and yields only 30 per cent. of solid extract of a smoky-brown color, and rather nauseous taste.—*The Apothecary.*

Iodated Liquid Vaseline.

M. Edmond Sohét, in the *Bulletin de la Société Pharmaceutique de Bruxelles*, gives a method by which vaselin may be made to take up and hold any desired proportion of iodine. Cresmer, says M. Sohét, hit upon a happy idea when he thought of melting vaselin and iodine together. Such a solution, however, will take up from 3 to 5 per cent. of iodine, any amount over this gradually separating. M. Sohét now proposes to dissolve iodine in the smallest possible amount of sulphuric ether, and to add the solution to the melted vaselin. The liquid vaselin thus obtained is of a fine brownish violet, and remains unaltered indefinitely.

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CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

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MONTREAL.

In a Doctor Shop at Demerara.

If a young pharmacist—one of the new school, with a white choker and immaculate cuffs—should come out to Demerara, he would be rather astonished to see how the drug trade is carried on. Instead of a clean and neat pharmacy he would find everything in the rough—dirty and slovenly; shelves dusted sometimes, perhaps only when stock is taken or added, and then only by negro porters, while the whole place is often infested with vermin, including rats, mice, cockroaches, spiders, and ants. Some precautions have to be taken against these pests, of course, but with the large stocks kept by the principal stores, damage is continually being done, and the goods rendered dirty or unsightly. Cockroaches infest the barrels of arrowroot and eurrants, while rats and mice gnaw holes in boxes of raisins or anything else that is eatable, while the barrel of chopped sugar is almost black with ants.

From the above it will be seen that our stocks are rather different to those of a druggist in the mother country. Here the "Doctor Shop" sells the better class of groceries, besides such out-of-the-way things as fiddle-strings, wedding-cake ornaments, and spangles, while in one place you may buy a violin or concertina, and in others Christmas toys, pins, needles, and thread.

Our customers are as varied as our stock, but, unfortunately, while it is sometimes difficult to keep the latter in order, it is quite impossible to do the same with the former. The majority of the buyers are negroes, and for coarse rudeness, grumbling, disputing, and general nasty behaviour, these bear the palm. The men are rude, but the women—we must go beyond the superlative to stigmatise their utter shamelessness and want of self-respect. One of them bounces into the shop and bawls out at the top of her voice, "Gi me a gill (a pennyworth) scented, purified, perfumed, castor oil, and gi me 'nuff, 'nuff!" The long-suffering druggist's clerk (assistant) puts it into her bottle and hands it over. She holds it up to the light and bangs it down on the counter, crying, "Don't want it, can get more at next shop!" or else, "Want more scent!" Some foolishly give a little more oil or scent, but it is generally better to pour the whole thing back, even though the bottle may have been a dirty one. If you do neither she will exhaust her vocabulary by calling you a thief or cheat, with plenty of big D's interspersed, and perhaps end by turning up the bottle and throwing its contents over the counter or on yourself if you are not wary. After five minutes' of this sort of thing she may suddenly cool down and say, "I want a peppermint; gi me a peppermint!" and to get rid of her you often give two or three sweets. This reminds me of the begging nuisance. Hardly a black man, woman, or child ever buys anything without demanding something

or other. With castor oil it is a few drops of laudanum, tincture of lavender, or essence of peppermint; with senna, a piece of ginger; while, when nothing else is thought of, it is the inevitable, "Gi me two peppermints," and if you take them at their word and give two, they cry out, "Only two?" This is carried so far that when perhaps two or three articles are wrapped and handed over, the demand for something is accompanied by the threat that if you do not give it, they won't take the other things.

At first the novelty is interesting, although not charming; but when it goes on from day to day, the clerk feels inclined to clear out. However, he generally learns to look upon these things as matters of course, remembering, perhaps, "that no gentleman will insult him and no other man can." All his customers, however, are not like this, for the mild and gentle Hindoo, known by the name of "Sammy," is a frequent visitor, and, although sometimes rather troublesome, he is generally amiable. The great difficulty with him is his language, and the "Johnny Newcome" is worried to serve doo pisa capoor (2d. camphor), luban (benzoin), or half-a-dozen other articles for incense or to mix with his curry. Then comes his handsome dark wife, bedecked with jewels, who wants sindoor (vermillion) for the parting of her hair, surima (black antimony) for her eyebrows, or missie (a sort of ink powder) for her teeth. While wondering how she can bear such a heavy load of bangles—which sometimes extends from the wrist to the elbow—in comes John Chinaman for luck-fun puck-a-you (oil of peppermint, used in the same way as menthol), or chayeep (tea), or half-a-dozen nice things, such as prunes, biscuits, and vermicelli, he being, above everything given to good eating.

Some years ago a good trade was done with the Chinese in opium, and at that time John bore a very bad name as a thief, which now, however, I am glad to say, he no longer deserves. I remember two drug stores being broken open about twenty-years ago; the boarding was sawn away at night so as to admit the thieves, who made free with what opium they could find, as well as with a few other things, but not medicines, for which John cares little. The Chinese are very particular as to the quality of their favourite drug, and it is usual to give them two or three pieces to handle, the coverings of which they pick at with their long fingernails, pilfering a dram or so with each. But this is not all. You must keep a good look-out, or they will steal a lump before your eyes, and you must remember how many pieces you have taken out. I was showing samples over the counter once, and put out four pieces, but, although on the watch, I suddenly found that one had disappeared, and at once charged John with the theft. Of course he denied it, with a smile that was child-like and bland; but this would not do for me, so I went in front of the counter and

found it held between his legs and hidden in the folds of his baggy trousers. It was so impossible to check pilfering of opium twenty years ago that a druggist who sold about 600 lbs. a month had to make allowance for the loss of an average of 4 oz. a day.

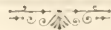
Sometimes the drug-clerk will have a visit from a party of Indians, the men with nothing on but narrow strips of blue cloth round the loins, and the women dressed (!) in bead aprons of about six inches square. No one attempts to learn their language, so "Massa John," as he is called, strokes his hair as a sign that he wants scented oil. He is very particular as to the perfume, and will reject one sample after another until he is suited. He is very fond of wearing a tall hat, and if the clerk happens to have an old one, he is able to enjoy the air of importance with which the naked man of the woods struts along in front of his party, they following along the pavement in Indian file, the leader rendered conspicuous by being clothed with a hat and nothing else.

Among so many different nationalities the clerk necessarily picks up a few words of half-a-dozen different languages, being generally able to sell the articles asked for, whether by a Calcutta or Madras coolie, a Chinaman, Portuguese, or that most difficult customer, the African negro, who is now, however, fast dying out here. The last is, indeed, hard to understand, his English being so disguised that twenty years ago it was a favorite joke when such a customer entered to call Johnny Newcome to serve him. Johnny would come up and hear "half a bittee crematata, half a bittee shal, half a bittee shenny," &c., and cock his ear on one side to catch the words, but could make neither head nor tail of them. He would ask the African again and again what he wanted, until the man got annoyed, when the clerk, in despair, would at last give him up and call someone else, who would soon serve him with two pennyworth each of cream of tartar, epsom salts and senna.

We get very few written orders from illiterate persons, as they mostly disfigure the spoken language rather than misspell words. One way of murdering the Queen's English is common here—and, I am sorry to say, also in the United States—that is, the leaving out of an essential part of a name, saying a bottle of Cologne or Florida for Eau de Cologne, or Florida Water. It is so senseless that everyone should protest against it. A rather good instance of phonetic spelling was a written order for "a sore inch," which, however, I had no difficulty in executing, as the word syringe is pronounced that way by some persons here. Cock's Spurus Plasters, and such-like ways of spelling the names of medicines are, of course, common; but when a Chinaman attempts to ask for an article by what he thinks the English name it is often very puzzling.

The negro is an inveterate swallower of drugs. Two to four ounces of castor oil, or the same weight of Epsom salts, form

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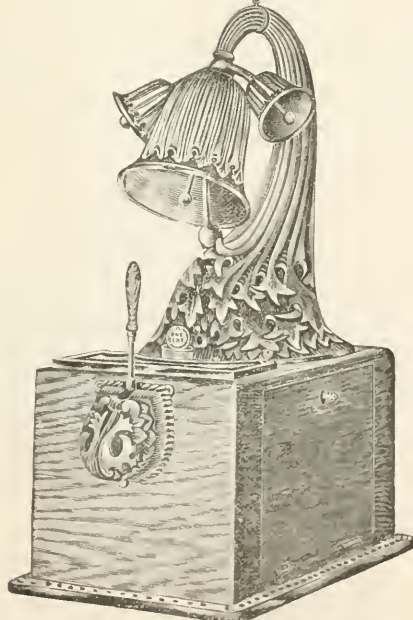
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Full Instructions with
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Any child can understand
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12 inches long by 7 1/2 inches wide by 18 inches high.

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CHICAGO.

the usual purgative, but they often take both lots within a few hours. Purgative pills can never be too strong; they must gripe to show that they are working, and unless the negro feels himself almost in a state of collapse, he does not consider they "have done him justice." Servants not uncommonly leave their employment with the excuse that they are going to take medicine, and I can easily believe that they require a week's rest after such a physicking. The druggist finds it useless to give these people advice; they have that little learning which is such a dangerous thing, and he might talk to them for hours without making any impression. They have also a morbid fear of being cheated, always fancying that a person has some selfish object in advising them, so that it is found best to sell them what they want and say nothing. It is, nevertheless, a sad thing that men and women, and especially children, should die from the results of overdoses of medicines, and that nothing can be done to stop it. Laudanum and pargoric are habitually administered to babies, and the resulting costiveness cured by enormous doses of castor oil, after which the treatment is repeated *ad infinitum*.

Superstition is rife, and of course the druggist sees its effects now and then, although the negro is rather cautious in speaking before the white man for fear of being laughed at. A lump of assafetida is sewed up in a bag and hung round a child's neck to keep away jumbies (ghosts), while some have a belief that gum benzoïn burnt as incense will answer the same purpose. The Hindoo coolies suffer a great deal from the unfaithfulness of their wives, who often choose other mates when offered richer jewellery. The husband sometimes goes to the druggist for "love drops"—which, I believe, certain unscrupulous members of the trade at one time sold—to use as a charm to bring back the errant dark one. I have heard of a case where the coolie worried the druggist so much that he presented him with a little bottle of perfume into which a few drops of ether had been dropped, with directions to throw it over his wife and at the same time "speak good" and beg her to come home. A few weeks afterwards the grateful husband called on the druggist and told him that the charm had worked so well that his wife had returned. This led to other applications, but the druggist thought it better not to try any more experiments of that kind, although he had offers of five dollars or more for a bottle of the wonderful drops.

During the last few years there has been a great increase in the number of shops, and, naturally, with the competition cutting has been introduced to some extent. Twenty years ago Georgetown had only about half-a-dozen, the proprietors of which were all doing fairly well, and two or three of them saving money. Now there are at least four times as many, and none of them making more than a bare living. Demerara has a worse name than it deserves. True, it is

not so healthy as other colonies in the temperate zone, but it compares favorably with most tropical countries. "Yellow Jack" visits us once in a way at intervals of ten to fifteen years, but although very dangerous to new arrivals, it rarely attacks one who is thoroughly acclimatised. Here it is the same old story as told by the Irishman of somewhere else in the tropics—"Men come out here and they drink, and they drink, and they die; and then they write home and tell their friends that the climate killed them!"—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Note on Soda Mint.

BY F. W. HAUSSMANN, PH. G.

The substitution of spearmint for peppermint water in this popular remedy is of comparatively recent introduction, older formulas for the same almost invariably ordering the latter. Among pharmacists the change has not altogether been approved, as many still follow the custom of the past or the demand of the public for the better known peppermint flavor. The question whether the substitution is preferable, is rather difficult to answer, and either the affirmative or negative rests entirely with the buyer. Peppermint is certainly better known and perhaps more popular with the average consumer, for while perhaps finding a resemblance in spearmint, the more familiar odor and flavor of the former is almost invariably preferred. From a therapeutic standpoint it is also stated to possess greater stimulating properties, but in this case hardly sufficient to have any decided value. On the contrary, as the remedy is often given to infants, the less stimulating action of spearmint water is to be preferred.

A menthol preparation has been suggested, but presents no apparent improvement. Its slight solubility in water is the main disadvantage. This would be chiefly experienced when making the preparation extemporaneously, which is frequently the case. If the menthol is dissolved in the aromatic spirit of ammonia, and the water containing the soda is added to the solution, separation immediately takes place. A small portion remains, however, in solution, and the agreeable, cooling menthol taste is present.

Considerable difference exists in the various formulas regarding the amount of aromatic spirit of ammonia in the preparation. Some omit it altogether, while others order as much as one ounce to the pint. The National Formulary directs 50 minims to this amount, which, compared to other formulas, is rather weak. Manufacturers of soda mint tablets, in the ammonia strength as well as in the oil selection, follow the old method. Usually each tablet contains, or is stated to contain, 4 grains bicarbonate of sodium, $\frac{1}{6}$ grain carbonate of ammonium, with $\frac{1}{6}$ drop of oil of peppermint. Calculating on this basis, 80 such tablets will furnish the amount of soda in one pint of N. F. soda mint. The amount of carbonate of ammonia (20 grs.) is, however, the one present

in one fluidounce U. S. P. aromatic spirit of ammonia, omitting the free water of ammonia altogether. The National Formulary may, perhaps, be improved upon by increasing the amount of aromatic spirit of ammonia to about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

In connection with this subject a few words on the popular *soda mint tablets* may be in order. The presence of carbonate of ammonia has a tendency to decompose or alter the physical condition of the tablets. They become softer and very friable, and sometimes assume a brown color. Free ammonia is developed through the action of the sodium salt on the ammonium carbonate. This may be observed if a bottle, containing a number, is opened, when the ammonia can be detected by its powerful odor or a little HCl on a glass rod. By prolonged exposure to air, the ammonia almost entirely disappears.

The brown color mentioned is probably due to the action of the alkalis upon the oil present. To determine if such was the case, a mixture of commercial oil of peppermint, with a 5 per cent. aqueous potash solution was made repeatedly agitated and allowed to stand. It separated into two layers, and after several days the potassa layer assumed a brown color. An alcoholic solution of menthol, made to undergo the same treatment, is apparently not influenced in this manner. Perhaps this latter fact may be utilized in the manufacture of the tablets, to prevent at least the color change. The other decomposition mentioned can hardly be prevented, as long as the volatile ammonium salt forms an ingredient of soda mint tablets. —*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

NITROUS ACID as a DISINFECTANT had been proposed some years ago because of its peculiar property of being an oxidizing as well as a reducing agent; H. Borntrager employs the following combination containing 20 per cent. sodium nitrite: One part sodium nitrite and one part gypsum are melted together, after cooling the mass is powdered and preserved in well-stoppered receptacles. Two parts sodium bisulphate and one part gypsum are also melted together and, after cooling, powdered. Both powders are now mixed and preserved in dry and tightly-stoppered containers. If this powder be thrown into water or substances to be disinfected, a uniform evolution of nitrous acid takes place which rapidly destroys foul odors.—*Pharm. Centralhalle*.

THE NICKEL-CARBON OXIDE recently discovered by L. Mond, is now utilized by the latter for affecting nickel plating, by either exposing the objects to the vapors or dipping them into a solution of the same in benzol or petroleum.

THE BACILLUS SVAEVOLENS is a recently discovered bacterium whose duty seems to be the conversion of starch into dextrin and glucose with simultaneous formation of fruit ethers. It thrives best in the absence of oxygen, and may be cultivated on potatoes in a vacuum.

—THE—
King of Dyspepsia Cures.



THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY

For INDIGESTION in any form, is now extensively advertised and meeting with a ready and rapidly increasing sale. It is recommended by the medical faculty and thousands of testimonials pronounce it

A Complete Cure,	A Prompt Cure,
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And THE KING OF CURES.

In the year 1891 **K. D. C.** has been awarded a Silver Medal and five Diplomas, the highest awards for any medicine. It is guaranteed to cure any case of INDIGESTION or DYSPEPSIA or money refunded.

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PORTABLE SODA FOUNTS

For Summer and Winter Use.

Cold or Hot Drinks.

NO CYLINDERS OR GENERATORS.

No danger of Poison or Sickness.

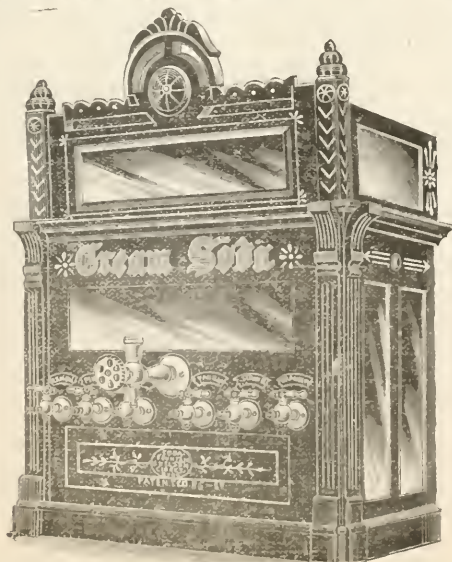
*A Delightful, Refreshing and
 Healthful Drink.*

*These Founts are Easy to Manage
 and can be Moved at pleasure,
 Without Expense.*

There is not Half the Labor.

The Drink is More Profitable.

*You can buy one for about Half
 the Money that others Cost.*



CAUTION.

Having purchased and had assigned to me all the right and title of Black's *Patent Ice Cream Soda*, the public are warned to beware of infringements. Why take a risk when you can purchase of me at the lowest prices.

We contemplate buying another Fount for our second store. We were more than satisfied with Fount last season.

J. H. WILLIAMS.

REINA, March 20, 1890.

We have got your Fountain running. It is just grand.

F. DOWELL.

PARRY SOUND, May 16, 1889.

J. NELSON, 458 Parliament Street, Toronto.

Chloroformium Medicinale Pictet

BY DR. R. DUBOIS-REYMOND.

Hitherto Pictet's medicinal chloroform has been looked upon very much as a novelty, calculated to arouse curiosity on account of its production with the aid of an apparatus that is of equal importance for all branches of natural science. It has been denied that Pictet's medicinal chloroform differs chemically from ordinary chloroform. Fortunately, however, we are in a position to furnish ocular demonstration of the vast difference between both products, in the form of the separated residues. These substances are of the nature usually designated by chemists as "schmier."

The absolute purity of the new product cannot be doubted, if for no other reason than that crystallization has always been looked upon as a mark of chemical purity. The best distinguishing reaction is that against sunlight; ordinary chloroform, especially chloral chloroform, is decomposed by sunlight almost instantaneously. Pictet's medicinal chloroform, on the other hand, is affected less by sunlight than any other chloroform with even the addition of alcohol. It is only to satisfy the requirements of the German pharmacopoeia that any alcohol is added to Pictet's medicinal chloroform, and that is especially purified for the purpose; however, Professor Pictet contemplates placing on the market, in the near future, an absolutely pure chloroform. At the same time, the process is so economical that the new chloroform is even less expensive than some special brands now on the market.

The advantages offered by Pictet's medicinal chloroform are threefold. Prevention of untoward effects, greater perfection of the narcosis, reliable permanency. The mode of action of chloroform, and hence the cause of the so-called "chloroform death," is absolutely unknown. A considerable percentage of cases, especially those in which death ensues immediately upon the first inspiration, may, moreover, not be due to chloroform at all.

Simpson enumerates a number of cases antedating the introduction of anesthesia, which at present would most likely be classed as chloroform deaths. But in all indubitable cases the nature of the chloroform most certainly plays an essential role.

According to almost all authorities, the first danger consists in an interruption of respiration. Kappeler plainly says that this threatening danger is only lessened by our ability to resort to artificial respiration. It is only since the observation of the pulse has superseded that of the respiration that chloroform deaths have become more frequent. Hence every obstacle to respiration, however trifling, must be removed. A very slight irritation of the respiratory passages exerts a far stronger influence upon breathing than do oppressive garments, for instance. Liebreich teaches that for this reason, chloroform narcosis in the case of rabbits pro-

ceeds normally only with tracheal intubation.

According to von Bergmann, there occurs one death for every 7000 chloroform narcoses in Germany, and, according to Behrend, one death for every 1250 cases in England. And yet in the latter country anesthesia is looked upon as a specialty and practised as such.

Liebreich, the virtual originator of the method, as well as Bardeleben, in whose clinic an extended series of narcoses with Pictet's medicinal chloroform were first undertaken, consider success as reasonably certain. In France, Sedillot, who laid the greatest stress upon employing none but the purest chloroform, did not have to record a single chloroform death. He summed up his experience in the sentence: "Le chloroforme pur bien donne ne tue jamais." Lucas Championniere considers the dangers of chloroform as follows: First, individuals differ in their susceptibility to the deleterious action of chloroform; secondly, the deleterious action of chloroform varies greatly in consequence of the imperfections of the same.

Vomiting, excitement and distress are of rare occurrence in the use of Pictet's medicinal chloroform, as is seen from the satisfactory reports from all sides.

The narcosis induced by this preparation is of a more desirable character, inasmuch as anesthesia will set in very soon, even while reflex action is still observable while on the other hand the condition persists long after discontinuing its administration.

When the advantages of a really pure chloroform become manifest under the most favorable conditions, as found in well-appointed operating halls, this would be much more the case in private practice. By far the greater number of narcoses are undertaken in rooms not designed for that purpose. The chloroform taken along on a hasty call by country practitioners, who do not operate every day, or that employed on shipboard and in warmer climates, as certainly often inferior to that demanded by the Pharmacopoeia. It is for similar reasons that ether, otherwise unduly extolled by English authorities, is considered entirely unfit for use in India. The chloroform supplied to the army hospitals during the late Franco-Prussian war was for the most part notoriously unfit for use.

The pharmaceutical aspect of the chloroform question has unfortunately remained neglected by casuistics, and has not been treated of in literature, except by the two French authors above mentioned. Though rules for administering anesthetics have been enumerated by various writers, there is nowhere any injunction that the physician must test his chloroform before administering it. In nine-tenths of the reports of chloroform deaths not a word is said about the article employed, and thus an important factor for forming an opinion is entirely excluded. In view of the general prevalence of this negligence the reliability of Pictet's pure chloroform must be of the greatest importance for even a long time to come.

But in order to gain information on the value of this method of purification from the other direction, investigations have been instituted on the physiological action of the residual substances. A series of experiments upon animals, now in progress under the personal supervision of Professor Liebreich, in his pharmacological institute, have already yielded results calculated to assign a high position to the new chloroform.—*Pharmaceutische Centralhalle.*

Infection in the Apothecary Shop

Under this title, Dr. H. Hager, Frankfurt, discusses in the *Pharmaceutical Post* the dangers to which dispensing pharmacists are subjected during the prevalence of epidemics of infectious diseases.

Dr. Hager relates several cases in which contagion was conveyed to apothecaries through the performance of their professional duties. In one case a small-pox patient from a gypsy encampment visited an apothecary, purchased some medicine, shaking hands with the dispenser and handing him money. This was the only contact. Two hours later the dispenser returned home and played with his children, to whom he communicated genuine small-pox.

The moral taught by such cases as Dr. Hager points out is that druggists should be chary of shaking hands during the prevalence of contagious diseases, and disinfect and thoroughly wash their hands after handling money. Moreover, during the prevalence of contagious diseases, precaution should be exercised in receiving empty vessels or bottles to be filled in the shop. Dirty coin should always be regarded with suspicion, as it may communicate scabies, small-pox, cholera, influenza, or other communicable diseases.

As a prophylactic, Dr. Hager regards the inhibition of quinine as most valuable, and recommends the apothecary to resort to it, believing it will render him less susceptible to all communicable diseases.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

ANTIPIRYNE AND EUPHORIN, when triturated together liquify or become pasty, depending upon the proportions: in prescriptions it has been found necessary to dispense the two separately or to enclose the one prescribed in smaller quantity in a small cachet and then to enclose this in a larger cachet with the other ingredient. J. Mindes has noticed that if the euphorin be triturated with sugar (which answers better if it be mixed with bicarbonate of soda or powdered liquorice), and this mixed with the antipyrine by using a spoon instead of a pestle, a powder is obtained that can readily be dispensed in a single cachet.—*Rundschau.*

THE PEONIA MOUTAN, or Botan, is called by the Chinese the "queen of flowers," owing to its great beauty and alleged remedial properties, the root bark being considered a valuable nervine.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **St. Jacobs Oil** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT.**

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

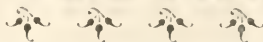


THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES—
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache,
Toothache, Sore Throat,
Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Etc.

KODAKS

are always sold loaded ready for immediate use. They can be used for roll films or glass plates. The new



Daylight Kodak

can be loaded in daylight. Registers exposures and locks automatically when a new film is turned into place.

\$850 to \$2500

Send for Circulars.

THE EASTMAN COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation, on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of **Queen's Anti-Hairline**.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for like purpose. Thousands of **LADIES** who have been annoyed with hair on their **FACE, NECK** and **ARMS** attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate a beard or hair on their neck, find a precious boon in **Queen's Anti-Hairline** which does away with shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility.

Price of **Queen's Anti-Hairline** \$1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondents strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address **QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.** You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$2.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of **Queen's Anti-Hairline**, we will present with a **SILK DRESS**, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

REFERENCES: The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 248 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

An extract from a letter written by
Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to
their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10th/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of
Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought
and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross
without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a
perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

APRIL 15TH, 1892.

Insect Powder.

Insect powder is an article of which there is a great number of qualities and brands at a variety of prices to select from, and as every retail druggist cannot be an expert, it is advisable to buy from only reliable firms and not be tempted by price. Those who buy flowers for powdering are guided only by practical experience, as there are so many varieties, and many different qualities of these varieties. The best is the Wild Mountain Flower, which grows in Montenegro. These are only obtainable in small quantities and bring corresponding high prices, sometimes double that of the next best, which is the cultivated closed flower grown in Dalmatia. Both of these varieties are perfect buds. The next grade lower is the so-called half closed flowers which are gathered after the flowers are more or less developed. They also come from Dalmatia. A still lower grade is the open flowers which are left in the field until they are fully developed. Further endless varieties are made by mixing the different kinds in all proportions to suit the views of buyers or to mislead the inexperienced, who are often deceived by a mixture of daisies. These have been used by unprincipled houses for powdering in large quantities with genuine Insect Flowers, and the matter was exposed in such a manner that it was eventually stopped in this country, but in Trieste it is still largely done in a very dexterous manner.

Besides these varieties of Flowers there are also the Persian Insect Flowers of different grades, the powder from which makes too dark a powder for sale in this market.

To Meet the Cutter.

The retail druggists of Chicago are ready for W. J. McConnell and his Economic Drug Company to begin operations. Articles of incorporation were recently granted to the People's Cheap Drug store, which has a capital stock of \$100,000 and which is the outcome of a general movement on the part of the retail druggists to prevent the Economic Drug Company from opening stores and cutting prices. Should Mr. McConnell open a store the People's Company, it is said, will secure a location as near as possible and undersell him at every point. It is proposed to cut the capitalization into a sufficient number of shares so that each druggist in the city can become a stockholder, and each will then be interested in the overthrow of the company which they claim threatens to destroy the profits in the business.

AZOCARMIN is claimed to be by far the best butter coloring known,

Not Profitable.

THE failure of W. B. Riker & Co., the Sixth avenue druggists, of New York City, who were practically the originators of cut prices in the drug trade, shows that large sales were not the result of low prices. In addition to cutting the retail prices of standard medicines, Riker made up a full line of similar remedies bearing his name, which were sold in preference to the standard preparation whenever possible. Riker & Co. engaged in this business on a large scale and spent considerable money in endeavoring to find a market for their goods. The failure was a surprise to druggists and the public. Cut-rates and substitution don't pay in the long run.

Sunday Observance.

At the last annual meeting of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association the President thereof gave utterance to the following words, and thereby voiced what should be the opinion of every druggist in the land.

I have for years studied the matter of Sunday labor in drug stores, and my observation, based in no degree upon a biased opinion, justifies the statement that fifty per cent of the prescriptions presented on Sunday might have been presented the day before or the day after, and need not have required Sunday labor. The sale of cigars, soda-water and the like (the barter of a principle for a penny), goes without excuse—is a blot upon the dignity of our profession, and a shame upon its representatives.

As a Christian gentleman I make the appeal to you, Christian gentlemen. Leave the breach of this day's law to those who know no better.

This practice of such sales can find no justification. It is forbidden by the law of man. The law of God forbids it. Why should I, taking advantage of a medicine case, sell goods on Sunday which my neighbor, the grocer, may not sell save on week days? I sometimes have wondered that the power which enacts should hesitate to execute the law. I can see no difference in principle between the sale of cigars in a drug store and the sale of cigars in a grocery store. Sunday is Sunday in both places, and if cigars may be sold, so may beer. The conscience that winks at the one and winces at the other is a conscience dull and seared.

But we are told that this Sunday trade pays, and we will lose money and patronage if we cease the Sunday barter. Patronage we cannot lose if the determination to observe Sunday be general. Where this is done by one (and I regret to speak from a sad personal experience in this respect), patronage is lost and goes to others. The objection is removed the very moment all determine to confine their Sunday sales to necessary medicine. Money will be lost. There is no question but that the soda fountain is popular on

Sunday, and the Sunday cigar trade pays. But shall this justify a plain, unpardonable wrong, and our profession be dragged down to gratify an insatiable greed for a few more dimes? There is not a grog shop (and equal reference may be made to trades not to be mentioned in this presence) whose open doors are not hinged upon the same argument—"It Pays." If this fact justifies us in Sunday sales outside of the necessary drug trade the same argument will justify any other wrong. It is generally the wrong doing that pays, if dollars and cents are the criterion. If our profession is to win the respect of other men, it must have our respect. And no man can respect that which he drags into mire and makes an excuse for unrighteous gain. Limit your Sunday business to the sale of necessary medicine, and give your clerks the benefit of shorter hours on the holy day. This is a step upward, and I believe it will prove a step onward.

The world is not as bad as we sometimes paint it, and the early blame will change to praise when the world sees what we are doing, and that we are acting from a principle that is right.

More Protection.

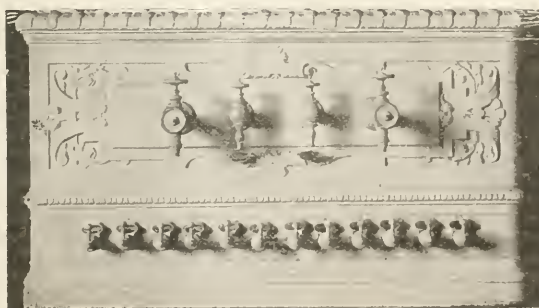
ANY improvement or invention that helps to protect commerce or to give more security to that on which all business ultimately rests, the proper protection of the medium of exchange whether notes or gold from any kind of fraudulent abstraction, must be a welcome addition to our, at present, rather inadequate methods. Of such a nature is the new form of burglar proof safe lately patented by T. Mower Martin, the Toronto artist, and although the professional burglar has proved more than a match for the most modern styles of safes at present manufactured, it would appear that this last form of protection will once more make the defence stronger than the attack and bankers may sleep in peace. The principle adopted by Mr. Martin is an entirely new one. It is that of using the burglar's favorite weapon, explosives, against himself in such a manner that when he commences to drill a safe door or applies a blow pipe thereto his operations are stopped with a suddenness which will surprise him; and he himself is incapacitated from future labors in that direction. The explosive material is applied in the form of small panels, each of which can be exploded separately and the whole of which entirely cover the safe door, which, however, when finished, gives no sign of the hidden explosives; and an open network of fine wire effectually protects the door from chance blows, the wire being nearly an inch from the surface of the door. While there would not be the least danger to the owners of the safe when opening the door by the combination or other lock, it is evident that the contents would be safer from abstraction in the absence of the clerk possessing a knowledge of the com-

A True Tonic Effect

Is obtained by the use of pepsin to assist weakened digestive organs,---a more rational course than to overtax them by stimulating the appetite. Armour's Pepsin Tablets (3 grains each) are pure pepsin of exceptional power and agreeable odor and taste. Prices furnished.

Armour & Company
Chicago

Low's Art Tile Soda Fountain.



We have an attraction for your store---one that will increase your sales during the season 100 to 200 per cent. It will draw carbonated water at 30° or below freezing. This may seem questionable to you, but we will guarantee your expenses to any place where we have a Low Art Tile Fountain, if we cannot accomplish the feat; and will further say, can show you ice in the water after leaving the fountain.

THE LOW ART TILE CO.,
CHELSEA, MASS.

SALESROOMS:
51 PORTLAND ST. • BOSTON

LOW'S ART TILE SODA FOUNTAIN CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURER FOR NEW YORK WEST OF THE HUDSON,
PENN., AND THE WEST,

104 Pearl Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

bination, as the burglars would have no means of obtaining by threats of death a knowledge of the combination but would find themselves confronted by the door alone with which it would be dangerous to meddle.

Obituary.

THE death of Professor Theophilus Redwood which took place at his residence, Boverton, South Wales, on the 5th of March, at the advanced age of 86, makes another gap in the line of notable educationists. Commencing in early boyhood as apprentice to Mr. Chas. Vachell, a druggist of Cardiff, he gradually mounted the steps of the ladder until ultimately he came to be recognized as one of the leading exponents of pharmacy in Great Britain. He was first appointed Professor of Pharmacy in 1842, and in 1852 was appointed Secretary of the Chemical Society of Great Britain. In 1865 the Medical Council appointed him as editor of the new edition of the British Pharmacopœia which was published in 1867. During this time and up to the time of his death he was sub-editor and a frequent contributor to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. He was one of the most active members of the British Pharmaceutical Society.

On the Reaction Between Tannin Compounds and Nitrous Ether.

BY H. F. MEIER.

The writer considers it serviceable to draw the attention of the trade to an occurrence which repeats itself with some regularity.

When the properties of spirit of Nitrous Ether are considered, it certainly does seem desirable to the prescriber to combine this valuable diaphoretic and diuretic with other remedies which are appropriate for diseased conditions in which both will be indicated. As an illustration, it may be the intention to associate the nitrous ether with assistants in a cough remedy, and, as a matter of course, syrup of wild cherry would be frequently selected. When it is desired to direct the action of the medicine to another tract, such a remedy as *uva ursi* might be chosen. These two remedies are figuratively employed as an illustration of the peculiar decomposition that takes place when vegetable extracts or liquids containing tannin or gallic acid are commingled with ethyl nitrite, whether in a diluted or concentrated form.

If the alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite really contains a provable amount of the therapeutic agent, a reaction is inevitable, in which the nitrite plays the part of an oxydizing agent, ending in its own destruction as an individual, and also in the destruction of an equivalent amount of the tannin with which it comes in contact. One of the results of the decomposition, and to which it is the purpose of this article to draw the attention of the

reader, is the circumstance that a generous evolution of carbonic acid takes place resulting in a violent expansion of the contents when the vial is corked.

Two things may result—the cork may be blown out and the contents lost, or in case the cork is fastened sufficiently tight in the container the package itself may be ruptured from the pressure, entailing a loss of material entirely unnecessary.

A very simple experiment will serve to show the relation and behavior of these two medicinal agents toward each other. If a solution of tannin in water be employed, say one part to twenty, and three parts of this solution be mixed with one by volume or some diluted form of spirit of nitrous ether, the container, which should be quite full, should be immediately corked. This enables one to observe and recognize the decomposition without any complication which would refer to any special drug. The experimenter will at once recognize the reason for the supposed abnormal behavior of an otherwise well intended mixture. It is of course not possible to here enumerate all the drugs which contain a stringent matter. The hint above given should be sufficient in connection with the help of authoritative works to guard against any undesirable results such as have been considered.

—*Pacific Drug Review*.

Unna's Medicated Skin Varnishes.

Skin varnish is the term applied by Unna to preparations used in dermatological practice for forming a thin covering on the skin. The principal bases for these preparations are the following:—

Bassorin Varnish. The pure bassorin basis is obtained, according to Elliot, by filtering tragacanth mucilage (15:100) in a filter heated by steam, evaporating and mixing with glycerine. A similar basis may be prepared by stirring five parts powdered salep with 95 parts cold water until a smooth mucilage is obtained, then heating for half-an-hour on the steam bath. The salep basis contains less bassorin but more starch.

Casein Varnish.—The casein obtained by coagulating skim-milk with rennet at a temperature of 35 to 40 is washed and dried until it forms a yellowish-white sandy powder soluble in alkaline solutions. In preparing the casein varnish this casein is dissolved by means of borax. For 20 parts casein 2.5 parts of borax and 77.5 parts water furnish a rapidly drying uniform covering material. The alkaline characters of the borax are marked by the casein. Admixtures of heavy pulverulent substances readily settle out of this basis and it is requisite to distribute them by shaking. A varnish of casein and glycerine is prepared by dissolving the casein in 3 or 3.5 parts of ammonia, adding a quantity of glycerine equal in weight to the casein, and heating to drive off the ammonia. The resulting mass mixed with twice its weight of boil-

ing water give an excellent permanent emulsion.

Amber Varnish is made by dissolving a mixture of amber and turpentine in alcohol. It must not be used as a vehicle for the application of zinc oxide.

Castor Oil and Shellac Varnish.—With 1 part shellac, 1.5 part castor oil, and 3 parts alcohol, a varnish is obtained which forms a good flexible covering easily removed by alcohol.

Canada Balsam and Collodion Varnish.—16 parts collodion with 1 part Canada balsam gives a material suitable for the application of pyrogallol, and it can be easily removed by alcohol.

Castor Oil and Collodion Varnish.—8 parts collodion and 1 part castor oil.

Lead Ricinoleate Varnish.—1 part lead oxide heated with 1.5 part castor oil to saponification and mixed with 2 parts absolute alcohol, gives a good skin varnish.

Chrysarobin Amber Varnish.—1 part chrysarobin and 20 parts of amber dissolved in turpentine.

Pyrogallol Shellac Varnish.—1 part pyrogallol, 1 part castor oil, 5 parts shellac and 15 parts absolute alcohol.

Salicylic Acid, Canada Balsam, and Collodion Varnish.—1 part Canada balsam, 10 parts collodion and 3 parts salicylic acid.

Zinc Oxide, Castor Oil, and Collodion Varnish.—2 parts zinc oxide, 2 parts castor oil and 16 parts collodion.

Zinc and Lead Ricinoleate Varnish.—5 parts lead ricinoleate, 8 parts zinc oxide, 8 parts absolute alcohol, and lastly 1 part each of collodion and ether.

Ethylol Borax Casein Varnish.—5 parts sodium ichthyolate and 15 parts borax casein varnish.

Sulphur Glycerin Casein Varnish.—5 parts sulphur and 15 parts glycerine casein varnish.

Zinc Oxide Salepbassorin Varnish.—2 parts zinc oxide and 18 parts salepbassorin varnish.

Zinc Ethylol Tragacanth Bassorin Varnish.—1 part sodium ichthyolate, 2 parts zinc oxide, and 17 parts tragacanth bassorin varnish.—*Therapeut. Monatsch.*

THAT is a strange story related of O. M. Stiger, the wholesale druggist of New York City. Two years ago he became troubled with a pain in his right thigh which he treated for rheumatism, without finding relief. The pain moved up, settling over the right pleura, and was treated for pleuritis. Gradually the pain became settled in the base of the right lung and cough ensued. Now it was consumption. Recently, to his great astonishment, his wife drew from below the shoulder-blade a one and one-half inch sewing needle, with two inches of No. 10 thread attached to it.

ANASPALIN is the name for a new ointment basis sold in England. It is said to be nothing but wool-fat.



THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME.
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS
It is the divin-
est and most
delicious of
Perfumes, and
in a few
months has
superseded all
others in the
boudoirs of
the grand
dames of Lon-
don, Paris and
New York.
ARGENT.



THE CROWN INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

The delightful New Stimulating
Salts and acreole deodoriser
appreciated everywhere as a most refreshing luxury. By
leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful
perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most
enjoyably. LE FOLLET.

Genuine only in Crown Stopped Bottles. Reject
spurious imitations which cause disappointment to the
purchaser. 500,000 bottles sold during the past year.
177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

THE ORIGINAL Bogardus Patent Universal ECCENTRIC MILL.



Will grind anything,
Dry or Liquid, Hard or
Soft, such as Drugs of
all kinds, salts, roots,
stems, berries, argols,
spices, sugar, coffee,
bones, fertilizers, clay,
paint, etc.

Ink, Blacking,
Paints-in-Oils, Etc.

Has a world-wide
reputation of being the

BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.
Address the manufacturers,

J. S. & C. F. SIMPSON,
25 36 Rodney Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Used by all large drug houses.

The Best in the World.—Only \$10.



Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is
sifted.
80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolt-
ing Cloth, 75c. each.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Meyer, and valuable
formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Bys-
pepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular to sole Manufac-
turer and Inventor. AGENTS WANTED.

M. J. JONES, Rochester, N. Y.,
280 East Main St.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS. SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in
Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photographs of
counter show cases, terms and induc-
ments.

Humphreys' Medicine Company

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61,
63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Homœopathic Vials.

THE RED STAR LABEL

MANUFACTURED BY

T. C. WHERTON & CO., Millville, N. J.

HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

When ordering of your wholesale dealer ask
for the Red Star Brand and you will get the
best at a moderate price.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED
AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST
SEAMLESS TIN

• IN THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole-
sale druggists and druggists' sundrymen
throughout Canada.

THE ODELL DOUBLE CASE TYPEWRITER

ONLY \$20.00.



50,000 IN USE.

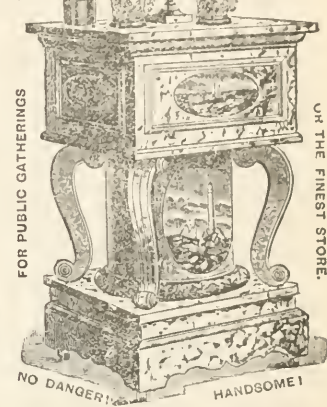
No Typewriter will equal the work of our Double Case
for clean impression, perfect alignment and number of
copies of manifold at one impression.

Our new machine has 75 characters, and is the only
Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter
can be obtained without changing the position of the
fingers, and having the perforator attachment. Send
for catalogue.

ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,
353-354 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

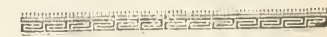
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TO
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Complete
Ready For
Use.



Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Oper-
ated by a child. Will stand by any
\$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five
glasses to its own.

CHAPMAN & CO.,
MADISON, INDIANA.



"COTTAM'S"
Bird Seed and Cattle-
fish Bone keeps our
Birds in health and
song. It is so very
choice and clean you
use no other.
Bird, Fancier,
ONLY 10c. PER LB.
ASK YOUR GROCER AND
DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your
vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and
treble you sales.

COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)

Sold at 5c. per cake, is wanted in every house where a
bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

BART. COTTAM,
100 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

Every Man Grows a Mustache



Not every man has a thick, dark, wavy, low, smooth
down and hair is rough. This MUSTACHE TRAINER will
change physiognomy and improve appearance of any man,
who desires a favorable change. Sent on receipt of 40 cts. in
Postal Note or Stamp, 3 for 1.00. Barbers recommend them.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., 5 Dey St., N. Y.

Liquor Ferri Albuminas Solution of Albuminate of Iron.

BY A. MORRISON, OTTAWA, KAN.

This preparation of iron has come into prominence in the past few years, not so much in this country as in Germany and other parts of Europe. It is recommended very highly in chlorosis and in anæmia, as it is more readily absorbed by the blood than other preparations of iron. A great many formulas for the preparations of this solution have been offered by many prominent chemists and pharmacists.

The fifteenth edition of the United States Dispensatory gives a formula which is highly recommended by Prof. C. L. Diehl. It is as follows: Take white of egg, 4 troy ozs.; solution of chloride of iron, 50 minims; water, 12 ozs. Mix the white of egg in a mortar with 8 ounces of water, and add the solution of iron, previously diluted with the remaining 4 ounces of water. This mixture is then filtered. A cinnamon brown solution is the result, which is much too light in color and which after standing for a short time, will deposit a flocculent, whitish precipitate. This shows the albumen of the egg to be slightly alkaline.

After making a number of experiments, I found that an increase in the amount of iron and the addition of a small amount of hydrochloric acid (to neutralize the albumen) would give a solution not much deeper in color, but one that would not precipitate on standing. This solution, like other iron preparations, would scale when prepared and spread on glass. The salt is very soluble and of the same color as the solution.

A solution that gives good results and which has met with favor from physicians is made from a formula used by Professor Francis Hemm, of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The form of iron used in his solution, is in the dialyzed state, and is preferable to the solution containing the chloride, as there is no astringency noticeable. This solution, I found, would keep for any length of time, and would not precipitate. It is made as follows: Dialyzed iron, 12 fluid drachms; white of eggs, 12 fluid drachms; cinnamon water, 30 drachms; alcohol, 30 drachms; hydrochloric acid, 15 drops; and water sufficient to make 18 ounces. The white of egg is diluted with the cinnamon water and filtered. The iron, previously diluted with six ounces of water containing the hydrochloric acid, is added to the filtered liquid, and the two are shaken together. Add the alcohol, and lastly add enough water to make 18 ounces.

This solution has a dark wine or ruddy-red color, a pleasant and agreeable taste, and is much better liked by physicians than the one made by using chloride of iron. This solution does not contain as much iron as the first, but the blood seems to take up more iron in this form than in the other. The dose of albuminate of iron is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Signs of Other Times.

Harvey who first discovered the circulation of the blood, was styled "vagabond or quack," and persecuted through life.

Ambrose Pare, in the time of Francis I., introduced the ligature as a substitute for the painful mode of staunching the blood after the amputation of a limb—namely by applying boiling pitch to the super of the stump. He was, in consequence, persecuted with the most remorseless rancor by the Faculty of Physic, who ridiculed the idea of putting the life of a man upon a thread, when boiling pitch had stood the test for centuries.

Paracelsus introduced antimony for a valuable medicine; he was persecuted for the innovation, and the Irish Parliament passed an Act making it penal to prescribe it; whereas it is now one of the most important medicines in daily use.

The Jesuits of Peru introduced into England the Peruvian bark (invaluable as a medicine), but being a remedy used by the Jesuits the drug was at once rejected as the invention of the devil.

In 1693 Dr. Groenvelt discovered the curative power of cantharides in dropsy. As soon as his cures began to be noised abroad, he was committed to Newgate by warrant of the President of the College of Physicians for prescribing cantharides internally.

Lady Mary Montague first introduced into England small-pox inoculation, having seen its success in Turkey in greatly mitigating that terrible disease. The faculty rose in arms against its introduction, foretelling the most disastrous consequences; yet in a few years it was generally adopted by the most eminent members of the profession.

Jenner, who introduced the still greater discovery of vaccination, was treated with ridicule and contempt, persecuted and oppressed by the Royal College of Physicians, yet he subsequently received large pecuniary grants from Government for the benefits he had conferred on his country by making known his valuable discovery. —*Pharmaceutical Students' Monthly.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUM ARABIC.—The *Mühlen und Maschinen Industrie Zeitung* is authority for the statement that a German patent has been issued for a process of manufacture of a substance to take the place of gum arabic. Wheat bran is the substance treated, the process being described as follows: By first washing with water all adhering starch is removed from the bran, whereupon it is boiled with an ammoniated salt solution in order to remove the proteins. After expressing and lixiviating with clear water, there remains a mass of cellular tissue containing metarabin. This cellular tissue is boiled, under pressure, with milk of lime or a 1-per-cent. solution of potassa, then expressed, the liquid neutralized and finally concentrated by evaporation. The resulting mucilage is claimed to possess strongly adhesive properties.

REACTIONS OF SALICYLIC ACID.—In the *Pharmaceutische Post* G. Kottmeyer asserts that the statement of Vortmann that the neutral salicylates give no precipitate with barium or calcium chloride, even on heating, or when ammonia or alcohol is added, is not true. Kottmeyer finds, on the contrary, that a 20-per-cent. solution of sodium salicylate gives an immediate precipitate on shaking with a strong solution of calcium chloride; a 10-per-cent. solution also gives a precipitate when ammonia is added; even a 1-per-cent. solution, mixed with a few drops of strong calcium chloride solution, gives a precipitate on adding a little ammonia and shaking or warming. A slight precipitate is produced when barium chloride is added to a 20-per-cent. solution of sodium salicylate, and a turbidity when a 10-per-cent. solution is used.

TREATMENT OF BOILS BY MEANS OF BORIC ACID.—Dr. Alison, of Baccaret, has found the internal administration of boric acid, together with its external application, extremely efficacious in the case of boils and carbuncles. He gives from 12 to 15 grains of the acid every 8 or 15 hours in two doses, and at the same time he bathes the boil with a warm 1 per cent. solution of boric acid four or five times daily. The author even claims that this treatment is efficacious in the case of the malignant pustule of anthrax. —*Rev. de Clin. et de Therap.*

TO CLEAR-FILTER PEPSIN AND OTHER CLOUDY MEDICINAL WINES.—Carles, in the *Bulletin Commercial*, gives the following simple and ready means of clarifying cloudy medicinal wines which will not filter brightly. The coagulation of the casein removes all the suspended matter which renders the wine cloudy. To every litre of wine add two or three grammes of fresh milk, shake well and filter. The wine will then run through the filter at once brilliantly bright.

NARCOTINE is considered by Professor E. Schmidt as a methoxylated hydrastine.

DITHION has been adopted as a contraction for the more cumbersome name of sodium dithiosulphate.

ANCIENT OIL FIRES are most surely extinguished by covering over with bran, or, in its absence, any kind of mill feed. Ashes and road dust are also serviceable.

DOG'S BLOOD SERUM INJECTIONS are strongly recommended by Pinard for babes congenitally weak. His experience is confined to one case born of a tuberculous mother.

ONE-FOURTH of all the druggists in the United States, which is to say about 9,000, are located in the five great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

LUNAR CAUSTIC STICKS, when preserved in flaxseed or coriander seeds, usually blacken, and granular pumice or cheap glass beads have now been suggested as better adapted for the purpose.

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Why ? It stops falling of the hair.

Why ? It is of a nature peculiar to itself.

Why ? It is pleasant to use and clear as crystal.

Why ? It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.

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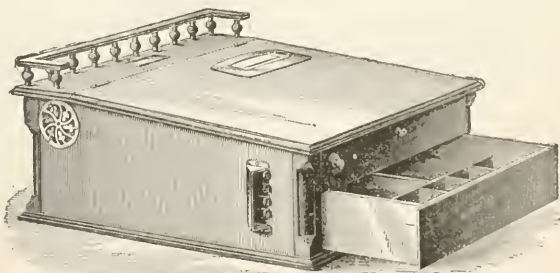
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Conveniences in the Pharmacy.

BY CLEMENT B. LOWE, M. D.

It is no uncommon thing in these modern days to see pharmacies that are beautiful with silver, plate-glass and polished wood, but often the proprietor spends so much on mere modern adornment as not to feel like buying many things which are not only of the greatest convenience, but are almost indispensable. I have in mind a store once owned by an excellent pharmacist (theoretically), which, though quite deficient in appliances and conveniences, was further ornamented by the proprietor purchasing, on his visit to New York, an angel of cast-iron and heroic size, to be placed in front of his establishment.

I do not propose in this brief paper to draw your attention to all of the conveniences which should be a part of every well-equipped pharmacy; for to do that I should have to write a book, and have we not already Remington's Pharmacy? I simply desire to draw attention to a few of the conveniences that have been helpful to me.

The first one is *indexing or cataloguing* the store. For years I, like most pharmacists, got along without it; but, since doing so, I have found it of the greatest convenience, although previously having the bottles and drawers alphabetically arranged. My shelving is divided into sections, like that of most other stores. On the cornice over each section is cemented a one-inch porcelain letter, which is large enough to be seen distinctly, and yet is not unpleasantly obtrusive. The first section is called A, the second B, and so on, the shelves being numbered from above downwards. Any closet in a section is designated by the letter C; if there is a lower one by the letters C, C'. For cataloguing, I use Nelson's price-list, although any full list would do as well. If a new clerk (temporarily in charge) should wish to find pomade vaseline, he turns to the price-list, finds the name, and, following it, sees Sect. B, C, S, 2, which means section B, closet, shelf 2. The index is of great use in finding articles which are but seldom called for, and of which I hardly know whether in stock or where placed.

A convenient arrangement is the keeping of the drugs which are to be sold by weight, in the front part of the store, handy to the scales, and the liquids in the rear, convenient to the prescription counter; also, to have duplicates of nearly all powdered drugs upon the prescription counter. Upon the bottles containing those potassium salts most frequently dispensed, I have large capital letters pasted, which catch the eye at once, viz.: A for the acetate, B for the bromide, C for the chlorate, I for the iodide and N for the nitrate.

By the *pill tile*, which is imbedded in a slide at the end of the prescription counter, I have a row of small bottles with sprinkler tops, containing powd. licorice root, powd. gum arabic, powd. gum tragacanth, lycopodium and rice flour; also

small jars containing glycerite of starch and glycerite of tragacanth, to be used as excipients.

It is hardly necessary to say that I keep poisons in a closet entirely distinct from the prescription counter; but I do not have a bell upon the doors, the ringing of which will announce to some timid customer that I am about to put poison in his prescription.

The glass labels of my shelf-ware that contain preparations poisonous in small doses have a black background, the others a white one; the black label catches the eye at once and puts the dispenser on his guard.

Upon the inside of the glass doors of the poison closet, I have fastened minimum and maximum dose tables so as to be read from the outside. It is arranged according to the classification of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, but is not confined to the articles in it. This convenience for quick and accurate dispensing is greatly appreciated by my clerks.

Another great convenience is the method of *filling prescriptions* by means of a Shannon binding case of special size, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, each one holding about 750 prescriptions. It is cheap, does not take up much room when open upon the counter, and gives easy access to the prescriptions, anyone of which can be readily taken from the file.

I also exhibit to you two *ointment tiles*, which consists of pieces of plate glass 12×12 , one painted black upon the back for mixing light-colored ointments upon, the other white for dark ointments, and each imbedded in a walnut slide. It would have made a neater finish if the wood had been painted instead of the glass.

I also call your attention to a *container for ointments* which are most largely used, such as cold cream. It holds about two pounds, resembles a small bucket, is made of heavy tin, and has a slot in the lid for the spatula, each can having its own spatula, which saves the time ordinarily spent in cleaning the spatula after using.

A convenience which I hope to have when provided by some enterprising manufacturer, will be a hard *rubber spatula* for mixing those ointments which act upon metal. Horn spatulas are absorbent and soon warp.

Another convenience which, if "cleanliness is next to godliness," should have been placed first, is an abundant supply of *hot water*, which I obtain by utilizing the store heater. Three stout pieces of heavy iron pipe, about twelve inches long are connected parallel with each other by short elbows and placed in the heater above the firepot on one side; this is connected with a circulating boiler and gives all of the hot water needed in the laboratory, at the soda counter and in the prescription department; and has cost nothing for repairs in some eight years.

In the corner of the store adjoining the sink, and arranged to drain into it, I have a small counter covered with zinc, and overhead a part of it a hood connected with a flue running into the chimney,

while gas is conveniently arranged for heating and lighting. Many minor operations which cause unpleasant odors or gases can be carried on in this place.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

DERMAL PRESCRIPTIONS.—Among the remedies prescribed by Dr. Tassar, the following are quite frequently used: *Pasta salicylica* ("white paste"). Salicylic acid 2.0, zinc oxide, starch, of each 24.0, yellow vaselin 50.0. *Unguentum rubrum sulfur.* ("red ointment"). Mercuric sulphide 1.0, sublimed sulphur 25.0, yellow vaselin 74.0, oil of bergamot 30 drops. *Unguentum contra Periones* ("frost ointment"). Carbolic acid 2.0, lead ointment, lanolin, of each 40.0, olive oil, 20.0, oil of lavender 25 drops. *Unguentum Diachylon carbolisatum* ("lead ointment"). Lead plaster, yellow vaselin, of each 50.0, carbolic acid 2.0. *Pasta oleosa zinci* ("zinc oil"). Zinc oxide 60.0, olive oil 40.0. *Linimentum picis* ("tar"). Beechwood tar, birchwood tar, of each 40.0, olive oil, dilute alcohol, of each 10.0; this preparation can be diluted with oil. *Pasta Naphtholi* ("scale paste"). b-Naphthol 10.0, precipitated sulphur 50.0, yellow vaselin, green soap, of each 20.0. *Pasta Resorcinii mitis* ("mild resorcin paste"). Resorcin 10.0, zinc oxide, starch of each 25.0, paraffin oil 40.0. *Pasta Resorcinii fortior* ("stronger resorcin paste"). Resorcin, zinc oxide, starch, of each 20.0, paraffin oil 40.0. *Pulv. dentifric. sapon.* ("tooth powder"). Precipitated carbon, ate of calcium 100.0, potassium chlorate, powdered pumice stone, of each 2.5, medicinal soap 25.0, oil of peppermint 1.0.—(*Apotheker Zeitung*), *Am. Jour. Pharm.*

Getting the Discount on Bills.

The following shows the advantage of discounting your bills:—1. One-half per cent. on a 30-day bill paid in ten days is equal to interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. 2. One and one-half per cent. on a 60-day bill paid in ten days is equal to interest at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum. 3. Four per cent. off on a four months' bill is interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum; or a four months' bill paid in thirty days, with three per cent. discount, is interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. 4. Five per cent. discount off on a four months' bill is interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum; or if paid in thirty days, less four per cent., it is sixteen per cent. per annum. Bills paid are safer than money in any bank, however strong. Cash discounts are the dealer's first profit and one he is sure of.

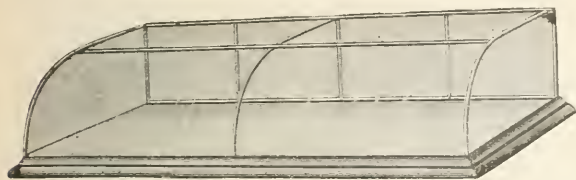
HELENIN, derived from eleeampane, has been recommended for tuberculosis, it being fatal to the bacillus in 1:10,000 dilution.

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× Albumen, Fibrine, Globuline, Hemoglobine	22.10	None.	1.25	.90
Creatine, Creatinine, Carnine, and other Soluble Salts of Flesh	33.10	58.50		
Fat	None.	None.	.20	.07
Mineral Salts	12.60	21.50	.90	.55
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



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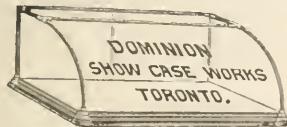
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BOOKS.

"Reagents and Volumetric Solutions prepared for the U. S. Pharmacopœia," together with some specimens of the text proposed published to show the arrangement and typographical style of the forthcoming new Pharmacopœia, and as an aid to the members of the Committee of Revision of that work.

* *

"Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry," by Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., (N. Y., 1881), Professor of Pharmacy in the Ontario College of Pharmacy. 12 mo. 252 pages: price, \$2.00.

This thoroughly practical work, which is mainly intended for the use of students in Pharmacy, has now reached its third edition. The book may be said to be *multum in parvo* as regards its size and contents, embracing within its 252 pages in a concise yet intelligible form, the essential requirements for the student and busy pharmacist, which go to fill the works of a more voluminous nature. The reputation of the author will stamp the work as one of undoubted accuracy and thoroughness, and we bespeak for it a large circulation amongst Canadian Pharmacists.

MAGAZINES.

With the current issue the old time *Philadelphia Drug, Oil and Paint Reporter* changes its title to *Drugs, Paints and Oils*, a name decidedly in keeping with its contents, representing as it does the "trade" side of these goods in the Quaker City.

* *

The *Pharmaceutical Review*, published under the auspices of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, with its office at Baltimore, is the latest arrival in the realm of trade journalism. The number before us contains several original articles of genuine merit and its typographical appearance is very pleasing.

* *

LITERARY NOTES FROM THE CENTURY Co.—*The Century* will take up the campaign for good roads. The April number is to contain a suggestive article on "Our Common Roads," by Isaac B. Potter, editor of "Good Roads," and a practical engineer. The author points out the enormous loss to this country through the present general condition of American roads, a loss which falls not only upon the farmer, but upon city people as well, who are compelled to pay unnecessary prices for having produce brought to them. An American consul in France reports that the road system of that country (the most perfect system in the world) "has been of greater value to the country as a means of raising the value of lands than have the railways." In France every market-cart, with its broad tire, is a road-maker. Mr. Potter's article is full of

practical suggestions for the betterment of American roads, and it is fully illustrated.

* *

THE COSMOPOLITAN FOR APRIL.—With the April number *The Cosmopolitan* completes its twelfth volume in a manner worthy the wide and growing popularity of this magazine. *The Cosmopolitan* is the most superbly illustrated of the monthlies and the pictorial embellishment of the April number is rather above the average. The leading article is on "Genoa—the home of Columbus" written by Murat Halstead who recently visited the city, and illustrated from photographs of all the principal relics of the great navigator which remain in Genoa. "A romance of old shoes" by Miss Elsie Anderson de Wolfe exhibits the best of the remarkable historical collection at Cluny. "Torpedoes in Coast Defence" is the title of a timely paper by Lieut. A. M. D'Armit of the U. S. Army with photographs and drawings by J. O. Davidson. Wallace Wood treats of "Homes of the Renaissance" in an illustrated paper, and William H. Rideing, is the author of a delightfully written and profusely illustrated article on "The Crew of a Transatlantic Liner."

* *

The *North American Review* for April brings forward many subjects of public concern, handled exhaustively by the foremost men of the times. In the opening article, "Patriotism and Politics," Cardinal Gibbons speaks with wisdom and warm feeling of the duties of the citizen in relation to his country. It is an article well designed to exalt love of country and to chasten party strife. Thomas Nelson Page, in "A Southerner on the Negro Question," discloses, with every mark of absolute accuracy and sincerity, the present status of the Negro in the South, making an estimate of the Negro's capacities; giving a forecast of his destiny; and, in particular, according to the South full credit for its treatment of the Negro, the special ward of the South, however much he may be the care of the Nation. The Hon. Hilary Herbert, who has given much attention in Congress to our trade relations with other countries, in his article on "Reciprocity and the Farmer," makes a very clear exposition of what he charges to be the fallacies of Reciprocity as formulated by Mr. Blaine. A very important and interesting paper is the discussion, under the title of "Our National Dumping-Ground," of the problems involved in the present enormous immigration, problems that are attracting solicitous attention.

* *

With the April number the *Review of Reviews* enters upon its second year. It has had an exceptional, if not an altogether unique, history. One year ago it was known only to a few discriminating readers, and its subscription list and newsstand sales required only a few thousand

copies. Its edition the present month is 70,000 copies, and it is eagerly read in every State and Territory in the Union and in every part of Canada. No extraordinary efforts have been made to push the magazine. There has been very little canvassing done for it; no chromos have have been given to its subscribers; no special inducements, such as an encyclopedia or a parlor organ thrown in as a gratuity or offered at half price, have been offered by the publishers. The magazine has grown to an enormous circulation and to commanding influence simply upon its merits. Its readers have liked it and therefore recommended it to their friends. It owes not a little to the newspapers of the country, which have appreciated the journalistic enterprise and vigor and the enormous amount of hard, honest labor put into every number, and which have most heartily recommended it to their readers. While working in the closest co-operation with the *English Review of Reviews*, edited by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, the *American Review* is a distinct magazine, wholly and entirely edited, printed and published in New York, and in the fullest sense of the word as much an American periodical as Mr. Stead's London edition is an English periodical. The general aims and purposes, plans and methods, of the two magazines are identical, and each has the fullest access in advance to all the materials and illustrations prepared for the other. The *American Review*, being somewhat larger and higher priced, is more profusely illustrated. It has 20 or 30 more pages each month than the London edition. Its bound volumes, covering the past year, are a wonderful history of current action and thought, and a marvellous portrait gallery containing the faces of seven or eight hundred people of contemporary note, representing all parts of the world.

CAMPHORATED SALOL has been used with favorable results by Dr. Pegon (*Rev. Therap.*) in suppuration of the ear. It is prepared by fusing at a moderate heat equal parts of salol and camphor, filtering if necessary, and preserving the product in a yellow well-stoppered glass bottle. At ordinary temperatures it forms a thick, colorless liquid, which is decomposed on exposure to light or air, is insoluble in water, but dissolves in ether, chloroform or oil. It is applied by means of a small pledget of cotton.

A NEW METHOD FOR PREPARING SALOL-PHENYL SALICYLATE.—Wiernp and Ernert have recently noticed that if salicylic acid be heated to between 160-240° C., it forms salol by loss of water and carbon dioxide, if precautions are taken to remove the water as liberated and prevent access of air. The process has been patented. The salol is purified by washing with water, or, if necessary, with soda solution and then by crystallization from alcohol or other suitable solvent.—*Pharm. Centralhalle*.



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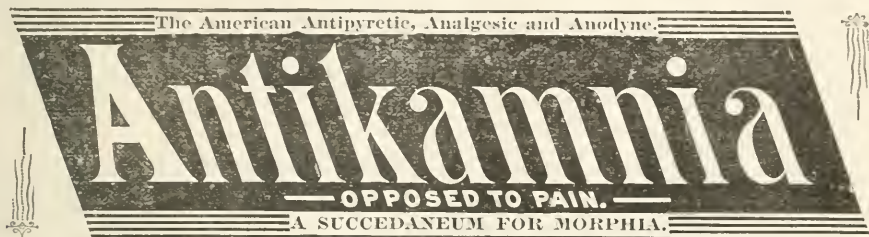
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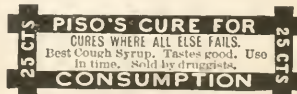
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Ye Automatic Pharmacy.

BY OUR ARTIST, A. D. 1950.

Passing through one of our large northern towns the other day, my eye was arrested by a curious overhanging sign bearing the inscription, "Ye Automatic Pharmacy." I glanced within the door, and a strange sight presented itself. Stood about were numerous odd-looking cases and machines, the walls were lined with a series of cases filled with all manner of drugs. A solemn stillness reigned around; no anxious, careworn pharmacist presented his head under the glowing lamps of the electric light; no pale-faced obsequious assistant came nimbly forward to know my pleasure. Filled with curiosity, I stepped across the marble floor, still no sounds, only the uncanny objects hemming me in on every side.

After a few minutes spent in looking round I discovered the meaning of the sign without. It was a genuine pharmacy, only arranged on an entirely automatic principle. The first machine I investigated was that for dispensing prescriptions. Happening to have a prescription for influenza in my pocket I followed the directions, and in a few minutes after the ringing of the bell I found in drawer No. 2 my prescription neatly dispensed. As I had not sullied my soul by visiting the stores I could not practically test the adjacent instrument, but I spent some time in examining its complicated mechanism. Stepping back I nearly put my foot into a most peculiar looking piece of apparatus; it was labelled automatic dog poisoner. I much admired its ingenuity, which deserves a detailed description. According to the directions, after placing the requisite fee in the slot, a steel loop opens, at same time exposing a beef lozenge fixed to a little pedestal. The dog naturally making for the lozenge, puts his head through the loop, which clasps his neck firmly, making him yawn somewhat. Half an ounce of prussic acid is discharged into his gaping mouth. At the same moment the body disappears through a trap-door. A bell summons you a little later to take from a small drawer the handful of white ashes which is all that remains of poor doggie.

Poisons for the human race are dispensed with far more caution. Whilst signing the register you unconsciously press a hidden spring, which connected with an instantaneous camera takes a portrait of the purchaser. The poison being asked for verbally, the voice is thus registered in the phonograph, and on placing the money in the slot and pulling the lever, out drops the necessary article.

Casting my eye along the walls, I found glass-fronted shoots filled with every description of drugs, already bottled and papered for delivery upon the money being placed in the slot. I avoided with a shudder the beckoning hand "To the Tooth Extractor," but stopped at a modest-looking erection which I had previously taken for a letter box, but now found would supply advice on any subject, which

pharmacists are generally called upon to answer. So I asked "When does the next express leave — for London?" and finding from the tiny time-table supplied that I must be off if I wished to catch my train, I made a hasty departure much impressed and delighted with all I had seen in this most unique pharmacy. — *British and Colonial Druggist.*

Preparation of Ointment of Potassium Iodide.

M. Raes, pharmacist, at Jemoppes, writes to *Le Monde Pharmaceutique* as follows:

Every pharmacist knows how difficult it is to incorporate potassium iodide with lard, to say nothing about vaselin, with which it is twice as refractory. I have found a method, however, which permits me to prepare the ointment rapidly and homogeneously. It is as follows:

Pulverize the iodide and dissolve it in two or three times its weight of boiling glycerin. Both lard and vaselin mix readily with the solution.

In pharmacies where there is much demand for this ointment it will save time to prepare in advance a titrated solution of the iodide in glycerin, 1 part of iodide to 2 parts of glycerin. Three parts (by weight) of this solution represent 1 part of potassium iodide. By means of it unguentum potassii iodidi can be made in the vessel which is to act as an ultimate container, without the use of the mortar or other apparatus, since the solution unites with the fats by simple stirring.

Crystallized Chloroform.

The *British Medical Journal* states that it has received from Mr. Martindale, New Cavendish Street, a specimen of the chloroform prepared by Pictet's new method of crystallizing, suggested by Professor Oscar Liebreich. It is crystallized at a low temperature, the mother liquor is separated, and the crystals on liquefaction produce a body which has a much more uniform boiling-point than that prepared by the ordinary methods. The specific gravity is not quite up to the promised point of 1510, but it appears to be about 1488, which probably indicates that a small addition of alcohol has been made to preserve it. It is, however, apparently a preparation of chloroform which is pure, and has a more uniform boiling point than those which have hitherto been presented in commerce. No doubt this will be found an interesting product for medical use and for clinical investigation; and it is to be hoped that its use may be accompanied with less risk, but as to this nothing can at present be said.

Attention has recently been called to the fact that the want of uniformity in the boiling-point of the chloroforms, which are at present supplied for medical use, is a subject which apparently deserves considerable attention, and may prove to be of some practical importance. At any rate, in view of the numerous

deaths which it has been our painful duty to chronicle during the past year, it will certainly induce particular attention to every point, whether in the composition of chloroform or in the mode of administration which can reduce the number of such fatalities. As has been already mentioned, special attention has been given to this subject by the Anæsthetics Committee recently appointed at the suggestion of the Section of Therapeutics at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Bournemouth, and meantime administrators of chloroform will, in our opinion, certainly do well to pay especial attention to the boiling-point of the chloroform which they are using. The boiling-point of pure and homogeneous chloroform is usually stated at 143.6° F. Of course allowances must be made for variation of pressure according to temperature. It will probably be found, when attention is given to this matter, that the variations in boiling-point extend over a wider range than might have been expected.

Guaiaicol Biniodide, a New Aristol.

Dr. Vicario proposes guaiaicol biniodide as a probable pulmonary antiseptic. It is prepared from guaiaicol sodium by the action of iodine in potassium iodide solution. The guaiaicol is treated with an excess of caustic soda, which produces a whitish mass gradually becoming greenish and violet. The guaiaicol sodium is obtained in a pure and crystalline state by recrystallization from guaiaicol. The guaiaicol can be recovered by distillation. The crystalline compound is dissolved in water and to this is added a solution of iodine in potassium iodide as long as precipitation takes place. The precipitate is of a reddish brown color possessing the odor of iodine, readily decomposable on heating, fusible on a water bath and soluble in alcohol and fixed oils. — *American Journal of Pharmacy.*

Source of Bay Rum.

It was not known until of late years from what plant bay rum was prepared, but it is now ascertained, says the *Bulletin of the Jamaica Botanical Department*, that it is manufactured in Dominica from the dried leaves of *Pimenta acris*, W. & A. Bay rum is procured by distillation, and this in a very simple manner. The leaves are picked from the trees and then dried; in this state they are placed in the retort, which is then filled with water, and the process of distillation is carried on. The vapor is then condensed in the usual way, and forms what is known as "bay oil." The manufacture is carried on at the northern end of Dominica, and proves a very lucrative business to those engaged in it, as the plants are plentiful in this district. — *Garden and Forest.*

"Give me a tooth-brush, if you please; one that has done moulting," was the request of a customer at a drug store lately.

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- Dr. Wilson's Ich Ointment.
- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
- French Magnetic Oil.
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.
- Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.
- Strong's Summer Cure.
- Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

MILK OF MAGNESIA

CURES
DYSPEPSIA
INDIGESTION
SICK
HEADACHE
HEARTBURN

The best, safest and most agreeable of Magnesia. For all disorders of the stomach it will afford immediate relief. Its pleasant taste and m'k-like smoothness render it very valuable for infants. It positively prevents food souring on the stomach.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house. For sale by all Chemists.

BAD TASTE
in the MOUTH
NAUSEA
Sour Stomach
Impure Breath

PREPARED ONLY BY
THE PHILLIPS PHARMACEUTIC CO.
LIMITED
No. 4 St. James St., Court House Sq.
MONTREAL



We earnestly recommend all Druggists in Canada to obtain our Druggist Circular and then reflect and see whether it pays them to stand in their own light longer and hold aloof from handling this remedy. The Druggists here in Canada are losing thousands of dollars through not supplying the demand direct; we have agents in other lines of trade wholly foreign to the drug trade, who have sold thousands of dollars worth of Microbe Killer, and with good profit to themselves. We know of hundreds of sales made direct from our Head Office to people who wrote us that they asked their Druggists for it, but instead were told it was not to be had.

Write us for prices, etc.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,

(Limited)

120 King Street West,

TORONTO, - ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

Put up in Quarts and Gallons (Wine Measure).

Handsome Jars, Bristol Ware.

Retail for \$1.00 and \$3.00 respectively.

33% Discount to the Trade.



OUR COMMUNION WINE,

"St. Augustine"

"Chosen by Special Committee Synod of Ontario, assisted by Analytical and Revenue Department, Ottawa, for use in all the parishes of the Diocese."

For Sale in Cases, 12 qts., \$4.50.

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SPECIALTIES:

- Bardock Blood Bitters.
- Bardock Healing Ointment.
- Bardock Pills.
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- Victoria Buchu and Uva Ubi.
- Hagyard's Pain Remedy.
- Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.
- Hagyard's Yellow Oil.
- Yagyard's Black Oil.
- Hagyard's Condition Powder.
- Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment.
- Hagyard's Cattle Spire.
- Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry.
- Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid.
- Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges.
- National Pills.
- Egyptian Salve.
- Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy.
- Freeman's Soothing Syrup.
- Freeman's Worm Powders.
- Freeman's New Domestic Dyes.
- Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap.
- Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil.
- Dr. Low's Quinine Wine.
- Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.
- Roscoe's Hair Reviver.



FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC INHALER

The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

- Franklin's English Remedy. 50c.
- Franklin's Electric Inhaler. 25c.
- Blair's Gold Oil. 25c.
- Sargola Wild Indian Blood Purifier, per bottle. \$1.00
- In Packages. 25c.

FRANKLIN MEDICAL CO., 36 King-St. east, Toronto. 175 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. McGALE, Manager.

COR. NOTRE DAME & MAPLE AVE., MONTREAL.

PROPRIETORS OF

- Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,
- Stanton's Pain Relief,
- Wingate's Pulmonic Troches,
- Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges,
- Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,
- Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,
- McGale's Sprucine,
- Dr. Coderre's Infant's Syrup,
- Gregory's Toothache Cure,
- McGale's Butternut Pills.

The Sequah Medicine Co.

44 FARRINCORN ST., LONDON, ENG.

Has established an Agency for the sale of their goods at 12 GUYANA ST., WINDSOR, ONT. Druggists having enquiries for their goods can obtain "SEQUAH'S PRAIRIE FLOWER," "SEQUAH'S OIL," and "SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF," by addressing the above agency.

FORMULARY.

CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE.

Take of

Crystallised carbolic acid	3 ozs.
Carbonate of ammonium	2 ozs.
Strong solution of ammonia	q. s.
Camphor	3 drs.
Oil of eucalyptus	3 drs.
Pinewood sawdust	q. s.

Powder the ammon. carb. Rub down the solids with the sawdust, and drop on the solution of ammonia to make fairly moist.—*Brit. & Col. Druggist.*

SOAP FOR CLEANING SILVER.

The *Seifenfabrikant* gives the following :

Cocoa-nut oil	80 parts.
Soda, or potash lye, 38° B.	40 parts.
English red	10 parts.
Water	10 parts.
Sal ammoniac	1 part.

Mix the English red with the water and sal ammoniac, and stir the mixture well in with the soap mass while the latter is hot.

DEPILATORY.

Carbonate of soda	1 drin.
Quicklime (fresh)	1 drin.
Powdered charcoal	8 grs.
Glycerin—concentrated	1 oz.
Lard—dehydrated	8 drms.

M. S. A. After this has been applied for ten days the skin assumes a rose tint, and the hair may be drawn out without pain. It is imperative that the quicklime be fresh, and the glycerin and lard contain as little water as possible.

SEA FOAM (*Dry Shampoo.*)

Alcohol	7 ozs.
Water	10 ozs.
Ammonia water	1 oz.
Cologne	1 oz.
Tint. green soap	4 drms.

M. Use as shampoo and wash off with clear water.

SARAH BERNHARDT FACE POWDER.

This powder, also called "la Diaphane," according to the *Seifenfabrikant*, has the following formula :

Venice tale, finely ground	59 gm.
Rice flour	50 gm.
Zinc oxide (or oxychloride)	25 gm.
Oil of bergamot	3 gm.
Attar of ylang-ylang	2 gm.
Neroli oil	2 gm.

Mix, and pass through the finest bolting cloth. Other perfumes may be used if desired.

BORACIC ACID POMADE.

Boracic acid	6 grs.
Vaseline	1 oz.
Bals. Peru	5 grs.

Used in eczema, excoriation, &c.

MUSK PASTE (*for washing the hands.*)

Powdered white soap	2 lbs.
Orris root, in fine powder	1 lb.
Starch in powder	1½ ozs.
Oil of lemon	1 oz.
Oil of neroli	150 grs.
Tincture of musk	12 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	12 fl. ozs.

Mix the starch and glycerin, heat with care until a jelly is formed, then add the powdered soap, orris root, and last the oils and tincture.—*Askinson's "Perfumes."*

VIBURNUM COMPOUND.

The following is said to make a preparation similar to "Hayden's Viburnum Compound."

Fluid extract cramp bark	4 fl. drs.
Fluid extract black haw	2 fl. drs.
Fluid extract skunk cabbage	2 fl. drs.
Simple syrup	4 fl. drs.
Strong tincture of cinnamon	sufficient to make 4 fl. ozs.

Mix, let stand six hours, then filter, and after standing some time until all deposit has subsided, filter again.—*Withcomb.*

BORDET'S HAIR TONIC.

R—Acidi carbolic,	
Tincture cantharidis, aa	1 dr.
Tincture uricis vomice	2 drs.
Tincture cinchonæ composite	1 oz.
Aque. colominensis	1 dr.
Olei cacao	4 ozs.

Misce. fiat lotio.

Formulæ for the Preparation of Remedies Used in the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin.

BY A. H. OHMANN-DUMESNIL, A. M., M. D., IN NATIONAL DRUGGIST.

201. *Magie Cream*—(London Lock Hospital).

R—Hydrargyri ammoniati	1 part.
Zinci oxidi	3 parts.
Terre bene, deinde adde,	
Glycerini,	
Adipis, aa	q. s.

Misce.

A sufficient amount of glycerin and lard should be added to make a stiff cream.

202. *Kalicreme*—(Kaposi).

R—Glycerini	10 drs.
Olei rosarum	
Olei florum aurantium, aa	2 drops.
Solutionis kali carbonatis	2 scrup., 5 drs.

Misce.

203. *Fleming's Solution of Strychnine.*

R—Strychnini sulphatus	2 grs.
Aque destillate	5 drs.
Acid muriatici	1 drop.
Alcoholis diluti, q. s., ad	10 drs.

Misce.

204. *Camphor Ice.*

R—Olei amygdalorum dulcem,	
Aque rose, aa	1 pint.
Cere,	
Spermaceti, aa	1 oz.
Camphoræ	2 ozs.
Essentie rosarum	16½ mins.

Misce.

205. *Lanolin Milk.*

R—Lanolini	10 parts.
Boraci	1 part.
Aque rose	100 parts.

Misce.

206. *Crystal Pomade.*

R—Cetacci	10 parts.
Olei ricini	60 parts.
Olei amygdalorum	20 parts.
Olei odorati	1 part.

Misce.

207. *Esmarch's Painless Cancer Paste.*

R—Acidi arseniosi,	
Morphiæ nuriatis, aa	10 grs.
Hydrargyri chloridi mittis.	4 scruples.
Gummi arabici pulveris.	1 oz.

Misce et fiat pulvis.

208. *Quinquaud's Mixed Lotion.*

R—Hydrargyri biniodidi	15 part.
Hydrargyri bichloridi	1 part.
Alcoholis, 90	4 parts.
Aque	25 parts.

Misce, fiat lotio.

209. *Three Acids Pomade.*

R—Chrysarobini,	
Acidi salicylici,	
Acidi borici, aa	2 parts.
Vasellini	100 parts.

Misce, fiat unguentum.

Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth.

BY GEORGE M. BERINGER, PH.G.

The following is the formula I would suggest :

Saccharated pepsin	640 grs.
Citric acid	120 grs.
Bismuth ammonio-citrate	128 grs.
Stronger white wine	8 fl. ozs.
Spirit of orange	2 fl. drs.
Sugar	4 troy ozs.
Water of ammonia,	
Water, of each a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the citric acid in four fluid ounces of water and rub up the pepsin with this solution, add the wine and gently warm at a temperature of not over 100° F. until the pepsin is dissolved. Dissolve the ammonio-citrate of bismuth in one fluid ounce of water, with the aid of a few drops of ammonia water, and add this solution to the pepsin solution, and then gradually add ammonia water until the solution becomes perfectly clear and neutral or very slightly alkaline. Now add the sugar and spirit of orange, and sufficient water to make one pint. Filter if necessary.

This preparation contains five grains of saccharated pepsin and one grain of ammonio-citrate of bismuth to the fluid dram, which is the strength as supplied by most manufacturers. A few, however, claim two grains of bismuth salt to each teaspoonful, and the above formula can be so altered. In these days of strong pepsins I would suggest that it should be made by substituting 128 grains of pure powdered pepsin for the saccharated of the formula.—*Am. Journ. Pharm.*

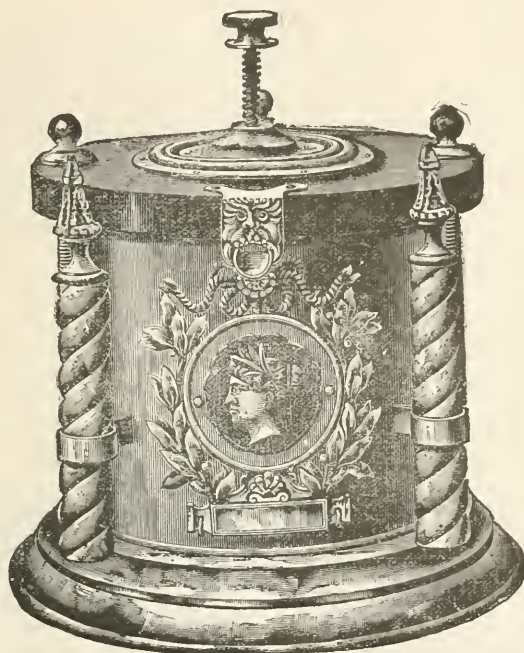
THE ADMINISTRATION OF POTASSIUM IODIDE.—To some the taste of this chemical is quite objectionable. The following method of administering it is said to overcome this objection :

Potassium iodide	160 grains.
Sherry wine	3 fl. oz.
Essence pepsin	1 fl. oz.

Dose, 1 fluid dram, in 4 tablespoonfuls of warm milk. This dose is mixed and set aside until the coagulation of the milk is complete, when it can be administered readily. This method is credited to P. Delovion by one of our exchanges.

INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

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Dining Room,
or Chamber.



Office, Store,
Cigar Shop,
or Saloon.

Electricity Generated by Chemical Action.

A Handsome Ornament for Table, Mantel or Counter.

NICKEL PLATED. OCCUPIES SIX SQUARE INCHES.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.

Aside from lighting, this battery apparatus can be used for Medical Battery, Motor or Fan, Burglar Alarm and Call Bell purposes, all of which attachments we supply.

PRICE, \$5.00. - Liberal Discounts to the Trade and Agents.

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17 and 19 Broadway, NEW YORK.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Pure Spirits.

Jos. E. Seagram, of Waterloo, Ont., offer to the trade Alcohol and Pure Spirits, also a full line of Wines, Brandies, and Whiskies. See advt.

No Cutting on these Lines.

See Archdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisement on English Toilet Soaps. Messrs. A. W. & Co. claim that W. & G.'s Transparent Soaps are greatly superior to Pears, and that they cannot be procured by cutters.

Ingluvine.

W. R. Warner & Co. desire to send to any physician a sample of this remedy wherever they have a patient resisting all other treatment for sickness in gestation, marasmus, cholera infantum, for which it has been found to be almost a specific.

The Hemming Bros. Company.

Read the half-page announcement of the Hemming Bros. Co. on second page of cover. They carry an extended line of druggists sundries, together with their large stock of fancy goods. Be sure and see their travellers' samples.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Martin, Rosser & Co., page 37. This firm import Strychnia very largely, and their guarantee of purity should make this year's sales in this article greater than even their enormous sale of last year.

Soda Fountains.

J. Nelson, 158 Parliament Street, Toronto, offers to the trade on page 19, a soda fountain which he claims does the work of the more expensive ones, at a very moderate cost. Drop a line to the above address if you think of purchasing a fountain this year.

Agents Wanted.

The Dominion Disinfectant Co. whose advt. appears on page 13, are desirous of appointing agents in territory not already occupied for their "Roberts' Ozonator, an article which should command a ready sale. Druggists should take hold of this and not allow it to go into other hands. Write for circulars and price list.

Golden Maltex.

Jas. Pascall, of Blackfriars Road, London, England, bring to the notice of the trade in this month's issue, their Golden Maltex, a delicious sweetmeat which has found great favor in England, and is pronounced by Dr. John Tanner as an aid to digestion. He says: "I can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for giving power to delicate children and persons with feeble digestion." Be sure to include them in your next order to your jobber.

"You Press the Button."

Probably no pastime is becoming so generally popular, especially to the lover

of nature and art as amateur photography. Certainly to the druggist, who can (and all should) give the time to some outdoor employment. None could be more suitable, and to all such, we would suggest the purchase of a "Kodak." These cameras are made in a number of styles and at various prices, a full description of which will be mailed on application. See advt. on page 21

It Attracts Trade.

We would call attention to the advt. of the "Bells Perfumer" on page 17. This machine is now fitted for the Canadian cent, and is so simple that anyone can work it. By placing a cent in the slot and pulling the handle forward a spray of perfume is distributed on the handkerchief, which is held under the large bell. It is so adjusted that only a certain quantity of perfume is allowed to pass each time. The machines are furnished either in oak or cherry, the upper part being bronzed metal, and altogether forming an ornamental piece of furniture, while there is no doubt as to its being a profitable one. Read the advt. carefully and send an order or write for circular to the Canadian agent.

A Prosperous Concern.

Amongst the number of manufacturing centres in the United States, the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., holds a prominent place, being especially noted for its large out-put of furniture, carpet-sweepers, Tanglefoot, etc. In speaking of the last named article, we are informed that in one day alone, last month (March), orders for this celebrated fly-paper were received from British Columbia, Quebec, Australia, Texas, California, Louisiana, Virginia, New York, and Maine. The demand has indeed become so large that it has been found desirable to organize a Joint Stock Company, with largely increased capital, in order to supply this demand. The O. & W. Thum Co. are pleased not only with the largely increasing demand for their fly-paper in the United States, but also with the large trade which they have established in this country.

Beware.

An U. S. Court has decreed Tough on Rats to be an infringement on the Rough on Rats trademark, holding that the evident intent in changing the R to T in the word Rough was to benefit by, or through the popularity of Rough on Rats, which has been created at a large expenditure of money and enterprise, and that the similarity in the sound of the infringing title is calculated to deceive at least the illiterate public. The great majority of druggists are intelligent, honorable, upright men, but there are black sheep in every profession, who disgrace their calling. Beware when you order Rough on Rats. Examine the packages. The substituting or deceiving dealer or peddler needs watching. See that you get the genuine Rough on Rats and that Ephraim S. Wells, Jersey City, is on the label. Have suspicion of dealers and peddlers who try to substitute something else, said to be

just the same or just as good. Rough on Rats has no equal, is sold all around the world, is the most extensively advertised and is the best known and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe, gives satisfaction to all manner of men.

The Pork Packer in Pepsine Making.

Twenty years ago very little was known about the isolation of Pepsin and the other animal ferments, or their action. Today, much is known, although much may remain to be discovered.

One fact stands out clearly, however,—if the raw material for the preparation of these ferments is handled at the place of supply by skilled chemists, then Pepsin, and other ferments, of much greater strength are obtained, and all disagreeable taste and odor, arising from decomposition, are avoided. The great packing firm of Armour & Company, Chicago, were the first to realize the advantage which freshness of material and early manipulation would give them over other Pepsin manufacturers who buy material in Chicago and transport it by freight to their laboratories.

By the aid of expert chemical talent, Armour & Company utilize their vast supply of raw material almost as soon as removed from the animal, the result being a line of digestive ferments unequalled by any in the market. "The Pork Packer in Pepsin Making" marks a step in the march of progress, and is an indication of great import in the field of physiological chemistry.

Bromo Soda.

On account of my happy experiences with Bromo Soda in the case of my daughter—who, by the way, has Incipient Phthisis—and as every true physician should, when a remedial agent of undoubted value is put into his hands, I feel it incumbent on me to make known its therapeutic value. For a length of time my daughter had suffered most excruciating pain from headache, accompanied with most debilitating nausea. Remedy after remedy was prescribed without accomplishing more than a negative result, until we almost despaired of affording her any permanent relief. My attention about a year or a little less ago, in England, was called to Bromo Soda as being likely to afford relief. Some of it was obtained from F. Newbery & Sons, 1 King Edward Street, London, E. C. Moderate doses at first were exhibited to see how the irritable stomach would receive it. Finding that it did not disagree, the dose was gradually increased till the urgent symptoms began to subside, and it affords me great pleasure to inform you, that after three months' persistent use of the Bromo Soda, I feel assured that she is permanently rid of the two difficulties already referred to, and her general condition better than for several years.

Its gentle, at the same time, powerful sedative action certainly places it in the front rank of the remedies controlling the action of the Pneumogastric Nerve, and

PURE

Sulphate of Strychnia

WE GUARANTEE IT

STRICTLY PURE.

OUR PRICE IS RIGHT.

Ask for quotations either
in bulk or bottled as
required.

MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an
excellent antiseptic dentifrice.GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent
antiseptic tooth wash.GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burn-
ing in diphtheritic cases.

THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,
more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may
be obtained at all the wholesale houses
at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of Lagardetiere)

MONTREAL.

Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



ESTABLISHED 1876.

MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China,
Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vas-
es, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.
15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for re-
pairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for re-
pairing all kinds of soft rubber goods.
15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for
repairing wood, etc., always ready for
use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent
on application to all dealers who handles my goods.
Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also
enrich a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in.,
for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer
4 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait
Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong
easel. 42" Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.



THE GAIL BORDEN Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Has maintained its high reputation for **ABSOLUTE
PURITY** for over a **QUARTER OF A CENTURY.**

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.

FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable
Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic
Asthma, Bronchitis and
Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Do-
minion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S
REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co.
and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.;
Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans &
Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker
& Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth,
Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer
& Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

LUBY'S

FOR THE HAIR

Restores the color, strength,
beauty and softness to Gray
Hair and is not a dye.

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
Kerry, Watson & Co.
MONTREAL { Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.
HAMILTON - Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON - London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.



For whitening the COMPLEXION,
imparting or preserving its rosy hue,
removing FRECKLES, the MASK
and all other eruptions on the SKIN.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price: 50 cts.

Beware of Imitations.

PROPRIETOR,

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.



ARE MADE BY

Burnham, Taite & Son,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For Sale by Wholesale Druggists
and Druggist Sundrymen.

the entire medical profession should co-operate with you in making known its value as a reliable therapeutic agent.

C. C. PERRY, M. D.,
214 W. 42nd St., New York.

To Wm. R. Warner & Co

Cut the Gordian Knot.

Just now the pharmaceutical profession of this country is agitated over the question as to how best to check the cut-rate evil in the patent medicine line. One meeting after another is held to devise means for stemming the tide, one plan after the other is formulated, but one plan after the other proves a failure long before it is even half matured. And yet every retail dealer has the remedy in his own hands, if only he will apply the same. The remedy is heroic and yet not painful. Cut the Gordian Knot. Dispense Your Own Goods, and reap the profits now pocketed by wealthy corporations and inimical newspapers. Thousands are doing it, and have done so for years. Why should not every one of the 30,000 druggists in this country do so? Many, of course, would not care to undertake the trouble of getting up a line of preparations, for some reason or another. To this class of traders we can only say that their requirements are already anticipated by the widely known manufacturers of Non-Secret Remedies, Frederick Stearns & Co. of Detroit. This firm, who, as every one knows, originated this class of remedies, has been wonderfully encouraged by pharmacists from the start, so that from very small beginnings they have risen to first position in the ranks of the manufacturing pharmacists. The reasons for this are not far to seek. They were first in the field with a plan based on correct and ethical principles. Their goods are always put up in elegant style, much more handsome than the majority of patent medicines. But principally their various preparations are made after the most approved formulas, in the most perfect and scientific manner, and only from the very best and purest of drugs. Besides, these goods are never put up in imitation of any proprietary article with a view to deceive. This is the explanation of the phenomenal popularity of the Non Secret Remedies as sold by Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., and no one intent on pushing his own interests should fail to at least write them for printed matter, not forgetting to order a specimen copy of the "New Idea," published by them.—*Western Druggist*.

Natural and Synthetic Oils of Wintergreen.

The following abstract is taken from an exhaustive article published in the *Pharm. Rundschau* by Prof. Power, wherein he points out the fallacy of some recent empirical tests suggested for the discrimination between the natural and synthetic oils, notably the so-called "fuchsin test," "Wender's furfural test" and the behavior of the two oils when agitated with water. The synthetic oil, a pure methyl salicylate

can be obtained of undoubted quality from the manufacturers, and hence must correspond in its behavior toward reagents with the natural oil of birch (the bulk of the commercial oil of wintergreen) also a pure methyl salicylate; in the natural oil of Gaultheria, the presence a so-called terpene ($\frac{3}{10}$ of 1 per cent.) might be considered capable of affording distinctive reactions, but such is not found to be the case in practice, hence the many tests thus far proposed for distinguishing the artificial from the natural oil, appear totally unreliable. Attention is also called to the insufficiency of the pharmacopoeial test for the adulteration with oil of sassafras, as camphor oil behaves in a very similar manner to oil of sassafras when treated with nitric acid; even the oils of wintergreen were found to give rise to peculiar reactions with nitric acid which render the test still more unsatisfactory.

In order that pharmacists may be able to detect readily any adulteration in oil of wintergreen (natural or synthetic), such as the oils of sassafras, camphor or turpentine and also petroleum, the following simple test is suggested by Prof. Power: If 1 C. c. of oil of wintergreen be heated for a few minutes in a water bath with 10 C. c. of a 5 per cent. solution of sodium hydroxide, a perfectly clear and complete solution should result, whereas foreign oils, by their insolubility, form turbid mixtures, and on cooling separate drops of oil, while at the same time the odor of the wintergreen gives place to the distinctive odor of the adulterant. On adding sodium hydroxide solution to the oil, a bulky, white crystalline precipitate is at first produced, which upon heating is completely dissolved, with the formation of sodium salicylate and methyl alcohol.

Flips.

Watts—Every man has his own secret sorrow, I guess. Potts—Yes, indeed. Even the happiest appearing man has a skeleton in his midst.

"Have you Goldsmith's Greece?" enquired a customer of the new clerk in a drug and book store. "Just out of it," replied the clerk. "Won't vaseline do as well?"

Westfield has a druggist by the name of Lyon, who has a clerk by the name of Lamb. They get along harmoniously together, and thus fulfil the scriptural idea of the millennium.

BISMUTH SUBJALLATE is receiving great praise at the hands of German practitioners as a healing agent and remedy for dermatoses.

SALICYLIC ACID DUSTING POWDER is best seasoned with wintergreen oil, since many volatile oils are decomposed with salicylic acid.

VOLATILE MIGNONETTE OIL is a new product obtained by Schimmel & Co., by distilling the blossoms. It is of a waxy consistency.

SELECTIONS.

TULIPS were introduced from Asia into Europe (Augsburg) in the year 1559.

BOTANICAL GARDENS were first instituted during the latter half of the sixteenth century, Italy leading.

POWDERED CINNAMON frequently is adulterated with powdered sugar to the extent of from 10 to 16 per cent.

OIL OF CINNAMON LEAVES contains principally of eugenol, with traces of cinnamic aldehyde and turpenes.

QUICKSILVER, an American antiseptic, contains one part carbolic acid and 0.02 parts mercuric chloride in 1,000 parts of a mixture of alcohol and water.—*Pharmazeutische Zeitung*.

ARISTOL IN IVY POISONING.—Dr. J. J. Levick reports a case in which severe poisoning from rhus toxicodendron was promptly much relieved by the free dusting of powdered aristol on the affected parts.

TO REMOVE ANILINE STAINS FROM THE HANDS.—Unna (*Mutsh. f. Dermat.*), recommends to wash with 5 per cent. solution of common salt, then with solution of peroxide of hydrogen, and, lastly, with alcohol.

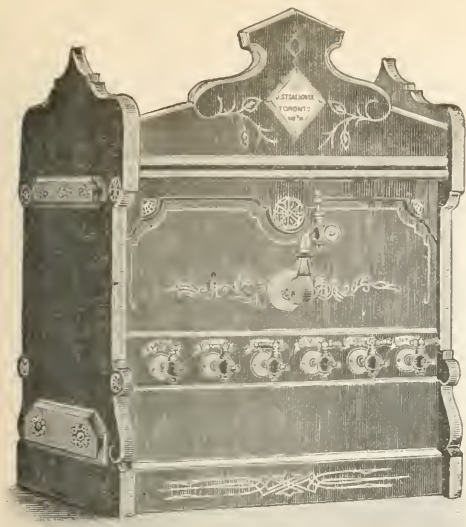
DISINFECTOL is stated to be an energetic disinfectant, similar to lysol and creolin. It is a brown-black oily liquid, of an alkaline reaction, and of the spec. grav. 1.086, and besides hydrocarbons contains sodium carbonate and resin soaps.—*Jour. Med., Chir., Phar.*

A safe depilatory powder is sulphide of barium. It may be used by mixing 50 parts of it with 25 parts each of starch and oxide of zinc. This is mixed with water, so as to form a soft paste, and spread upon the face. After ten minutes it is scraped off, and leaves a smooth skin.

SWEETENED CASTOR OIL is prepared by thoroughly washing with hot water, freshly expressed castor oil, and incorporating sufficient saccharin to give it a sweet taste; it is then flavored by adding small quantities of oil of cinnamon and extract of vanilla. The preparation is stated to keep very well and to be very agreeable in taste.—*Standke, Rundschau*.

For preparing tincture of iodine, Vauthier recommends placing the iodine upon a glass sieve and suspending this in the alcohol contained in a coloured glass bottle, in order to avoid the influence of heat, light and organic matter, whereby hydriodic acid would be formed; moreover, the tincture should not be kept on hand for a long time.—*Pet. Mon. de la Phar.*

MICROCIDIN is a new antiseptic, recommended by Professor Berloiz of Grenoble. Extreme solubility, harmlessness and rapidity of action are claimed for it. It is a compound of naphthol and soda, is neither poisonous nor irritant, and has the form of a greyish-white powder. Its solution of three grammes per litre is very slightly coloured, and does not stain either the hands or bandage.—*Science*.



THE "VICTOR."

THE accompanying cut shows my new style of Cream Soda Fountain

which has been got up especially for the Druggist Trade, and for those who want a heavier and more massive looking Fountain than I have hitherto built.

The material of which the "VICTOR" is built makes it almost as durable as marble and at one-fourth the cost.

NO CYLINDERS.

Nothing to get out of order.

A delicious and healthful beverage.

Height 41 inches.

Weight when boxed about 300 lbs.

Write for Circulars and Prices.

J. STONEHOUSE, Manufacturer,

569 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

It is called **NOTOBAC** and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco *taste bad*, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centres and

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

preparing a way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. **NOTOBAC** stimulates, builds up and *improves the entire nervous system*. Many report a gain of ten pounds in as many days.

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following :

Gentlemen:

RED OAK, IOWA, 9-31 91.

Commenced using Notohae three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed toba co since, although I used it for 40 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notohae at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

Gentlemen:

HENDERSON, N. Y., 10-6 91.

I used tobacco 40 years. One year ago today I received three boxes Notohae. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notohae's effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

**NO
TO
BAC.**

(Registered Trade Mark)

Dear Sirs :

MIDVALE, N. J., 9-30-91.

I loved tobacco for 27 years : tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notohae. Have no desire - in fact, cannot hear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,

C. J. MANNING.

Sterling Remedy Co. :

MT. CARMEL, ILL., 10-10-91.

I commenced to use tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notohae. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have any craving for it.

ROLLA O. BLOOD.

We will Advertise for you !

If you will order three dozen **NOTOBAC** at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

We guarantee that three boxes of **NOTOBAC**, used according to directions, will cure any case.

NOTOBAC is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY :—Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.

Drug Review.

Business continues good, not only in our own business, but in other lines there is a buoyancy that has not been felt for some time.

Citric Acid is very firm.

Ergot has not reached the high price anticipated, and is reported lower.

Cod Liver Oil, higher prices looked for. Quinine is unchanged.

Warner's Safe Cure and other preparations have been reduced in price.

Salicine much higher.

Oil Pinus Sylvestris, Eucalyptus and Lemon, higher.

Silver is a little easier in price.

Glycerine, which has been low, shows signs of advancing again. Higher prices are looked for.

Paris Green, Hellebore and Insect Powder will range about same in price as last year.

UROSTIGMA DOLARUM.—The white fig-tree of Brazil yields a milky juice, of the consistence of cream, and a taste like a mixture of milk and almonds. According to Peckolt, this juice contains a substance which dissolves meat fibres and albumen. Besides this and caoutchouc, dolarine was also obtained from the juice, which is said to have an anthelmintic action. The juice of other species of *Urostigma* are more acrid.

We have in Stock:

A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.

Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

London, - Ontario.

WHAT IT SEEMS TO BE!

A marvel in the history of modern Therapeutics.

PYROLIGNINE.

(Trade Mark)

A Ligneous Product, isolated from Wood Tar. A Definite Chemical Substance, obtained by an original and peculiar process. Clinical experiment has demonstrated its value as a Remedial Agent, and it is fast becoming a favorite remedy with Physicians everywhere.

Pyrolignine is a decided Antipyretic, Analgesic, Anodyne and Nervine. Has been employed with unparalleled success and will be found highly serviceable in the treatment of Typhoid and Intermittent Fevers, Acute Rheumatism, Myalgia, Irritable Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Delirium Tremens, Hemiparesis, Headache, Acute Pulmonary Congestion, and the exciting symptoms of Phthisis, &c. Has also proven of the highest value in Puerperal Fever and the after pains of parturition, Dysmenorrhoea, Migraine, Epilepsy, and the painful neuroses of Sciatica and Locomotor Ataxia, and in the Pyrexia brought on by over exertion and undue exposure to the penetrating rays of the sun, which is especially common in tropical and oriental countries.

As a remedy in La Grippe it stands pre-eminent, and may be relied upon in the treatment of Influenza and all kindred maladies.

Pyrolignine reduces temperature and subdues pain with unvarying promptness and certainty, involving no unpleasant after results.

Physicians who have not as yet tested the merits of this valuable agent are respectfully invited to give it a trial, and be convinced of its remedial efficiency and physiological effect.

Pyrolignine is insoluble in water and ordinary menstruum. It is quickly acted upon by the saliva and taken up readily by the gastric fluids. Should be dispensed in capsules, powders, syrup or viscid mixture.

The Dose is 1 to 10 grains, repeated when necessary every 2 to 6 hours according to quantity given, age and urgency of case. The amount usually indicated is 4 to 8 grains.

With a view to establish a uniform demand for Pyrolignine, and facilitate convenience in dispensing, it will hereafter be offered in powdered form only, put up in 1 oz. cartons under seal of the inventor's signature, printed in red ink and guaranteed pure. Supplied through regular channels of commerce at \$1.20 per oz.

Descriptive printed matter mailed on request to any part of the world.

Correspondence from Physicians and the Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade respectfully invited.

Originator and Exclusive Manufacturer,

JOHN ALEXANDER BORST, M. D.,

MONTREAL, Can.
NEW YORK.

LONDON, Eng.
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

N. B.—All business and correspondence for the Dominion of Canada should be addressed to P. O. Box 196, Montreal, Que.

FREE CRAYON PORTRAITS AND FRAMES



To all our Subscribers for 1892.

We, the publishers of "North American Homes," in order to increase the circulation of our journal throughout the United States and Canada, will spend this year over one hundred thousand dollars among our new subscribers in the form of an artistic Crayon Portrait and a handsome frame (as per cut below), to be made free of charge for every new subscriber to "North American Homes." Our family journal is a monthly publication consisting of 16 pages, filled with the best literature of the day, by some of the best authors, and is worthy of the great expense we are doing for it. Eight years ago the *New York World* had only about 15,000 daily circulation; to-day it has over 200,000. This was obtained by judicious advertisement and a lavish expenditure of money. What the proprietor of the *N. A. H.* has accomplished we feel confident of doing ourselves. We have a large capital to draw upon, and the handsome premium we are giving you will certainly give us the largest circulation of any paper in the world. The money we are spending now among our subscribers will soon come back to us in increased circulation and advertisements. The Crayon Portrait we will have made for you will be executed by the largest association of artists in this city. Their work is among the finest made, and we guarantee you an artistic Portrait and a perfect likeness to the original. There is nothing more useful as well as ornamental than a handsome framed Crayon Portrait of yourself or any member of your family; therefore this is a chance in a lifetime to get one already framed and ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge.

READ THE FOLLOWING GRAND 30 DAYS' OFFER:

Send us \$1.50, price for one year subscription to "North American Homes," and send us also a photograph, tintype or daguerrotype of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you from same an artistic half life size Crayon Portrait, and put the Portrait in a good substantial gift or bronze frame of 2 1/2 inch moulding absolutely free of charge; will also furnish you a genuine French glass, boxing and packing same free of expense. Cut this out and send it with your photograph at once, also your subscription, which you can remit by Draft, P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, or Postal Note, made payable to



NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO.,

References—Any newspaper publishers, Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge, and all mercantile agencies and banks in New York City.

World Building, New York.

WHITTAKER & GROSSMITH'S TOILET SOAPS.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Sole Agents for Canada.

W. & G.'s Transparent Soaps are undoubtedly superior to Pears. They are sold to the Drug Trade only and offer a profit even at the cut prices of Pears. The demand has increased steadily and is now very large.

Unscented, \$14 per gross.

30 Scented, \$18 per gross.

Shaving Sticks, \$18 per gross.

THE FOLLOWING, WITH ABOVE, COMPRISE THE FULL LINE OF W. & G.'S SOAPS, ALL OF WHICH ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED:

Transparent Wash Balls, No. 1.

White Glycerine.

Cucumber and Glycerine.

" " No. 2.

Musk Brown Windsor.

Baby Soap.

" Shaving Sticks, No. 2.

Sandringham.

Thymol Tooth Soap.

" " No. 4.

Eucalyptus.

White Rose Tooth Soap.

White Clover Toilet Soap.

White Carbolice.

Superfatted Floral, in single fancy

Cent Fleur Soap.

Pink Carbolice.

boxes.

For orders of \$25 worth and over we allow a trade discount of 5%.

These goods will satisfy the best class of trade and cannot be procured by cutters.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO APRIL 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$4 03	\$4 20
Methyl, gal.	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb.	15	17
ALON, oz.	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
ARKWRIGHT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50
Copaiba, lb.	75	1 00
Peru, lb.	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb.	75	80
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Caecilia, lb.	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	30	35
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb.	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.	16	18
Ground, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	25
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 00	2 75
Vanilla, lb.	6 00	9 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	1 50	1 60
" powderd, lb.	1 75	1 80
Juniper, lb.	10	12
Ground, lb.	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
BDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
BETTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.	65	70
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2 40	2 10
Powderd, lb.	2 10	2 20
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30
Powderd, lb.	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50

Castor, Fibre, lb.	7 50	8 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
CLOVE, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.	40	45
COLLOIDION, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	25	30
Creosote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Chamonile, Roman, lb.	30	35
German, lb.	30	35
Elder, lb.	20	22
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	35	40
Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb.	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb.	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb.	17	20
GUARANA, lb.	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.	30	50
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Assafetida, lb.	23	25
Arabic, 1st, lb.	90	1 00
Powdered, lb.	1 00	1 10
Sifted sorts, lb.	50	55
Sorts, lb.	40	45
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb.	80	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	1 20
Kino, true, lb.	45	48
Myrrh, lb.	45	48
Powdered, lb.	55	60
Opium, lb.	3 50	3 60
Powdered, lb.	4 60	4 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb.	25	40

Bleached, lb.	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb.	25	35
Thus, lb.	8	10
HEB, Althea, lb.	27	30
Bitterwort, lb.	27	30
Burdock, lb.	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.	15	17
Carnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Colefoot, lb.	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs, lb.	17	20
Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Motherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.	17	20
Peppermint, ozs, lb.	21	25
Rue, ozs, lb.	30	35
Sage, ozs, lb.	18	20
Spearmint, lb.	21	25
Thyme, ozs, lb.	18	20
Tansy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
HONEY, lb.	13	15
Hors, fresh, lb.	30	35
INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Acouite, lb.	25	25
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.	40	45
Short, lb.	15	18
Coca, lb.	55	60
Digitalis, lb.	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
Hyoscyamus, lb.	25	30
Matico, lb.	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
Tinneyelly, lb.	15	25
Stramonium, lb.	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
LEECHE, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi, lb.	45	50
Pignatelli, lb.	35	40
Grasso, lb.	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	39

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb true.	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2 40	2 60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Ray, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CALCIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.	45	50
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Barlock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip, lb.	35	38
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUIM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
NETGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHINOSIDE, oz.	15	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85
NETMEAS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	75	80	Croton, oz.	75	80
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
ONITMENT, Merc. lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fennegreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	10 00	10 50
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	33	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Pumpkin	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Quince, lb.	65	70	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash.	2 25	3 25	Rape, lb.	8	9	HYOSYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IOBOL, oz.	1 30	1 40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
ROSIN, Common, lb.	24	3	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sacch., lb.	35	40
White, lb.	34	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Chloride, lb.	45	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	SFERMACET, lb.	55	60	Sol., lb.	13	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Yellow	40	45	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40
Blood, lb.	15	16	Wool, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	And Strychine, oz.	13	15
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	CHEMICALS.				40	45
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Syrup, lb.	40	45
Cashos, Black, lb.	15	20	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Columbo, lb.	20	22	German, oz.	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Boric, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	Evaporated, lb.	8	10
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	65	70	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Elecampene, lb.	15	18	Gallie, oz.	10	12	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1 50	1 60	Red, lb.	7	9
Gentian, lb.	9	10	tes doz	5	6	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	34	44
Ground, lb.	10	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	One lb.	40	45
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Muriatic, lb.	18	20	LITRUM, Bromide, lb.	30	35
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.	25	30
Po., lb.	13	15	Nitric, lb.	104	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	25	28	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Sulphate, oz.	35	40
Po., lb.	28	30	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Ginseng, lb.	2 60	3 00	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Citrate, gram, lb.	40	45
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	13	3
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Indian Hemp	18	30	Salicylic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	24	24	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Bottles, lb.	5	6	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Calomel, lb.	1 15	1 20
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	With Chalk, lb.	60	65
Licorice, lb.	12	15	AcETANILID, lb.	90	1 00	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Bin., oz.	25	30
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb.	13	3	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1 60	1 65
Pereira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Muriate, oz.	1 60	1 65
Pink, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Sulphate, oz.	1 50	1 60
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	PERLIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PHENACETINE, oz.	60	65
Poke, lb.	15	18	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	AMYL Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ANTIPIRYN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ARISTOL, lb.	2 00	2 25	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Cut, lb.	50	55	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Senega, lb.	55	65	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Squill, lb.	13	15	White, lb.	6	7	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	ATROPINE, Sulp., in 4 ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bromide, lb.	37	40
Powdered, lb.	25	27	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrato, oz.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	14	16

Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25		Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Origanum, lb.	65	70
Nitrate, grab., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80
Pernmanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Peppermint, lb.	2 00	2 10
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Pennyroyal, lb.	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	27	29	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	25	30
Oz., oz.	32	38	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.	65	70
SALICIN, lb.	3 75	4 00	Cafe, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 00	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Spruce, lb.	65	70
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.	10½	13
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	18 00	20 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
SFIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LISSEED, boiled, gal.	65	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.	63	65
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NEATFOOT, gal.	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2½	4	Wood, lb.	70	75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.	1 60	1 75
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Lemon, lb.	2 75	3 00	TERRENTINE, gal.	63	68

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MAY, 1892.

No. 5.

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ENGLISH OFFICE,
50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,
LONDON, N.

Toronto Drug Trade.

To say that the retail drug trade of Toronto was in a promising condition would be to express more optimism than the candor of the writer justifies him in doing. The business is virtually overdone of itself, outside of the competition from dry goods houses which has so recently demoralized a profitable portion of drug traffic.

It may seem unkind to say so, but we think that few who consider the matter for a moment will contradict us when we state that the presence of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in this city has been and will continue to be the bane of its drug trade. The attendance of students at the college naturally makes them familiar with the city and its attractions, and there are but few of them who, with means, and an exalted idea of the attractiveness of doing a city business, are unwilling to locate on some prominent corner, advertised as being suitable for a drug store. To this alone we ascribe the very large number of druggists this city contains—a number out of all proportion to public demands, and such as positively precludes the natural hopes of individual success.

In one district in Toronto where, seven years ago, five drug stores were to be found, to-day may be counted twenty. If it were an outlying district there would appear a reason for it, but, instead, it is in the heart of the city where the population has not increased 20 per cent. in that time. Still, the number continues to increase, and the profits to diminish; for, as each new-comer necessarily gets a share of trade, and the population is not coming fast enough to give it to him, he therefore

must deprive his neighboring druggists of a portion of their trade. Thus all suffer from over-competition somewhat, the older houses feeling it most, as they are in a position to compare their earlier and more prosperous days with those of the present, the result, as far as they are concerned, being that, feeling trade slipping from them in outlying quarters where they formerly drew from, they are tempted to aggravate matters by starting a branch.

Under the present state of trade, cutting would be the inevitable result but for some of the following reasons:—

In the feelings of city druggists there is a prompting of ethical propriety which forbids them taking a step in direct competitive antagonism to one another. The moral force exercised by the existence of the Retail Druggists' Association, even over those not its members, deters them from taking a step unsanctioned by it. These reasons undoubtedly exercise a potent influence, but possibly the most powerful deterrent, is the fact that only those financially strong could survive it. The financially strong do not consider cutting a profitable business, and hence do not take such a step until forced to in defence of their trade.

The old-established firm of Hooper & Co., which stuck to the general price of drug sundries along with the other druggists of Toronto until they lost the sale of thousands of dollars worth of these goods and practically their trade in them altogether, only adopted a defensive attitude when threatened with a loss of their patent trade also, and even then only cutting on the well-advertised patents sold by dry goods houses.

Their action in an ethical sense is doubtless generally condemned, but in a consideration of the matter individually applicable to them, the wisdom of their course cannot well be denied. Under present circumstances they possess the advantages of competing with dry goods houses without suffering the loss of competition from druggists, while, at the same time, the proportion of their business subject to cut rates is so limited that in possessing the advantages of the advertisement secured by it to increase the demand for other articles they are more than compensated. The public is the same the world over, the cheapest seller secures the greatest number of buyers. If it were not so Toronto druggists would not be suffering from the deprivation of their drug sundry trade, as it is not sympathy for Eaton or others

that prompts purchasers to buy from them, but a cold calculative consideration for the contents of their pocket books.

The attempt made by the Toronto Association to cut off the supplies of cutters through Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Houses, did not meet with the success that the devoted work of its active members deserved. "The nimble penny aye succeeds," and as the Association has found that out, they have adopted a plan, based on that truism, to affect those most interested in keeping patent remedies prominently before the public, namely, the manufacturers.

The druggists have ever been the sponsors, as it were, for all this class of preparations, and as they decline to continue to act as such without being fairly remunerated, they have determined to manufacture substitutes, which with a more perfect knowledge of their contents, they will feel safe in recommending. This may not be the true solution of this difficulty, but if unitedly carried out by the city druggists, it will undoubtedly have a marked effect in diminishing the sale of the late popular patent remedies in Toronto, and may possibly be sufficiently effective, as an obstructive measure to induce manufacturers to take such precautions as will effectively preclude their sale by dry goods houses. Come what will, the druggists are apparently determined to fight for what they believe to be their right. They will always retain a good portion of the patent medicine trade under any circumstances, and what they cannot retain they will damage as much as possible. The fight will not now be to cut off supplies, but to cut off demand by displacement.

The success of the experiment here will doubtless be watched with interest, wherever such trouble threatens, and a knowledge of this fact will serve to stimulate the Toronto members to act unitedly and forcefully in the maintenance of the policy they have adopted. Immediate decisive results cannot justly be expected, as all innovations take time; but if, as we would like to hope, the druggists of Toronto can maintain their present unity of action, even though it should be under a definite arrangement to cut on the present slaughtered articles, and can in one or two years time get profitable control of a proprietary trade that cannot by any possible means be encroached upon by dry goods houses, they will have made a temporary sacrifice to secure a permanent benefit which all will gladly be partakers of.

Chilian Remedies.

Some specimens of native remedies in common use in Chili, brought by a resident in that country to England, have been recently presented to the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. A. C. Abraham. Three of these are already well known in this country, as well as on the Continent and in the United States. These are Boldo, Cheken and Pichi. The others have not yet been introduced into European medicine, but one of them, Paico (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*), is used as a vermifuge in the United States. As they are extensively used in Chili, and may at any time appear in the London drug market, it may be useful to record, for purpose of reference, a brief account of their properties and uses, and the characters by which they may be recognized.

BALAHUEN.—*Haplocephalus Balaheuen*, Remy (*Composita*). The specimens received consist of a woody stem with somewhat crowded coriaceous leaves less than one inch long and oblanceolate in outline, the widest portion of the leaf being less than half an inch across. In the broadest part, which is above the middle, the leaf has two or three short triangular teeth, and it tapers below into a slightly amplexicaul base. Both the stem and leaves present a varnished appearance, due to exuded resin. The taste is faintly aromatic, resembling slightly that of patchouli, but without bitterness. The plant is a native of the high Cordilleras of the province of Coquimbo. Its medicinal properties appear to be due to the presence of the resin. Internally it is employed in the form of an infusion as a stimulant in weak digestion. It is also reputed to possess emmenagogue properties. Externally it is applied for healing the wounds of animals. The plant is described in Gay's "Flora of Chili," vol. iv., p. 42. According to Baillie it has been found useful in diarrhoea and acute and chronic dysentery.

CEPACABALLO.—*Acaena splendens*, Hook. et Arn. (*Rosaceae*).—The drug consists of dark brown woody stems, forked at intervals of several inches, and densely covered with the somewhat rigid bases of the crowded leaves. The leaves are imparipinnate with entire, linear, lanceolate silvery leaflets, which bear some resemblance to those of *Alchemilla alpina*. The leaves, however, owing to the slender petiole, are mostly broken off. The leaf bases are erect and imbricate, or recurved at the apex, and although covered with silky hairs have not, owing to their brown color, the same silvery appearance as the leaves. The taste is astringent and slightly bitter. The plant has no perceptible odor. It is described in Gay's "Flora of Chili," p. 291, and in the *Botanical Miscellany*, p. 306. It is found in the Cordilleras of Santiago, San Fernando, etc., ascending to a height of 5-600 feet. The whole of the plant is used in medicine in the form of infusion, and is given in the liver complaints common in the northern and central parts of Chili.

It acts also as a slight diuretic and is employed as an emmenagogue. Another species known as Pimpinela (*Acaena pinnatifida*, R. P.), is also employed as an emmenagogue. In this species the leaves are glabrous.

NATRI.—Three species of *Solanum* appear to be used under this name in Chili, viz., *Solanum crispum*, R. et P., *Solanum Gayanum*, Remy, *Solanum Tomatillo*, Remy. The drug received appears to belong to the last-named species. The stems are acylindrical and longitudinally wrinkled, more or less forked, with erect branches, the leaves alternate, linear lanceolate $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, coriaceous, brittle, and minutely wrinkled. The taste is persistently bitter.

Chemical investigation of the plant has been made independently by Drs. Miranda and Larenas. They found an alkaloid to which Dr. Miranda gave the name of 'natrina and Dr. Larenas the name of witheringina. Both agree that it possesses the following properties:—

It forms crystalline salts with the mineral acids, gives an orange-red precipitate with the reagents of Mayer, Bouchardat and Dragendorff. The last named reagent gives a precipitate in a solution containing $\frac{3}{3000}$ parts of natrina. The alkaloid is soluble in alcohol and in boiling water, but insoluble in ether and chloroform. When heated it melts and then chars, giving off an odor like burnt horn. Concentrated acids give to it a red colour. The sulphate, according to Dr. Larenas, crystallizes like sulphate of quinine. Natrin is stated by Messrs. Miranda and Larenas to afford 1.9 p. c. of the alkaloid from the stem and 2 per cent. from the leaves. The process adopted by Dr. Larenas for the extraction of the alkaloid consists in exhausting the leaves by water acidulated with sulphuric acid, concentrating the liquid by evaporation, and precipitating resinous and colouring matter by subacetate of lead, freeing the solution of acetate of natrine from lead by hydrogen sulphide, and precipitating with sodium carbonate.

According to Dr. Navarette, the infusion of natrin lowers the temperature and slows the pulse, whilst it produces a stimulant action upon the stomach and, after it has been taken a few days, exerts a slight aperient action. Natrine, according to Dr. Miranda, produces nausea, vomiting and purging, and acts as an irritant, whether employed in the form of enema or hypodermically injected. Dr. Murillo remarks that although natrine is a less powerful antipyretic than quinine, it is a simple and innocent remedy which is certainly effectual in fevers of a typhoid type. It would seem, therefore, that the drug might be worthy of trial in cases in which quinine is not well borne. A further investigation of its alkaloid might also prove of interest from a chemical point of view.

PAICO.—*Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L. (*Chenopodiaceae*). The use of this plant

as a vermifuge, for which purpose it is given in the United States, appears to be unknown in Chili, where it is employed as a stimulant to digestion, and as an emmenagogue. In cholera epidemics it is also extensively used instead of mint. Dr. Murillo remarks that he knows of no better carminative remedy in the treatment of the diseases of infancy.

PANEL.—*Ligusticum Panel*, Bert. (*Umbelliferae*). The drug consists of the fruiting tops, only fragments of leaves being present. The umbels are compound, the partial umbels consisting of few flowers. The fruit is small, and in shape and appearance bears some resemblance to conium, but has two broad vittae on the commissural surface, and there is neither general nor partial involucre. The umbels also are generally arrayed in threes. The leaves under a good lens are seen to be covered, especially on the margins, with minute rough points. In shape the leaf segments resemble those of conium. The stem is hollow and strongly furrowed, and about two lines in diameter, the peduncle of the umbels being only about $\frac{1}{2}$ line in diameter. The odour of the herb faintly resembles that of fennel or of lovage, and the taste is slightly aromatic, leaving after a time a sensation of warmth in the mouth. The Chilians employ the plant in skin diseases and to arrest or reduce perspiration in phthisical patients; for the latter purpose it is given in decoction. A tincture mixed with water and drawn up through the nostrils is used to relieve headache. The plant is described in Gay's "Flora of Chili," vol. iii., p. 131.

SABINELLA.—*Margyricarpus setosus*, R. et P. (*Rosaceae*). The drug consists of woody densely branched slender stems having a more or less scaly appearance, due to the sheathing bases of the petioles, which are only their own length apart, and thus give a flexuose appearance to the stem. The leaves are imparipinnate, and the leaflets, which are mostly broken off, are small and linear subulate. It has very little taste and no odour, and is only faintly astringent. According to Dr. Murillo, it has proved useful in the treatment of mucous discharges.

TE DE BURRO.—*Eritrichium gnaphaloides*, D. C. (*Boraginaceae*). This consists of the woody stems, which are from one to two lines in diameter, with erect-potent branches at intervals of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the main stem. The thin, dull, chalky white bark readily serves as a distinctive feature. The leaves when present are linear, sessile and entire. The plant bears the name of tea of the Cordilleras and is very commonly used in the province of Atacama, where there is said to be hardly a house which does not keep some branches of the plant ready for use. It is employed in the form of tea for indigestion and diarrhoea. The taste is pleasant but slightly acid, and the drug produces for a time a sialogogue effect followed by astringency.—*Pharm. Journal*.

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Sarsaparilla

Handsome packages with buyer's address. "Good Red Blood" counter circulars and "Sarsaparilla Pills" furnished gratis, when specified.

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The leaders: Tar and Wild Cherry and White Pine Expectorant—liberal sizes—elegant wrappers—counter circulars and racks.

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Put up in High ovals, with Attractive Carton; and Union ovals, Flint, wrapped in fancy paper, no carton—popular prices.

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Special Odors.

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PRICE LIST :

Hall Pounds (glass stopper)	-	\$2.00 each.
" (engraved)	"	2.25 "
Dime Size (3 doz on card)	-	.84 per doz.
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PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.
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We have been very successful in securing an entirely New and Well Assorted Line of Novelties for the Christmas Trade, superior and larger than anything ever shown by us, and can assure our friends it will repay them to reserve their orders for our representative.

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Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."

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THOS. LEEMING & CO.
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Write for our prices on the following

Seasonable Goods :

Camphor in Bells.
" in ½ Squares.
" in ¼ Squares.
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New Arrivals :

Chip Boxes.
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We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

These are having a large sale.

SUNDRIES.—Our stock in all lines very complete.

SEE OUR SAMPLES.

TRADE NOTES.

R. D. McArthur, druggist, St. John, N. B., is dead.

W. Hall is opening a drug store at Fort Qu'Appelle, Ass.

T. R. Morrow & Co., druggists, have opened in Nanaimo, B. C.

Frank S. Allwood, rubber merchant, St. John, N. B., has resigned.

A. J. McCallum, druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., has been burned out.

J. M. Beatty, druggist, Hillsboro, N. B., has made an assignment.

The drug stock of J. H. Dickey, Trenton, was destroyed by fire on May 5th.

J. H. F. Charron has opened a new drug store on Notre Dame St., Montreal.

T. C. Spence, physician and druggist, Fordwich, Ont., is succeeded by Dr. A. M. Spence.

Mayor Blaicher, of Hamilton, has returned from Bermuda, much improved in health.

W. J. Burke has opened a new drug store at No. 107 Colborne St., near Ottawa St., Montreal.

B. Jackes has returned from California and looks and feels very much improved by his holiday.

J. F. Hoffman, Berlin, Ont., has moved into his new drug store which is very tastily fitted up.

C. H. Conen, of Parliament Street, has taken a trip to Chicago and New York for a couple of weeks.

Dr. Hutchison will shortly open a drug store in Grenfell, N. W. T., in his new building now being erected.

W. Keddle, formerly with G. A. Fear, Guderich, Ont., has taken a position in a drug store in Batavia, N. Y.

The death is announced of Wm. Wells, of the firm of Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., and Montreal, Q.

A. B. Petrie's upper store in Guelph, managed by his son, is one of the handsomest and most convenient in Canada.

The stock of W. P. Duncalfe, druggs and stationery, Morden, Man., has been sold to E. D. Martin at 40c. on the dollar.

Dr. Campbell, late of Rapid City, Man., has decided to locate in the new town of Carnduff, where he will open a drug store.

Stephen Bros., dealers in paints, oils, etc., Ottawa, Ont., have dissolved partnership, William Wallace Stephen continuing.

Inman & Moncton, druggists, Winnipeg, Manitoba, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Inman will continue the business.

Healy & Bigelow, proprietors of the Kickapoo Indian Remedies, have opened a Canadian warehouse at No. 182 Mountain St., Montreal.

E. F. Stephenson, Parkhill, has sold his drug business to Dr. Owens. Mr. Stephenson has gone into the manufacture of cheese boxes in Parkhill.

F. W. James, druggist, of Oakville, Ont., has invented a new label cabinet which he intends shortly to introduce to the trade.

H. W. Burgess is opening a new drug store at the corner of Queen and Sackville Streets, a branch of his present one on King Street East.

R. Gibson, Manchester, England, was recently in Toronto on a trip combining business and pleasure. He reports business in his confectionery very good.

A young man as a hoax advertised in Toronto papers for a good paying drug business in Toronto. He reports nearly all the businesses there were offered.

F. Holman has sold his drug business on Richmond St. north, London, Ont., to Messrs. Cairncross & Lawrence, of that city, who will carry it on as a branch store.

John A. Barr, the Patent Medicine King among retail druggists in Hamilton, has been re-elected president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of that city.

G. S. Hill & Co., druggs, Regina, Assa., have bought out the stock and business of A. E. Waldon, druggist, of the same place. Mr. Waldon will open in business in Calgary shortly.

W. T. Gilmore, member of the O.C.P., who served his time with R. Brierly, Hamilton, was in Toronto last week on a visit. He is now manager for P. C. Lutz, St. Paul, Minn.

The store formerly occupied by Mr. Coleman, on Queen Street East, "Over the Don," has been opened and restocked, and will be conducted as The Eastern Pharmacy.

W. A. Karn, of Woodstock, won the silver cup as champion wing shot of Oxford County. Were there a cup for indefatigable fishermen his friends say he would have it too.

E. N. Tyrell, the genial representative of Lyman Bros. & Co., in East Toronto, was married April 20th, to Jessie Rutherford, eldest daughter of Alex. Robertson, of Robertson Bros.

The partnership heretofore existing between H. Sherris and W. Murchison, Queen Street West, Toronto, has been dissolved. Mr. Sherris carries on the old business and Mr. Murchison has purchased G. W. Mingay's business.

Arthur R. Langley has obtained a half interest in the business of the late George Morrison, druggist, Victoria, B. C., and will manage that business. Mr. Langley has been in the employ of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., for the past ten years.

At the annual meeting of the stock holders of the Antikamnia Chemical Co., held on the 18th of April, 1892, Mr. Frank A. Ruf, of St. Louis, Mo., the well-known Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, was promoted to the offices of President and Treasurer. He will have sole charge of the business operations of the Company. Mr. John W. Cox, of

Boston, Mass., was at the same time elected Secretary.

Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co., of Montreal, have disposed of two of their retail stores in that city, the St. James St. store, known as the "Medical Hall," to Messrs. Abbott & Wooten, and the Windsor Hotel Branch to A. D. Sawyer, who has managed this branch for some time.

There has been trouble among the druggists in Berlin over the fact that one of their number had taken the Patrons of Industry account by which he agreed to give members of that order goods at 20 per cent. advance on cost. We hear on going to press that the matter has been amicably settled.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal, have added a medical department to their extensive laboratory. Enquiries relating to "Celery Compound" and its effects, have become so numerous that a regular physician has been employed to give his whole time to answering correspondence and prescribing for the various ailments of the enquirers.

W. J. Davidson, corner Queen and Church Streets, has removed his head store across to the opposite corner of the street. His new premises have been handsomely fitted up in antique oak, with all the latest and most modern drug store improvements. He is also starting a new branch store near the corner of Queen and Sumach Streets.

Letters of incorporation have been asked for by the Double Chloride of Gold Cure Company of Canada, with a total capital stock of \$100,000, headquarters in or near the Village of Grimsby, with an office at the City of Toronto; for the establishment of institutes for the cure of the liquor, morphine, opium, cocaine and tobacco habits, and for dealing in drugs and other articles required in such diseases.

The cutting business in Toronto is on the increase. During the past month nearly all the druggists on Yonge Street are advertising Patents, Soaps, etc., at cut rates, also several druggists in other parts of the city. They give as their reason that they could not see their trade going all the time, and since they have advertised as above, trade has boomed. There has been no doubt in the minds of men who have studied the signs of the times, that this would be the ultimate result, for any association might as well try to stop Niagara as to prevent any one from getting goods as long as they have the money to do it with. This state of affairs is not going to be confined to Toronto, (nor for the matter of that is it at the present time) and it behooves druggists all over the country to pay more attention to proprietary articles than they have done in the past, so that when it becomes general in their town they will not feel it as much as they would if they have been and are content to make money for Patent Medicine Manufacturers. Looking these mat-

ters in the face, it will pay Druggists to make a point of attending the Provincial Convention to be held in August, which is referred to elsewhere in this issue, for this will likely be one of the important questions discussed. We understand there is a scheme now under way in the Toronto Association to get up a line of Patents for Druggists. If it can be properly worked the idea is a good one.

Mr. T. Comport, druggist, of Aylmer, is meeting with his share of incidents. He had only partly recovered from an overdose of "aqua pumpaginis," unwillingly taken at the fire next door on the 13th. ult., when he sustained a large amount of damage, but which, fortunately, was covered by insurance, when about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th a horse attached to a buggy became frightened at a passing bus, broke away from a tie-post and at a gallop dashed through 10 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. plate glass window in Mr. Comport's drug store literally smashing it into atoms. The goods in the window were a bad wreck, broken bottles, smashed soaps, drenched condition powders, &c. The horse, strange to say, was very little hurt, but caused a general stampede among the numerous rigs near by. A new plate glass was at once telephoned for and is now in position.

Manitoba Notes.

The following gentlemen were elected to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories: Messrs. R. Martin, Regina; W. G. Pettigell, Regina; W. W. Bole, Moose Jaw; Wendell Maclean, Calgary, and J. D. Higginbotham, Lethbridge. The Association is to be congratulated upon the election of men, all of whom rendered valuable assistance in the framing and passing of the Act, and who, we believe, will administer the affairs of the Association with satisfaction to its members.

Calgary is going to be well supplied with drug stores. Mr. Walden, late of Regina, has moved his stock there, and two new stores are about to be opened. Six drug stores in a town of less than four thousand, is a good many.

The contractors are at work on Mr. W. J. Halpin's new building which, when completed, will be a credit to the town, already noted for its fine buildings.

British Columbia Notes.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of B. C. takes place in Vancouver on Tuesday, June 7th. The annual report will be submitted and officers for the ensuing year elected. The last meeting of the present council will be just previous to the annual meeting when half of the members retire.

The examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association were held in Vancouver on the 6th and 7th of April. Only one candidate presented himself for examination, Mr. Emery, of Victoria, who passed

in all subjects taking a very high percentage. There were several applications for registration as Licentiates of Pharmacy, which, on being considered satisfactory by the examiners, were granted.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Troubles never come singly. A druggist who read the prescription published in our P. E. I. news last month, sends us the following (containing four ingredients more than the last published) and promises to let us have the benefit of a third, which he hears is in the possession of another druggist, which calls for several more ingredients:

Take of

Pot. Bicarb	.....	3½ drs.
Ammon. Chlor.	.....	6 drs.
Pot. Acetas	.....	6 drs.
Spts. Camph. Col.	.....	1 oz.
Alcohol	.....	1 oz.
Syr. Tolut	.....	1 oz.
Syr. Ferri Pyrophos.	.....	1 oz.
Syr. Phosphates	.....	1½ oz.
Quinine	.....	½ dr.
Spts. Chloroformi	.....	1½ drs.
Ex. Hyoscyam	.....	12 grs.
Ext. Nuc Vom.	.....	4 grs.
Ammon. Carb	.....	1 dr.
Acid salicylic	.....	20 grs.
Glycerine	.....	1 oz.
Syr. gum acaciac	.....	2½ ozs.
Syl. Scille co	.....	2 drs.
Tr. cinch. co	.....	2½ ozs.
Fluid ext. seneka	.....	1 dr.
Aq. Bib. q. s., M. ft.	.....	14 ozs.

Sig.—Shake and take one or two teaspoonfuls every five or six hours, according to age, in some water.

If the patient could know the composition of the mixture there would be no need to direct him to "shake." The same druggist sends us an order he had just received, calling for "Joky Plug Cent." This is a new modification of the now familiar "Jack of Clubs Scent."

On St. George's day, Mr. Davies, of the St. George Pharmacy, made a good window display of a painted British coat of arms draped with the Ensign and Jack, and loyally placed some roses in the window in front.

Another effective window dressing was seen in Mr. Watson's new drug store, where, on Oddfellow's natal day, the three links of the order were well arranged in bottles of furniture polish, while the initials F. L. T. were composed of tins of Aspinwall's enamel of delicate shade.

P. E. Island affords good trout fishing. The season is just beginning and nearly all the druggists carry a line of fishing gear.

Mr. Rogers, of Messrs. Evans, Montreal, is visiting the Island, and "brought down the house" at the Oddfellows' concert. Mr. Rogers is a public favorite in Charlottetown.

AROMATIC CASTOR OIL, said to be very palatable and free from the disagreeable taste of the oil, is prepared (D. Med. Woch.) by repeatedly agitating the castor oil with hot water, slightly sweetening with saccharin, and then adding a trace of the aldehyde of oil of Ceylon cinnamon and vanillin.

Pharmaceutical Associations.

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The quarterly examinations of the Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province, for students entering the study of Pharmacy, were held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy on Thursday, April 21st, when thirty-nine candidates presented themselves. Of these the following were successful, namely:—G. F. Moore, L. J. Martin, Renie DesRosiers, Alfred La pointe, A. T. Edward, F. H. Spearman, J. E. Archambault, Louis O'Meara, C. A. Descheues, B. W. Evans, F. Rainville, P. C. Anderson, and R. Beaudry. The following candidates were referred back for examination on one subject in which they had failed, namely:—For Arithmetic, L. A. Betoumcy, H. Dumont, A. J. Trottier. For Latin, J. F. C. E. Gauvreaux and A. F. Raymond. For History, A. P. Fortin, M. O. Gagnon, Ernest Geo. Orr. For Geography, E. J. Comeau. The remaining candidates having failed on the whole examination were referred back for further study. The next examination will take place on July 7th. The Examiners were Wm. S. Kerry, A. E. DuBerger and C. E. Seard.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Semi-Annual Examinations for Major and Minor candidates were held in the College of Pharmacy, Montreal, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 19th, 20th and 21st, when eleven candidates presented themselves for the Major Examination and twenty for the Minor. These were submitted to a severe written and oral examination in Materia Medica and Toxicology, Chemistry and Pharmacy, Botany, Weights and Measures, Reading of Prescriptions and Practical Counter Dispensing.

The successful candidates who will receive their diplomas as Licentiates of Pharmacy, are as follows, named in order of merit, namely:—Alexis Anctil, J. E. Barnebe and P. deMesle.

The Minor candidates who will receive their certificates as certified clerks are also named in order of merit, namely:—H. C. Harvey, F. O. Anderson and C. I. Lamontagne. The Examiners were:—Alex. Manson, S. Lauchance, John T. Lyons, Montreal; A. E. DuBurger, Waterloo; Jos. E. Morrison, Quebec, and R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held in the College building, 395 LaGauchetiere St., on Thursday, May 6th, David Watson, Esq., President in the chair. The secretary, Mr. E. Muir, read the annual report and financial statements, all of which were of a satisfactory character and were only adopted by the meeting. The President, in his brief address, referred to the debt still remaining on the building and trusted that a strong effort would be made by the new Board to materially reduce that debt or wholly wipe it out. When

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that could be accomplished the funds of the College would admit of great improvements being made in the outfit of the laboratory and lecture rooms.

Dr. T. D. Reid and Mr. G. Muir were nominated by the President as scrutineers, and these gentlemen, after counting the ballots, announced the following gentlemen to have been elected as the Executive Board, viz.:—C. J. Coventon, Joseph Contant, W. S. Kerry, W. H. Chapman, A. D. Mann, C. E. Scard, A. J. Laurence, J. E. Tremble and C. E. Nelson. These, with David Watson as President, John T. Lyons, Vice-President, and Alex. Manson, Treasurer, will form the Board of the College for the coming year.

N. W. T. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

In conformity with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act passed during the late session of the legislature the ballots sent in for the selection of the first Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories were opened in the office of the clerk of the Executive. The following are the Council elect and the number of votes received:—

Robert Martin, Regina	21.
W. G. Pertingell, Regina	21.
Walter Hole, Moosejaw	14.
W. McLean, Calgary	14.
J. D. Higginbotham, Lethbridge	13.

A meeting of this council will be held in due course for the election of officers. Messrs. Thompson, of Edmonton; Scott, Moosomin; Mercer, Battleford; Fleming, Prince Albert; Bard, Macleod and Ross, Banff, polled each a fair number of votes. About forty druggists have already registered under the Act.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The semi-annual examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the College building, Gerrard St., Toronto, on Monday, May 16th, and following days.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

To the Pharmaceutical Societies and the Pharmacists of all Countries, Greeting:

The American Pharmaceutical Association had extended an invitation to the Third International Pharmaceutical Congress, held at St. Petersburg, in 1874, to call the Fourth Congress in Philadelphia in 1876, during the Centennial International Exposition; but the selection of a city in the United States was deemed inadvisable at that time.

After it had been decided that the World's Columbian Exposition should be held in the city of Chicago in 1893, the American Pharmaceutical Association again invited the International Pharmaceutical Congress to meet in this country. The Italian Committee on Organization having, by circular of May 15th, 1891, and for reasons stated therein, renounced the convocation of the Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress at Milan, the Executive Committee of the Sixth

Congress, at Brussels, by letter of November 26th, 1891, confirmed the invitation of the American Pharmaceutical Association; and in a communication of February 16th, 1892, the former Committee on Organization at Milan expressed the view that there was nothing, under the circumstances stated, to prevent the organization of the Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress in 1893, in Chicago.

Now, in view of the above facts, the undersigned officers of the American Pharmaceutical Association take pleasure in extending a hearty invitation to the pharmaceutical societies of all countries to appoint delegates to the International Pharmaceutical Congress, which is to assemble in the city of Chicago during the year 1893, and in which teachers to pharmaceutical institutions and pharmacists in general are likewise cordially invited to participate.

It is especially desired that the contents of this circular letter be brought to the notice of kindred societies, and that information be given to the undersigned secretary, relating to suggestions of subjects of general importance, suitable for discussion and action by the congress, as well as to the intention of pharmaceutical societies, of pharmacists and teachers of pharmacy in other countries, of being present or represented at the congress of 1893.

Further steps for promoting the objects and deciding upon the date of the congress will be taken at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in July of the present year. Meanwhile the undersigned desire to assure all who may come as delegates, as members or visitors to the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Chicago in 1893, of the very cordial reception on behalf of the pharmacists of the United States of America.

ALEX. K. FINLAY,

Pharmacist in New Orleans; President of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

JOHN M. MAISCH,

Professor of Materia Medica and Botany; Permanent Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Office of the Permanent Secretary,

143 North 10th Street, Philadelphia,
March 30th, 1892.

Notes from England.

(By our own Correspondent.)

A flutter has just been caused in unqualified pharmaceutical circles by some recent prosecutions by the Pharmaceutical Society. Glasgow, the hot-bed of doctor's shops, cheap dispensaries and branch shops, was the scene of action. No less than nine cases were brought forward and substantial penalties inflicted in most cases. The defendants were of course unqualified men and in nearly every instance had attempted to shield themselves under the name of a medical man who used the premises for consulting purposes. Dr. Lees was also summoned as a poison had been sold which was labelled with his name as the seller, but without a poison

label. The result was interesting and instructive. The medical man at first loudly expressed his opinion that he was protected by the Medical Acts, but, seeing that the judge was against him, promptly shifted his ground and pleaded that it had been done by his assistant without his knowledge or consent. As the evidence showed that Dr. Lees was certainly not present when the sale was effected he was not mulcted. It was so palpably evident that he was covering his assistant, however, that penalties amounting to \$80 were inflicted upon the latter. Now, the doctor assumes another attitude, and has written to all the journals of pharmacy plainly intimating that he will disregard the decision, because as he says chemists err in the same way by employing unqualified assistants. This *tu quoque* style of argument, even if true, will avail him little in the law courts. It is not long ago that another medical man stated in court that he could employ his housemaid to sell poisons and dispense, if he chose, but he had good reason to subsequently alter his opinion on the subject.

The annual report of the Research Laboratory's work during the past year has just been published. The laboratory is situated in the upper part of the new premises of the Pharmaceutical Society and consists of three large rooms. One is reserved as a consulting room with library for the director, Prof. Dunstan. Another is adopted as a balance room, containing, besides the several balances, other special apparatus and the stock of glass vessels, &c. The laboratory itself is fitted for about eight or ten workers, with furnace and fume cupboard at the end. There is a water pump and mercurial Sprengel's pump for exhausting purposes, otherwise the fittings are in no way special. The principal work of the past year has been the isolation and separation of the alkaloids of *aconitum napellus*. In the main, the classical researches on the acetonates of Wright and Luff have been confirmed, with one or two important additions to our knowledge on the subject. It is now stated that the root of *a. napellus* contains four alkaloids—aconitine, acconine, napelline and homo-napelline. Only one of these has been crystallized, aconitine, and its exact composition and formula ascertained. Several crystallizable salts of acconine have been obtained, and the whole of the four alkaloids are under further physiological examination. So far the evidence tends to show that aconitine is by far the most poisonous of the four alkaloids, or, indeed, of all the vegetable alkaloids. Some dissatisfaction has been freely expressed at the fact that all the principal papers have been communicated direct to the Chemical instead of the Pharmaceutical Society. But on all hands it is admitted that the laboratory has justified its existence if only by reason of its having earned a Government grant of \$750, awarded at the instance of the Royal Society.

The new sub-editor of the *Pharmaceuti-*

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ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per
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"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers
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Journal is an enthusiast on the subject of microscopy. Accordingly, the journal has blossomed out as a sort of guide, philosopher and friend of microscopists. Unfortunately there is a marked absence of practical acquaintance with the technique of the art of staining and doubly staining histological specimens. The staining materials recommended are frequently as out-of-date as the methods suggested themselves are. Neither is there much reason for the publication of the numerous recipes for the more popular stains, as they can be bought, already made, so much cheaper and better than the average microscopist can make them. It is satisfactory to find the journal attempting to devote some of its energy upon one of the scientific ideas of a pharmacist's skill which is too often neglected.

It is recorded that a certain waggish merchant once caused one of our commercial drugs to be finely powdered and harmlessly disguised with a little armenian bole and then set about obtaining the opinions of all the pharmaceutical experts within reach as to its probable nature. The result was truly astonishing, the most out-of-the-way drugs were readily named and the odor described by comparison with some 30 or 40 totally dissimilar articles. Something like this extraordinary result has been obtained by the statement that solution of hydrochlorate of strychnine was unstable and frequently crystallising. Immediately suggestions for an improved official formula were poured in, from that which advised the increasing of the quantity of spirit (in which the hydrochlorate is less soluble) to the brilliant idea of the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* to reduce the amount of strychnine present to half. Thanks to the calm examination of the subject by one of our level-headed sons of Caledonia, all their suggestions are rendered futile. The formula as it stands in the *Pharmacopoeia* is correct; the alternative parts have proved the stumbling-block and are incorrect. All those intelligent pharmacists who have been saving their brains by trusting to the mathematical accuracy of the alternative parts formula of the B. P., are now doing penance. Dr. Paul has led the way by definitely showing that since Mr. Duncan's explanation of the occurrence is correct, his own dilution suggestion is unnecessary.

FORMULÆ.

Lanoline Cold Cream.—Lanoline, 3 ozs.; almond oil, 1 oz.; rosewater, 1 oz.; otto, 12 drops; oil rose geranium, 2 drs. Mix.

Antiseptic Toilet Cream. Lanoline, 3 ozs.; white vaseline, 6 ozs.; oxide of zinc, 1 oz.; boric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; otto, 24 drops.

St. Jacob's Oil.—Camphor, 1 oz.; chloral hydrate, 1 oz.; chloroform, 1 oz.; ether, 1 oz.; tincture of opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oil of thyme, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oil of sassafras, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; rectified spirit, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

Pepsine Wine.—Soluble pepsine, 320 grs.; glycerine, 1 oz.; hydrochloric acid,

2 drs.; water, 1 oz.; sherry to 1 pint, Macerate 18 hours and filter through pumice powder.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

English Market Report.

London, April 27, 1892.

A quiet tone has been noticeable throughout the operations on the markets during the month, partly due to the Easter holidays. All the leading chemicals are dull with the exception of cream of tartar and phosphorus. In drugs there have been more fluctuations and while conium leaves, calumba root, essence of lemons, jalap and Peruvian balsam have advanced, ergot, ipecacuanha and opium have declined.

Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil.

Acting on the instructions given by Mr. Nielsen, superintendent of fisheries, some of the Newfoundland people are introducing the Norwegian method of manufacturing cod liver oil used for medicinal purposes. It is well known that Norwegian cod liver oil brings everywhere the highest price in the markets, being preferred to every other. This is entirely owing to the superior skill and care exercised in its manufacture. The first and most important point with them is to select fat and healthy livers, which are of a whitish hue, diseased livers being greenish, and lean ones red; and to reject all that are not up to a high standard. Great cleanliness is observed throughout the whole process. The livers are first put into tanks and carefully washed in warm water; then they are allowed to drip over an open wire. They are then placed in high, round vessels or kettles, surrounded by steam at a pressure never exceeding five pounds. By this process the livers boil very slowly or rather simmer for eight hours, after which the oil is dipped out, filtered twice through cotton, and put in large tin vessels tightly soldered. The oil is now clear and white and appears quite pure. The process, however, does not end here. The oil is shipped to Christiania where it undergoes a chemical treatment which frees it from the microscopic globules of blood and from stearine. It is finally filtered through paper and is ready for the market. From the residue a kind of brown oil, of inferior quality, is made: and from the dregs a fertilizing compost.

To enjoy happiness when old, we must be useful when young.

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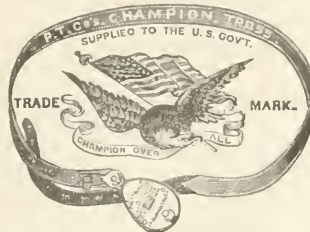
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COSMETIQUE DES FLEURS, neat paper wrapper, 1 doz. in box.

DENSOLINE HAIR OIL, 1 doz. two oz. bottles in box, or by the gallon.

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Pharmaceutical Surgery.

Concluded from last month.

BRUISES.

The color and general appearance of a bruise varies greatly with the part on which it occurs. Where the tissues are firm, as on the forehead or knee, there is not much discoloration, and it takes some time to appear; but when the bruise occurs on the limbs or under the eyes, where the skin is loose, the part quickly becomes much discolored, getting blue at first, and finally passing to brown and yellow before at last disappearing. This is caused by the rupture of the tissues beneath the skin, especially the tiny blood-vessels which abound there, and which, by their injury, pour out their blood into the skin and beneath it in the surrounding tissues, thus causing the darkness. Hence it follows that the amount of apparent damage varies with the force of the injury; there may be but little swelling or color; there may be great discoloration, often with blisters containing blood and pus; or, in very severe cases, even mortification of the part.

HEAVY FALLING.—This may produce internal bruises, the most frequent perhaps being concussion of the brain. This may be accompanied by bleeding from the nose or mouth, and is always associated with fainting, insensibility and often vomiting. If any of the abdominal organs—stomach, liver or bowels—be injured, great pain is always caused with faintness, and even sometimes death; injury of the lungs is followed by faintness and internal hemorrhage, and hence the spitting of blood. In these cases rest is the most important point, the head being kept low and bathed with cold water to overcome the faintness. Do not give stimulants unless the patient be absolutely prostrate; if in great pain use a warm lotion of laudanum and water applied on flannel.

TREATMENT.—In case of ordinary bruises little is required; leave a mild bruise quite alone; if it requires some attention a lotion of tinct. hamamelidis and water, 1 to 3, is very useful, or 1 drachm of tinct. arnice to 1 oz. of dilute lead lotion reduces swelling like magic, and prevents discoloration. If there be much pain, and the skin be not broken, an application of equal parts of lin. chloroform, and lin. opii. on spongiopiline is excellent; or if the skin be broken then use the warm laudanum and water lotion, followed by a dressing of boric ointment. In concussion of the brain, besides the treatment mentioned above, lay the patient on a sofa flat, with the head a little raised, applying ice or cold water cloths to the head, and keeping him perfectly quiet or if completely insensible, apply warmth to the body and limbs with the aid of hot water-bottles or warm bricks covered with flannel.

SUNSTROKE.

This effect of heat, properly known as

"heat fever," depends upon congestion of the brain, its symptoms exhibiting themselves as headache, dizziness, sickness and unconsciousness, which follow one after the other. The head is very hot and the face flushed, the temperature being very high, from 105° F. to 110° F. The pulse is very rapid and jerky. The treatment is all in the direction of bringing down the heat. The patient is best removed to the shade and undressed, the head being elevated, then well doused with cold water, ice being applied to the head and back when procurable. The temperature under the armpit should be constantly taken, and must not be allowed to go below 100° F., as it often comes down fast and too low; if it gets down to 90° or 92° whiskey has best be administered in teaspoonfuls, and all application of cold stopped.

Another effect of extreme heat, wrongly sometimes called "sunstroke," but arising from a different cause to the last, may be recognized by its symptoms. This should more properly be termed "heat exhaustion," and is the consequence of hard labor, such as digging, or prolonged fast walking in extreme heat, the air being sultry and damp. The symptoms are outwardly similar as regards the nausea and dizziness, but the pulse will be found very slow and the breathing slow and interrupted; the temperature under the arms will be found to vary from 98° to 99°. In such a case the treatment must be the reverse of the last. The patient being, however, removed to the shade, must be laid quite flat, and restoratives at once applied in the shape of whiskey or wine; on no account must any cold applications as ice or cold water, be made.

MINOR AILMENTS.

BLEEDING FROM NOSE may be stopped by snuffing tannic acid in powder, or syringing the nose with diluted hazeline (1 in 3). The patient should be kept upright, and cold applications of water or ice be made to the head or back of neck. A good plan is to place the patient's feet in a pan of very hot water.

NEEDLE IN THE FLESH.—The great point is to keep the patient quite still, or the needle will probably work further in. Get a suitable pair of pincers which will "bite" well, and do not attempt to withdraw it with anything else. In case of a fish hook it is best brought right forward through the flesh, so that the pointed end comes out first, otherwise the barb may do serious damage.

ABRASIONS.—If the patient has fallen or in any way scraped the skin from any projecting point, knee, elbow, &c., one of the best applications for the healing is lano-crocin, which is detergent as well as curative. It is best spread on lint and fastened over the part with strips of adhesive plaster, or with a handkerchief or bandage. Lano-crocin is an excellent ointment both for abrasions of this description and for burns and scalds, and can indeed take the place entirely of "ung. zinci" and with advantage. It does not

become rancid, is non-greasy, rapidly absorbed into the skin, and on all accounts is a most effective remedy to prescribe for the many little cuts and wounds brought to be treated by the chemist.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

Cases of this kind require active treatment, and must be very prompt, therefore requiring the thought of the pharmacist to the best antidote for the particular poison swallowed. In many cases, however, they do not know what poison it was, or it may be some solid body of an even non-poisonous nature that should be got rid of. In either of these cases an emetic is given, and it is as well to have one always handy in case of its being required. One of the best, perhaps, is half an ounce of vin. ipecac., and of the other common ones, mustard and luke-warm water is most effective, salt and water coming next. After any of these get the patient to drink as much tepid water as possible, and promote sickness in any way that occurs to you. If you can gather what the poison is, give the proper antidote, a few of the most common being:

CARBOLIC ACID, certainly the most frequent. Give an emetic, then saccharated solution of lime and olive or castor oils, plenty of each being administered.

CYANIDES.—**PRUSSIC ACID.**—Place the patient in the fresh air and induce artificial respiration. Internally is given a solution of 12 grains of ferri. sulph. with a drachm of tinct. ferri. perch. in an ounce of water, followed directly by a solution of 24 grains of potas. carb. in water; this will render about 130 drops of B. P. prussic acid insoluble. Give sal volatile and brandy as stimulants.

OPIMUM OR ITS ALKALOIDS.—Administer an emetic of 10 grains cupri. sulph. in water; put strong ammonia to the nose, and keep the patient walking about in every way possible; 10 minims of liquor strychnie is said to be the antidote for 1½ drachms of liquor morphiae or a larger quantity of opium tincture.

NUX VOMICA OR STRYCHNINE.—The muscles are very cramped and drawn, and the face often much contorted. Give an emetic of mustard and water or sulphate of zinc, using chloroform or ether to rub on the muscles to relax them.

ACONITE OR BELLADONNA.—Give emetics of cupri. sulph. (10 grs.), zinci. sulph. (20 grs.), or ipecacuanha wine (½ to 1 oz.)

In other cases it is always best to administer an emetic. Either of those mentioned being generally efficacious.

SPRAINS.

Great care should be taken with patients suffering from sprains; as otherwise if neglected the foundation of some permanent joint diseases is likely to be laid. First, keep the joint at rest until the pain and swelling have gone; if it be in the arms or shoulders the limb should be placed in a sling, if in the legs or feet it is absolutely necessary that the patient should lay up. If asked to treat the sprain *directly* after it has been caused,

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direct the application of cold water cloths and bandages and continue the treatment for two or three days. If it is not shown to you till the swelling and pain is great, a hot fomentation is recommended then, preferably poppies and chamomiles, continued for a day or two. Perhaps the method of treatment most serviceable is that known as *pressure*, caused by either applying a pad of cotton wool over the part and tying up with bandage, or, perhaps better by putting a bandage on, evenly and firmly, as described under "Bandaging;" when in place, soak the bandage with cold water and wrap it up with oil silk or gutta percha tissue: this will have the effect of shrinking the bandage and thus causing extra pressure. This treatment is beneficial at any stage, but especially when applied at the very first as it then often prevents any swelling of the part.

It is difficult to know where to draw the line as to what the chemist should feel himself justified in doing and what he should not attempt at all, but with the most liberal feeling, he would not care to undertake to set a limb or to replace a dislocated joint; moreover, such an operation could not be described in an article of such a length as this, and therefore we will not touch upon it. Remember, however, it is a great mistake to place the victim of such an accident in a cab, as the upright position will be likely to so increase the difficulties of setting, that possibly the limb may never come right again. Far better to lay the patient on a shutter or long hand cart if a stretcher cannot be procured, and if the article is carried, instead of wheeled, it is more comfortable.—*British and Col. Druggist.*

Odds and Ends at the Dispensing Counter.

BY J. PIKE.

The high price of pessary and suppository moulds is a very sufficient excuse for their absence from many dispensing counters.

I know few things more annoying than to receive a prescription for pessaries or suppositories and to find oneself without the mould requisite for making them. In spare moments it is just as well to prepare ourselves for what may come, and luckily we can at very small cost make moulds for pessaries, &c.: also some for such goods as beeswax (which, by the way, looks well sold in nicely-rounded, half-ounce and ounce blocks). I will just briefly describe a simple method of making a mould for six pessaries. If a few ready-made pessaries are available, all the better, otherwise they must be moulded of softened wax, or made first in large size thimbles, or the thimbles themselves may be dipped in melted wax and smoothed over; or, what will answer as well as anything, some of the bullet-shaped horse balls, known, I fancy, as *dura plastic*: half a dozen of these are, if available, shaped as the ordinary pessary mould, but half an inch bigger all round, insert along

a line drawn on the bottom half-a-dozen tin tacks or small French tacks, this leaves six points equidistant sticking up in the bottom of the box: now take the model pessaries, or horse-balls, oil them or rub them over with soap and carefully stick one, apex down, on each of the points, *but not to touch the bottom*. In the case of *ready-made pessaries*, merely arranging them in the bottom of the box, "business end up," is all that is requisite. In this case, however, it is well to just melt the end to secure adhesion, and to prevent the plaster running under. Get some fine Paris plaster, the best obtainable, and mix into a stiff cream with a sufficiency of water (the best way to mix is to put water into a mortar and shake or sprinkle a scoopful of plaster over it, the chief things to avoid are air bells, if at all frothy a little methylated spirit quickly settles matters). The plaster should be mixed without any loss of time and then poured carefully into the trough, allowing it to run round the models to the extent of one-third of their height. Now *level* the trough and allow the plaster to set quite hard, which it will do in less than half-an-hour: when quite hard remove the sides of the box and cut out of the plaster wedge-shaped pieces, two on each side, or semi-circular holes can be gouged out of the surface at two or more points. This done reconstruct the box, soaping all the surfaces, and pour in more plaster to proper height, viz., the remaining two-thirds: allow this second layer to set hard, and the box may be detached from the plaster, the upper and lower parts of the latter separated, and the models removed. We now have a pessary mould at a trifling cost, useful for most purposes: it is advisable to make more than one. I keep one specially for belladonna, one for plumbi iodid, and one for morphia, and other white pessaries. They require thorough soaping or oiling before use, and a couple of elastic bands prevent any slipping about.

The above was commenced with the idea of making a mould in metal, this can easily be done with a little more trouble: obviously the easiest way being to mix plaster, pour into our soaped mould, and make *plaster pessaries*: these, perfectly dry are put end up into a metal box, or one formed out of plaster, and melted lead run in: the latter is however by itself too soft, and a disconnecting mould is often very troublesome, though by boring or drilling holes in the apices of the cavities the pessaries come out more easily. Useful alloys may be made as follows:

Lead, 2 parts.	Tin, 1 part.	.....	Melts 440
Lead, 1 part.	Tin, 2 parts.	.....	340
Lead, 5 parts.	Tin, 6 & Antimony 1 pt.	.....	320
Lead, 5 pts.	Tin 6, Antimony 1 lb.	.....
math 3 parts	.....	.....	300

The metal mould as above must be triumphed up with a file, and this, of course is doubly necessary if we make it of hard metal in two pieces, the trouble here being to get the connecting surfaces accurately levelled.

We use our plaster mould as a model,

and either make a counterpart also in plaster, this can be done by soaping the separate parts, placing them in a suitable box and running plaster in, separating the latter when thoroughly set, or by the use preferably of *casting sand*, such as is in use by brassfounders; this should be fine and free from grit. It is made cohesive by mixing with water four hours before use. When mixed it should form a compact mass if pressed in the hand, and break with a clean fracture." This is packed carefully in and around the soaped model, the latter removed leaves a die in which to pour the metal. We require an iron box for the purpose, or it may be done on an iron tray (out of the oven) building plenty of sand round about.

The plaster moulds may be made stronger and harder by boiling the pieces in a strong solution of alum, borax, melted paraffin, or a mixture of resin and wax melted together in a pipkin: the plaster should be thoroughly dry and warm, and in this state absorbs a quantity of the hardening liquor. If good plaster is used it becomes of itself very hard, or a little alum or pumice may be mixed with it.

For beeswax moulds, take half an ounce or one ounce of wax, soften in water, and form with the fingers into a suitable shape, and proceed as for pessaries.

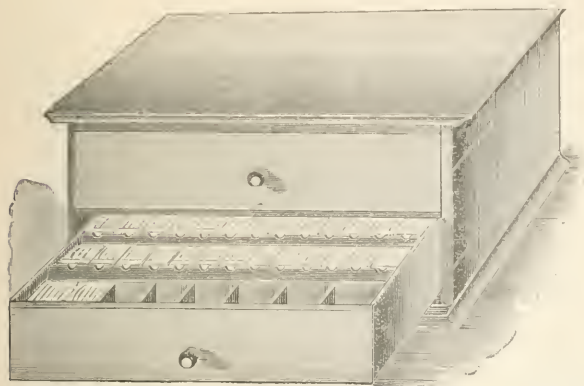
Funnels and pill trays are sometimes very difficult to come by: if made of glass, "the boy" has a bad habit of breaking them. Capital substitutes are to be made out of cardboard suitably treated, wide and narrow-mouthed funnels and trays which will stand plenty of washing, and bear knocking about without instant breakage. Get a sheet or two of cardboard, four-sheet will do, some good gum or paste, and proceed to cut out with scissors or penknife, various sizes, imitating the shape in general use: for straining mixtures I usually simply fold the card into V-shape pieces, paste the edges and joints, then snip off the point with scissors, a tuft of straining tow in the neck of this being inserted in the usual way when required. Pill trays are simply squares of cardboard with the edges turned up, the corners, without cutting or gum, being fastened with small brass clips (as sold by stationers). Now, the various articles made and dried, coat all over with a solution made as under:

Gelatine	.....	1 oz.
Water	.....	20 ozs.
Meth. spt.	.....	1 oz.
Potass bichromate	.....	2 ozs.

Dissolve the gelatine, then add the bichromate, also dissolved, and finally the s. v. meth.; the mixing, &c., should be done by gaslight. Apply the fluid, warm all over inside and out, brushing it well in and then hang up to dry, when dry expose them to the daylight, which renders the bichromated gelatine coating quite insoluble. Superfluous bichromate can be washed out with alum water, and then after a final wash in water the articles are ready to be dried, and if thought necessary, varnished; I prefer to give another thin coating of plain gelatine solution, or

THE "COUNTER" LABEL CABINET

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

*Is the most perfect arrangement for keeping Gummed or Ungummed Labels, in the market.**It has every advantageous point in its favor over all other Label Cabinets.*

1. It keeps the Labels protected from the Air.

This is a most desirable consideration with gummed labels, as it tends to prevent their sticking together.

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They cannot curl up or get out of one compartment into another.

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This enables you to arrange those in first row of compartments that you use most frequently, or alter your arrangement to suit your convenience.

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It can be fitted in under a counter if there is no room on top.

The Cabinets are finished in Light or Dark Cherry, or in Antique Oak.

A complete Cabinet holds Seventy-seven General Labels, a set of three sizes Dispensing Labels, and six labels, size of Small Dispensing, for miscellaneous articles.

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Aid to Digestion,
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IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

Nicely put up. 5 cent Bars. 36 Bars in a Box.

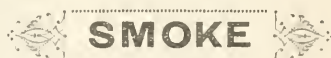
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gum, then varnish with a hard, white varnish. These cardboard funnels can be used for months, even with frequent washing, and are perfectly safe.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Popular Laxatives.

FROM FENNER'S FORMULARY.

From the earliest history of medicine to the present time the use of Laxatives and Purgatives has been common, and since the introduction of Pharmacy as an art, the preparation of Liquid Laxatives has been an important business of the pharmacist. In this age of sedentary occupations and stimulating diet, Laxatives in some form are in great demand; and with the tendencies to elegance in Pharmacy the pleasant liquid laxatives have, in a great measure, superseded the drastic doses and vile purgatives which were characteristic of the pioneers in galenic art.

Among the first of Liquid Laxatives to appear after the organization of Pharmacy as a profession, was

BLACK DRAUGHT.

This was a popular preparation of rather indefinite composition very much used in the early days of English Pharmacy. It was generally composed of an infusion of senna with corrigents, in which was dissolved about 20 per cent. of epsom salts, and usually about 15 per cent. of sugar manna or other sweetening. Compounds similar to this were known as *English Black Draught*, *Abernethy's Draught*, *Cathartic Mixture*, *Carthartic Draught*, *Aperient Mixture*, *Mixture Senna*, *Mixture Senna Compound*, *Laxative Mixture*, etc.

ABERNETHY BLACK DRAUGHT.

Mixture Aperient, *Aperient Mixture*. The original formula for this preparation, which was one of the first and most popular forms of Black Draught, was:

Sulphate of magnesium	2 ozs.
Manna	1 oz.
Infusion of senna	3 fl. ozs.
Tincture of senna	1 fl. oz.
Mint water	4 fl. ozs.
Distilled water	8 fl. ozs.

The dose was a wine glass repeated until the desired result was obtained.

ANOTHER POPULAR BLACK DRAUGHT

Of the early days of English Pharmacy was:

Infusion of senna	15 fl. ozs.
Tincture of senna	1 fl. oz.
Epsom salts	4 ozs.
Carbonate of Ammonium	30 grs.
Sugar	3 ozs.

Mix and dissolve.

MISTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA, BR.

British Black Draught. After a considerable time a compound mixture of senna was introduced into the Br. Pharmacopœia, which after various modifications is now, in the revision of 1885, directed to be made as follows:

Sulphate of magnesium	4 ozs.
Liquid extract of liquorice	1 oz.
Compound tincture of cardamoms	1½ fl. ozs.
Infusion of senna	15 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the sulphate of magnesium in

the infusion of senna with the aid of a little heat, then add the liquid extract and the tinctures.

INFUSIO SENNÆ COMPOSITUM, U. S.

Compound Infusion of Senna Black Draught. In this country Black Draught has never been a popular preparation, but in years past many preparations of a similar nature have been put out by enterprising manufacturers, and in the 1880 U. S., Pharmacopœia, this preparation was first introduced.

Senna, 6 parts, or	1 oz., av.
Manna, 12 parts, or	2 ozs., av.
Sulphate Magnesium, 12 parts, or	2 ozs., av.
Fennel, crushed, 2 parts, or	¼ oz., av.
Boiling water, 100 parts, or	1 pint.

Water sufficient to make the measure completed a pint

Pour the boiling water on the solid ingredients and macerate in a covered vessel until cool, then strain and add enough water through the strainer to make the infusion weigh 100 parts, or measure a pint. The dose as a laxative is 1 to 2 fl. ounces; as a purgative 4 to 6 ounces.

THE GERMAN PHARMACOPOEIA COMPOUND INFUSION OF SENNA, OR BLACK DRAUGHT.

Wiener Trank or Trankchen (Vienna Draught) is directed to be made as follows:

Senna cut	5 parts.
Boiling water	30 parts.

Heat them by means of a steam-bath for 5 minutes, when cold strain and dissolve in the infusion

Tartrate potassium and sodium	5 parts.
Common manna	12 parts.

With water added to make 40 parts of the finished liquid.

THE SWEDISH COMPOUND INFUSION OF SENNA Is prepared as follows:

Senna, cut	2½ ozs., av.
Raisins, bruised	1½ ozs., av.
Coriander, bruised	½ oz., av.

Pour boiling water, 20 fl. ounces, upon them and macerate in a covered vessel for an hour then strain and dissolve in the infusion.

Rochelle salts	1½ ozs.
Manna	5 ozs.

Strain again when cool and add enough water through the strainer to make the final product measure 24 fl. ounces.

Besides these compounds, which are popularly known as "Black Draught," many other preparations are used and prescribed as laxatives.

SYRUP OF SENNA

Is official in the present U. S., Br., and German Pharmacopœias and although an excellent preparation, is but little used.

The U. S. formula directs 33 parts of senna, bruised, to be digested with 160 parts of water at a temperature not exceeding 50°c (122° F.), for twenty-four hours, and the liquid then to be expressed and strained; seventy parts more of water is then to be added to the drug and digested as before for six hours, the liquid to be expressed and strained and added to the liquid previously obtained; this is then to be evaporated to 30 parts, and

when cold alcohol 4 parts and oil of coriander one per cent. added, the liquid filtered, adding through the filter enough water to make the whole weigh 40 parts. Sixty parts of sugar are then to be dissolved in the liquid by agitation without heat.

An identical preparation may be made by mixing fluid extract of senna, 6 ounces: spirit of coriander, (1:16.) 60 drops; syrup 10 ounces.

The British Syrup Senna is similar, and the German does not differ essentially except that it is flavored with fennel instead of coriander.

The *Syrup of Senna and Manna* may be readily made with

Fluid extract senna	1 oz.
Spirit of fennel	30 mins.
Spirit of coriander	30 mins.
Manna	5 ozs.
Sugar	6½ ozs.
Hot water	4 ozs.

Dissolve the manna and sugar in the hot water, strain and add the fluid extracts and spirits and enough water to make 10 fl. ounces.

SWEET TINCTURE OF RHUBARB

was added to the list of official preparations in the last U. S. Pharmacopœia, but can hardly be classed with the laxatives.

The tincture of aloe and tincture of aloe and myrrh are also used somewhat as laxatives and cathartics; but as it is the object of this paper to introduce only such as have become popular, further reference to official preparations will be unnecessary.

The foregoing formulas, Br., U. S., and German, represent the official development of what has been the best known and most popular liquid laxatives of the past.

But, the change in pharmacy has been so great that few but those who have grown grey in the service of the mortar and pestle now even know what is meant when Black Draught is asked for, but are well content to hand down from their stock of patent medicines, cascara cordial, castoria, or syrup of figs, for similar use.

With the advent of elixirs, laxative and cathartic elixirs were introduced.

We think Reed & Carnick first offered a *Carthartic Elixir Compound*, having a formula corresponding to the following

COMPOUND CATHARTIC ELIXIR.

Fluid extract senna	2 ounces.
Fluid extract liquorice	1 ounce.
Epsom salts	2 ounces.
Fluid extract ginger	48 minims.
Fluid extract coriander	80 minims.
Fluid extract jalap	160 minims.
Scammony in fine powder	160 grains.
Elixir enough to make	1 pint.

The demand for a more pleasant laxative was finally supplied by a formula which appeared in a supplement to Fenner's Formulary in 1878, which may now be rendered as follows:

COMPOUND CATHARTIC, OR LAXATIVE ELIXIR.

Fluid extract senna	2 ounces.
Fluid extr buttered bark	1 ounce.
Fluid extract mandrake	1 ounce.
Rochelle salts	2 ounces.
Bicarbonate of sodium	1 drachm.
Elixir enough to make	1 pint.

This formula was extensively used for

DROP IN A CENT AND GET A SCENT !



THE

"BELLS PERFUMER"

SPRAYS PERFUME on the HANDKERCHIEF.

Yields \$1.50 per Ounce.

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AN ORNAMENT TO ANY STORE.

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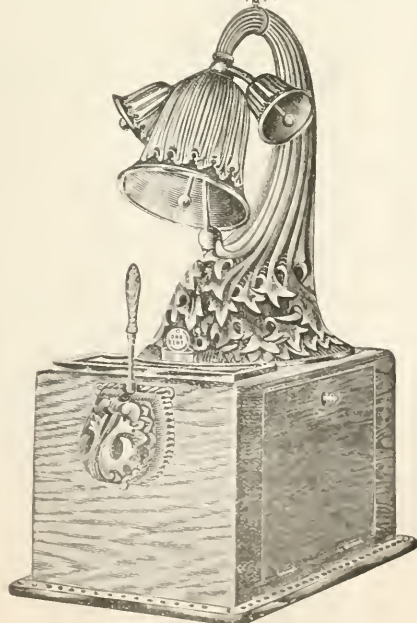
IT WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN A FEW DAYS !



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Special 4 oz. bottle
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Full Instructions with
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and operate it.

Every Machine tested
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It is Fitted for the
Canadian
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12 inches long by 7 inches wide by 18 inches high.

PRICE,

\$16.00 NETT.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario,

SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA.

many years, and gave good satisfaction; but finally "Buckthorn Cordial" was introduced and came to the front as the laxative *par excellence* of the day, and in fact still remains as one of the best, and merits more attention than it receives.

The formula for this cordial was first published among the "Standard Remedies" in *The Formulary*, 1881. It was as follows:

BUCKTHORN CORDIAL.

Buckthorn bark.....	16 ounces, av.
Rochelle salts.....	8 ounces, av.
Senna leaves.....	8 ounces, av.
Liquorice root.....	4 ounces, av.
Ginger root.....	2 ounces, av.
Sweet Flag Root.....	1 ounce, av.
Coriander seed.....	2 ounces, av.
Oil wintergreen.....	5 minims.
Oil peppermint.....	10 minims.
Diluted alcohol.....	5 pints.
Sugar.....	2 pounds, av.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Grind the drugs together to a coarse powder, moisten them with 2 pints of diluted alcohol and macerate in a covered vessel for 24 hours; then transfer to the water-bath percolator, pack moderately, pour upon them the remaining 3 pints of diluted alcohol and set in a warm place for 24 hours; then heat moderately, and after one hour begin to percolate, adding water to the drugs after the liquid has disappeared from the surface; and continuing the heat and percolation until 7 pints are obtained. In this percolate dissolve the Rochelle salts and the sugar, add the oils previously dissolved in half an ounce of alcohol, and after standing a few days strain or filter. This may be made by ordinary cold percolation instead of by water-bath percolation, but as with other preparations in which it is required to get the strength of drugs, the water-bath process is the best.

Soon after this, *Cascara*, which had already become noted as a laxative, was so prepared as to deprive its preparations of their intense bitterness, and advantage was taken of this improvement to introduce a "Cascara Cordial" which was reasonably pleasant to the palate and yet effective as a laxative. With the reputation that buckthorn cordial had already gained and the reputed value of cascara as a laxative this came rapidly into use, first as a quasi proprietary remedy and then, when reliable formulas appeared, as a standard medicinal preparation.

No better formula has appeared than was first published in *Fenner's Complete Formulary*, which is here given.

CASCARA CORDIAL.

Cascara sagrada bark.....	16 ounces, av.
Liquorice root.....	6 ounces, av.
Sweet flag root.....	2 ounces, av.
Cardamom seed.....	1 ounce, av.
Angelica root.....	1 ounce, av.
Bicarbonate of sodium.....	1 ounce, av.
Diluted alcohol.....	6 pints.
Sugar.....	2 pounds.
Water, sufficient to make	1 gallon.

Make in the same manner as is directed for buckthorn cordial. Water of ammonia $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ounce is, perhaps, preferable to the bicarbonate of sodium, but excess must be evaporated.

In the line of laxative syrups "*Castoria*," which is extensively advertised as a proprietary laxative, especially for children, has for several years taken the lead, and many similar preparations have been made and sold by druggists.

From the formula of Dr. Samuel Pitcher of which the ingredients but not the quantities are given on the label, a preparation very similar and quite as efficient may be made.

This formula was first published in *The Formulary* "Answers to correspondents" and is here given with some slight changes.

CASTOROL, CHILD'S LAXATIVE.

Senna leaves.....	16 ounces.
Pumpkin seed.....	6 ounces.
Aniseed.....	1 ounce.
Wormseed.....	3 ounces.
Rochelle salts.....	4 ounces.
Bicarbonate of sodium.....	2 ounces.
Sugar.....	93 pounds.
Essence of wintergreen.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ fl. ounces.
Essence of peppermint.....	1 fl. drachm.
Alcohol.....	14 fl. ounces.
Water, sufficient to make.....	1 gallon.

Bruise the senna, pumpkin seeds, anise, and wormseed and steep them in 6 pints of water, with gentle heat for three hours; pour off the liquid and reserve; put two pints more water on the drugs and steep for one hour more, then pour off the liquid, press lightly, and add the liquid to the portion previously reserved and evaporate it by gentle heat to 5 pints. When cool, strain, add the essences and alcohol, and dissolve the sugar, salts, etc., in the liquid by agitation. This may be made by water-bath percolation in the usual manner.

Castoria is advertised more particularly as a remedy for children but it was reserved for "Syrup of Figs" to "cap the climax" as a laxative syrup for adults.

Although but recently put upon the market, its sale has far outstripped the buckthorn and cascara preparations—in fact we know of no remedy that has in so short a time been so successful. Much of its success is due to the familiarity of the people with figs as a laxative, (which property, by the way, is rather in the mechanical action of the seeds than any medicinal action of the fruit). Much is also due to persistent and effective advertising which has been done by its managers. Then it is a good preparation, and is pleasant to take.

The following formula makes an excellent laxative syrup of figs. We do not claim that it is exactly like the much advertised preparation, but it will give universal satisfaction.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP.

Figs, chopped fine.....	8 ounces.
Dates, without seeds, chopped fine.....	4 ounces.
Buckthorn bark in coarse powder.....	8 ounces.
Senna leaves, cut or bruised.....	8 ounces.
Cascara bark, in coarse powder.....	8 ounces.
Bicarbonate of sodium.....	1 ounce.
Rochelle salts.....	4 ounces.
Sugar.....	6 pounds.
Oil of anise.....	15 minims.
Oil of peppermint.....	15 minims.
Oil of wintergreen.....	10 minims.
Oil of cloves.....	20 minims.
Alcohol.....	20 fl. ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the drugs, pour upon them 2 quarts of boiling water, steep for six hours, pour off the liquid and reserve; add to the drugs three pints boiling water, steep as before, pour off and press the residue, adding the liquid to the portion previously reserved. To the liquid add the alcohol in which the oils have been dissolved, shake, and after standing 24 hours, pour off carefully from the sediment that collects in the bottom and dissolve the sugar in the liquid by gentle heat or agitation, adding, if necessary, sufficient water to make one gallon.

Many druggists are already making their own syrup of figs which they dispense, or put up and sell under various names. The manufacturers naturally object to this, and threaten suits for infringement of their rights, etc.; but we know of no law which prevents any druggist making or dispensing or putting up a syrup of figs, by that name if they choose to call it so, provided they do not imitate the style of package of other manufacturers.

CALIFORNIA FIG ELIXIR.

An elixir of figs compound may be made of the same ingredients as Syrup of Figs, by using a larger quantity of alcohol and less sugar—30 ounces of alcohol and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of sugar will be about the right proportion for the same quantity of medicinal agents, and enough water to make a gallon.

If something is wanted a little different than the usual preparations in the market, *Syrup of Figs and Tamarinds* may be suggested as an excellent remedy:

SYRUP OF FIGS AND TAMARIND.

Figs, chopped fine.....	8 ounces.
Tamarind, bruised.....	8 ounces.
Senna leaves, cut and bruised.....	8 ounces.
Buckthorn bark in coarse powder.....	8 ounces.
Sugar.....	6 pounds.
Oil of cloves.....	20 minims.
Oil of sassafras.....	10 minims.
Oil of peppermint.....	15 minims.
Alcohol.....	20 fl. ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Steep the drugs with 3 quarts of boiling water for six hours, pour off the liquid and reserve, add to the drugs 3 pints of boiling water, steep as before, pour off and press the residue, adding the liquid to the portion previously reserved. To the liquid add the alcohol in which the oils have been dissolved and after standing 24 hours pour off carefully from the sediment, or filter through muslin, and dissolve the sugar in the liquid by gentle heat or agitation, adding, if necessary, water to make 1 gallon.

Test for Castor Oil.

Nitrate of silver.....	5 parts.
Nitric acid.....	1 part.
Alcohol.....	100 parts.

Mix 150 parts by weight of the castor oil to be tested with 100 parts of the reagent, stir well and place for five minutes in a water bath heated to boiling. Cottonseed oil is indicated by a red discoloration, pure castor oil remaining unchanged.

Successful Sellers

—FOR—
AMBITIOUS DRUGGISTS.



Adams' Tutti-Frutti—Assorted Flavors,
36 5c. Bars in Box, \$1.20
“ **Pepsin Tutti-Frutti,**
23 5c. Packages in Box, 75cts.
“ **Nerve Food Tablet,**
30 10c. Packages, \$1.50

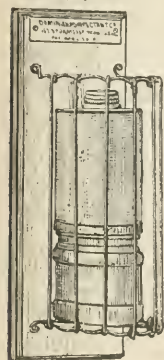
Customers who get these brands from you always come back again, as the quality is high-class and they give entire satisfaction. These brands are highly recommended by the most distinguished men of the Medical Profession, and handled by every first-class Druggist.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

For beautiful Hanger Signs for your window and Illustrated Catalogue, address

ADAMS & SONS CO.,
11 and 13 Jarvis-st., TORONTO, ONT.

Patented U. S., Sept. 2, 1901.
Canada, April 28, '01.



Patent applied for Great Britain.

The "OZONATOR"

WITH SANITAS FLUID,
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.
It is Pleasant, Powerful & Continuous.

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEERS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post-Graduate School, etc. See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1889—has determined with respect to the Staphylococcus Pyrogenus Aureus and the Typhoid Bacillus that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 4 minutes, and he classed the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

School Boards should be canvassed by
Druggists.

"We have now for some months had your 'Ozonator' in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air."

10th March, 1892.

E. W. ARTHUR,
Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Where they are used they are liked.

Nicolet College, 3rd April, 1892.

"When navigation opens I shall go to Montreal and will try and bargain for FOUR MORE."

M. G. PROULX ETRE.

The "Sanitas" Disinfectants are now in use by upwards of 1,000 Boards of Health, Sanitary Authorities, Hospitals, Asylums, Workhouses, and other Public Buildings, who have adopted it because "Sanitas" is the Best Disinfectant.

See pamphlet containing "Reports on 'Sanitas,' by Medical, Chemical and Sanitary Authorities."

The Ozonator a necessity where Diphtheria and Typhoid exist.

New York, October 10th, 1887.

Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and twenty-three of diphtheria, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and consider its action upon micro-organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, its odor renders it very easy to use or administer.

J. W. SMALL, M. D.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., Montreal.

General Agents, COPLAND & COMPANY, Montreal and Glasgow.

March, 1892 - VERY IMPORTANT. - March, 1892

Dupont's Brushes,
SPECIAL VALUE.

Violet Perfumes and Soaps
SPECIAL VALUE.

Sole Agents for the RHENICHE CELLULOID CO.

Reynold's Razors and Cutlery

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR VALUE.

Our line of FANCY BOXES and ALBUMS are the finest we ever produced, and entirely new and different from anything ever shown here before.

A Magnificent Line of BALL and OPERA FANS.

Druggists will have our special attention, and we will call on you in good time. NOTE this to your interests.

Reinhardt Manufacturing Co.,
MONTREAL.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline & Petrolatum
Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbulated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and not by the German process of bleaching with acids.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HOMESTEAD, PA.

The Retail Prices of Drugs.

The question of the prices of drugs as retailed or dispensed by skilled pharmacists is one upon which the public generally requires education, and this education must be in great measure imparted by pharmacists themselves. It is only by slow degrees that confidence is inspired in the superior qualifications of a class that is but gradually emerging from a more or less empirical stage of practice into a condition of scientific professionalism. Yet the slow pace will prove no drawback, if the progress of the members of that class keeps pace with or outstrips the growing confidence. In pharmacy this progress depends, of course, upon education; using the term not in the sense of a brief curriculum, but as embracing the whole period during which a conscientious pharmacist strives to keep himself abreast of the times in matters pertaining to his own particular province.

Certain it is that the public will eventually thoroughly realize the advantages accruing to it in being served by a body of trained men, able to deal rationally with drugs, and willing to devote themselves to the sometimes tedious and laborious work involved in their preparation and distribution. It may be taken for granted also that a somewhat tardy realization will be followed by general recognition. An interesting sign of the times is a passage in a recent production by an author who is usually credited with revolutionary and destructive opinions. Mr. Henry George, of "Progress and Poverty" fame, in his new work on "Protection and Free Trade," bases some of his arguments on druggists' profits. He points out that though, when buying small quantities of medicine or chemicals, he pays many times the original cost of the articles, what he thus pays must be regarded as being in a great degree wages rather than profit. Not only the original cost, but incidental business expenses and payment for services are of necessity included in the retail price. "These services consist not only in the actual exertion of giving me what I want, but in waiting there in readiness to serve me when I choose to come. In the price of what he sells me he makes a charge of what printers call waiting time. And he must manifestly not merely charge waiting time for himself, but also for the stock of many different things only occasionally called for, which he must keep on hand." It is pointed out that the druggist has been waiting with his stock in anticipation of a sudden demand arising for small quantities of drugs or chemicals, and that the person needing them may find it cheaper to pay many times their wholesale cost rather than travel farther and buy larger quantities. So that even when the payment is not for skilled labor, it may be considered as being largely a payment of the same nature as would have to be made to a messenger were the druggist not there. If it were practicable in all cases to go to the producer he would be

obliged to charge a higher price on account of the greater labor and expense involved in attention to small orders, while additional expense and trouble would be incurred by the consumer in communicating with the producer. The great use of middlemen in business is to save both parties this trouble and expense, and the profits competition allows them to make are infinitesimal as compared with the enormous savings effected. Further economy is effected by the middlemen being better able to gauge the amount of stock necessary to provide for a given consumption, and thus greatly lessening the loss from deterioration and decay.

This exposition of the claims of retail dealers from a purely commercial aspect is a valuable one, and the views expressed should not be lost sight of when occasion offers to advance them. But while these views apply equally and fairly to all dealers in commercial products, we hold that pharmacists are in many instances entitled to claim also for special professional services. To this end, however, it is essential that individual pharmacists should do their utmost to educate first themselves, second, the other members of their class, and, lastly, the general public. If the more effectual administration of the Pharmacy Acts is ever to be made a source of advantage to registered chemists and druggists, as it should be, scrupulous observance of the provisions of the Act is the only basis upon which advance in that direction is to be achieved with certainty. To secure the stoppage of practices that are objectionable in the interest of the public, and at the same time detrimental to chemists and druggists, the latter must be absolutely free from any just liability to the reproach that they carry on the same objectionable practices in disregard of the Pharmacy Act. — *Pharm. Jour.*

Recent Drugs in Medical Practice.

Dr. Barclay, of Banff, the president of the Aberdeen Medical Society, in an address on the "Recent Drugs in Medical Practice," said: Dealing first with hypnotics, he found the bromides useless but of benefit when combined with the tinctures of hyoscyamus in infantile convulsions, menorrhagia and epilepsy. Ten to fifteen grains each of bromide of potash and antipyrin were especially efficacious in epilepsy. Chloral hydrate, if continued for any time required to be used in dangerously large doses; amylene hydrate sometimes induced sleep, but was uncertain in its action, and the same result occurred in the use of urethan. Paraldehyde, he found satisfactory, but chloralamide not infrequently induced delirium and disturbed sleep.

Sulfonal had proved the most successful of the hypnotic group without any unpleasant effects, and was especially beneficial in cases of delirium tremens and asthma. Passing next to antipyretics and analgesics he had found gelseminum useless. Antipyrin acted both as an an-

algesic and an antithermic, but was liable to be followed by great depression, and on this account he deprecated the existing freedom of its sale by druggists, without the prescription of a medical man. Antifebrin was a valuable antipyretic, but of little use as an analgesic.

Both as a febrifuge and as an analgesic, Dr. Barclay had found phenacetine most useful, and he adduced several striking examples of its value. The addition of quinine enhanced its effect, and this combination he enlogized in the treatment of acute rheumatism and herpes zoster. Exalgine had acted well as an analgesic, but required careful handling.

The president next spoke of saccharin, oxalic acid and salol. He said saccharin and salol in 5 grain doses and oxalic acid in $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses had been very successful in the treatment of chronic cystitis. Salicylate of ammonia had proved of value in cases of Bright's disease by causing the disappearance of albumen from the urine. In phthisis, creasote was not readily borne, but the oil of eucalyptus gave good results, and in the night sweats he had found the administration of agaric acid and agaricine very serviceable.

Icthyol and aristol in ointment did well in the treatment of psoriasis. — *British Medical Journal.*

A Nineteenth Century Homily.

"Blow your own trumpet, my brethren, for he that bloweth not his own trumpet, the same shall not be blown with a muchness." — *Nashby Papers.*

When trade ran in narrower grooves, and when the volume of business was done by fewer firms than is the case to-day, there might have been but little necessity for the trader to advertise his productions or his business. But the process of time has changed things somewhat, and in these days of cheap postage, telegraphs, telephones, and last but not least, good railway and water communication, business is transacted on quite different lines from what it was say even a quarter of a century ago.

The cry is now "keen competition," and those who still cling to the antiquated notions of their youth, rejecting the modern methods of doing business are sooner or later left behind in the race. The proof of this is to be found in the disappearance of many old established concerns, that were once thought as firmly established as mount Atlas itself, and also in the fact that the new blood infused into many firms of old standing has recognized ere too late, that a periodical announcement of their existence is necessary for the success of to-day.

There is no doubt that judicious advertising pays the investor. There are right ways, and wrong ones too, no doubt; but a judicious advertisement need not be considered *infra dig.* by any one who delights in that recreation called "trade." — *Chem. Trade Journal.*

It's what you do, not what you say, that makes your character.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

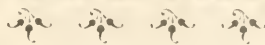


THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

—CURES—
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

KODAKS

are always sold loaded ready for immediate use. They can be used for roll films or glass plates. The new



Daylight Kodak

can be loaded in daylight. Registers exposures and locks automatically when a new film is turned into place.

\$850 to \$2500

Send for Circulars.

THE EASTMAN COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of **Queen's Anti-Hairine, IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND**

SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate beard or hair on their neck, find a precious boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility.

Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine 50c per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from our creation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send today. Address **QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.** You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$500 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

REFERENCES: The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 116 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 248 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

An extract from a letter written by
Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to
their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10th/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MAY 15TH, 1892.

Provincial Druggists' Convention

The proposed convention of Druggists to be held in Toronto in August is one that every druggist in Canada should be interested in, and should try and make a success by being present and inducing others to come, as it is always profitable for men engaged in the same business or profession to meet together and compare notes. Especially is it so in the Drug business to-day, where the trade seems to be cut into from all sides, and any pointers one can get or give in meeting these conditions, would be particularly valuable. It is expected at the meeting (which will be conducted according to the usual procedure that regulates public meetings), that a Constitution and By-laws for forming a Provincial Druggists' Association, will be brought forward and such an association formed. The object in view is the consolidation of the Druggists for mutual protection, to encourage the preparation of the B.P., and to popularize the manufacture of them in more elegant style, to discourage the sale of high-priced patents, also the exclusive agency by Druggists of Patents, to advance a code of ethics to elevate the professional status and discourage percentage, to establish a method for circularizing the Druggists persistently, and keeping them posted, and to deal with cutters. All these are objects of deep interest to every one engaged in the drug business, and we trust those who have the matter in charge and those on committees, will be men of experience in such matters, for on them largely depends the success of the meeting. It has been suggested, and we think wisely, that the wholesale trade should be invited to take part, for what effects the retail trade effects the wholesale, and vice versa. Let every association and every retail man take it upon himself to make the meeting a success, both from a business point of view and socially, for the latter element will also, we understand, be a prominent part of the meeting.

Amendment to the Ontario Liquor License Act.

The following is a copy of the clause that refers to the sale of liquors by druggists in the amendment passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session and which obtained its third and final reading April 12th:—

“7. Sub-section 1, section 52 of the said Act, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"52.—(1) Chemists and druggists, duly registered as such under and by virtue of *The Pharmacy Act*, may keep and have liquors for sale for strictly medicinal purposes, in packages of not more than six ounces at any one time, except under cer-

tificate from a registered medical practitioner. It shall be the duty of every such chemist or druggist to record in a book to be kept for the purpose, the date of such sale or disposal, whether it be a sale of 6 oz. or under or over that quantity, the person to whom sold, the kind, quantity, price, and the purpose for which it was sold, and also the name of the medical practitioner giving the certificate, if any, substantially in the following form:—

[illegible]

“(2) The said book is to be kept open to the inspection of the License Commissioners or Inspector, and in default of such sale or disposal being so recorded in the said book, every such sale or disposal shall be held to be a contravention of the provisions contained in sections 49 and 50 of this Act.”

The only real difference in the Act with that previously in force, is that the druggist is now compelled to keep a book to register the sales with not only the name of purchaser and quantity sold to be registered as formerly, but there must also be a registration of the kind sold, price paid and the name of the medical practitioner ordering when such an order has been given.

Free Advertising.

We would remind subscribers that any advertisement under the heading of "Business Wanted," "Business for Sale," "Situation Wanted," "Assistant Wanted," and "Goods for Exchange," are inserted FREE, but the publisher cannot undertake to forward answers to these advertisements, therefore do not request answers to be sent "Care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST."

Stamp Tax on Patent Medicines.

A bill has been introduced into the United States House of Representatives, which provides for a stamp tax on all manufactured or patent medicines. Such a tax was imposed during the time of the Civil War, but was one of the first to be removed. The tax then amounted to 4 per cent. of the retail price of the article, but the present bill proposes to make it 5 per cent. It is estimated that this tax would bring in an annual revenue of about \$10,000,000.

This tax would, of course, only affect the pocket of the manufacturer. It is also proposed to establish a Board of Examiners, who, together with an analytical chemist, will analyse all medicines, and prevent the sale of any which may be

considered worthless or injurious. In order to protect the rights of the manufacturer, a penalty would be inflicted for any disclosure by any member of the Examining Committee, or their subordinates, of the formula of any remedy. The bill will, no doubt, meet with formidable opposition, as the proprietary medicine men will make a determined resistance.

Read the Advertisements.

The importance of reading advertisements is self-evident. It is from the advertisements in his trade paper, in his trade directory, in catalogues, circulars, and letter heads that the keen tradesman obtains the addresses of those firms by whom his wants can be supplied. Therefore read carefully all literature of this character. It is the channel through which flows all the news and notions of such vital interest to the enterprising shopkeeper. There, and there only, can the wide-awake buyer keep touch with the changes in price-lists and markets, improvements in methods of manufacture and the establishment of new undertakings.

Answers to Correspondents.

F., Galt.—The following makes an excellent application to remove warts:—

WART SOLVENT.

Take of

Acid salicylic	1 part.
Acid lactic	1 part.
Collodion	8 parts.

Mix. To be applied twice a day.

SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

Take of

Ammonia Carb.	2	drs.
Potass. Carb.	10	grs.
Oil bay leaves	20	mins.
Oil cloves	2	mins.
Alcohol	7	ozs.
Water	9	ozs.

Mis.

ANOTHER.

Take of

Ammonia water	2 drs.
Cologne water	2 drs.
Alcohol	4 ozs.
Water	4 ozs.

Mix.

Listerine.—A correspondent asks for a formula for this preparation. The following is said to make an article corresponding to the original in taste and properties:

Oil of eucalyptus.....	10	grs.
Oil of gaultheria.....	10	grs.
Menthol.....	10	grs.
Thymol.....	10	grs.
Boric acid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	oz.
Alcohol.....	4½	fl.ozs.
Water sufficient to make	16	fl.ozs.

Also see "Spts. Thymol Compositus" in CANADIAN DRUGGIST for Jan., 1892.

A. B. asks for a label varnish which will resist the action of water. The following will be found a good one :—

A True Tonic Effect

Is obtained by the use of pepsin to assist weakened digestive organs,---a more rational course than to overtax them by stimulating the appetite. Armour's Pepsin Tablets (3 grains each) are pure pepsin of exceptional power and agreeable odor and taste. Prices furnished.

Armour & Company Chicago



The attention of CANADIAN DRUGGISTS is called particularly to the following lines of our goods : -

Vaseline Soap, Unscented,

75c per dozen, list price.

Vaseline Soap, Perfumed,

\$2.00 per dozen, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

2 oz. bottles \$9.00 per gross, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

1 oz. tin boxes \$4.30 per gross, list price.

CHESBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

CANADIAN BRANCH :

83 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

THE
London Label Works.

KNOWLES & CO.



Lithographers,

Engravers and Printers

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,

Druggists' Containers,

Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.



LONDON, CANADA.

Take of

Copal	6	parts.
Powdered glass	6	parts.
Camphor	13	parts.
Methylated ether	25	fl. parts.
Strong methylated spirit	7	parts.

Powder the gum and mix the glass with it. Put into a bottle with a good stopper, and pour on the ether. Let stand, with thorough agitation once daily for a week; then add the alcohol, and shake well once daily for another week; then let stand at rest, and pour off the bright varnish. The labels are better if first coated with a little size before applying the varnish.

A Canadian in the Orient.

Some seven years ago Mr. Robert H. Roe, who served his drug apprenticeship with Mr. B. A. Mitchell, of London, Ontario, was sent out by Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., to represent them in Australasia, India and Africa. He arrived in Detroit a short time ago and was seen at the residence of Mr. F. Stearns by a *Tribune* reporter, who gives us the substance of a portion of the interview, which will be read with interest. Mr. Roe has evidently kept his eyes open during his travels, and is able to depict in very graphic terms the sights that he has witnessed.

"Yes," he said, "I have been in every one of the five quarters of the globe. Seven years ago I started out and, beginning with India, made a grand circuit through Sumatra and Java, the Philippine, Fiji, and other archipelagoes of Australasia, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Madagascar. It is a circuit that takes just eighteen months to make, and I have been constantly on the go. My purpose in going was to work up trade for the house, and my method was to take an interpreter and strike right into the country and deal with native merchants, taking orders for drugs in the same manner as we would here. Branch houses have been established, and we now have several travelling men at work there under my direction all the time. While the civilization of India was away ahead of ours in point of time, they never made much headway in the art of healing, but they are gradually taking up our ideas.

"An Indian drug store is certainly a curiosity. The merchant sits in his booth in the bazaar almost entirely naked. You tell him what you want and he calls to one of his servants to bring it to him and he hands it to you with his hands, while he receives your money and makes change with his toes in a coconut shaped dish at his feet. Their dexterity in doing this and other things at the same time is something that never fails to surprise and amuse strangers when they first see it done."

"What is the state of American commerce in that locality?"

"There is a good deal of commerce in certain articles, but this is nearly all done in English vessels. Calcutta is one of the busiest sea-ports in the world, and you sometimes see the stars and stripes there,

but where you see them on one ship you will see the union jack on 150 others. The vessels sent there from this country and to the east coast of Africa, too, are nearly all of small tonnage."

"Did you ever have to go into places where you were in personal danger?"

"Oh, no. I generally kept along the beaten track, except when I once in a while had to make an excursion into the interior, and it was generally into pretty well civilized localities that I did this. I was out for business and not for information. There are plenty of places, however, where the old barbarous, cannibalistic practices are yet in vogue. The missionaries have done considerable good, especially among the Maoris of New Zealand, but they have often lacked judgment in their work. If each field were left to some one denomination things would get along better, but where there are two or three denominations, each claiming to be the best, there is apt to be mischief worked, as these people generally go to that side which promises to be most productive of rice and other eatables. Then the character of the people sent out as missionaries is not always of the best sort. They are only too apt to be young, over-zealous creatures who do an immense amount of mischief on account of their lack of judgment before they become accustomed to the people."

"Do you enjoy this life of constant travel, or does it not become monotonous after a time?"

"I like it immensely. I had never traveled in the far East before I went out, but soon became very fond of journeying around visiting new scenes. The intense heat prevalent in all of these countries is the one drawback. You can have almost no conception of it. In Madagascar the mercury never falls below 95°, and added to this the atmosphere is in a state of intense humidity always. It is necessary for a person to make several changes of clothing daily, and if a pair of shoes is left in a damp condition over night, in the morning they will be found to be covered with green mould. In Australia also the heat becomes so intense that the birds drop dead from the trees and work is sometimes brought to an entire standstill. In India and some other countries it is an absolute impossibility for a Caucasian to do any physical labor whatever, if he would wish to stay alive. A man must have a servant for everything, and if he values his health or his reputation he must not think of walking even for the shortest distance."

"The most enjoyable part of travel in that climate is the life on shipboard. The steamers are excellent that run among the islands, and by taking a deck-cabin I always had a very pleasant place in which to do my correspondence during the day time. Then on these steamers it is possible to sleep comfortably in the hottest of weather. An universal rule requires all ladies to leave certain parts of the deck at 9 o'clock in the evening. Mattresses are then brought out and laid all over the

deck. The men come out in their pajamas and sleep on the deck almost altogether. Each one has a boy with him, and it is his duty to wave a punkah over his master all night long while he sleeps comfortably covered with a sheet. Compared with an American city boarding house, this kind of summer life is like paradise."

"Do you expect to remain in this country?"

"No. I start shortly on another trip. I shall go over the same ground, but expect to begin at the other end this time. I accordingly go directly to South Africa and thence to Australia. A part of my business is to contract for drug materials, although this is not my main work. In Eastern Australia, where I go after leaving Africa, I recently made a contract by which our firm will control the entire sandal-wood oil product of that section."

Photographs in Colors.

Professor Lippmann, of the Sorbonne, at Paris, has made some curious experiments in the production of colored photographs. By making use of a sensitive film of extreme fineness and homogeneity, and exposing this film for half-an-hour to two hours in the camera, the film being backed by a layer of mercury which acts as a mirror, M. Lippmann has succeeded in reproducing colored objects by photography, the plates bearing the image being developed and fixed in the ordinary manner, the colored image remains permanent. It will be remembered that in the older experiments of Becquerel (1840-41), and Niece de St. Victor (1850-56), the colored images obtained by photography could not be fixed, nor would they bear exposure to daylight without losing their tints. The more recent experiments of the Hungarian photographer, Herr Verese (1890), gave scarcely any better results though his colored photographs were obtained on emulsion, spread either on glass or paper, the exposure being about four to ten hours in duration. These could be fixed, we are told, and would bear exposure to light for a week or so. Meanwhile, in February, in 1891, Professor Lippmann invented a method of obtaining colors directly by inducing phenomena of *interference* to occur upon the sensitive film. His theory is that the ray of light which passes through the glass plate on which the sensitive film is fixed, the latter being placed in contact with mercury contained in an india-rubber trough, and thus forming a mirror, is reflected back along its own path, thus interfering with the direct ray, and producing a play of colors, such as we see produced upon a soap-bubble, each color reproducing itself upon the sensitive film as this color is seen in the object reproduced. The image is positive by reflected light, and negative (with complimentary colors) when viewed by transmitted light.—*The Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.*

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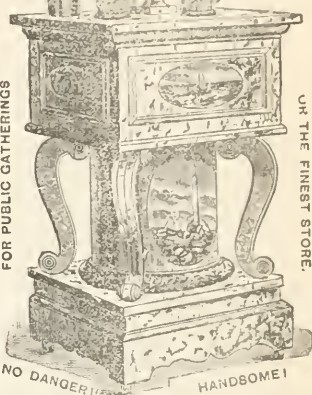


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How to Use the Metric System.

BY D. F. HAWKINS.

Having noticed questions about metric weights and measures, will give my mode of working for a number of years, which I find is near enough for all purposes.

READY WAY TO METRIC WEIGHTS. 1. Grains or minims multiplied by $6\frac{1}{2}$ give centigrams. Example, 20 grains = 130 centigrams, or 1 gram and 30 centigrams. Expressed thus, 1.30.

2. Drachms, fluid or dry, multiplied by 4, give grams. Example, 3 drachms = 12 grams. Expressed thus, 12.

3. Ounces, fluid or dry, multiplied by 32 give grams. Example, 4 ounces = 128 grams. Expressed thus, 128.

FROM METRIC WEIGHTS.—Simply divide centigrams by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to get grains or minims, grams by 4 to get drachms, fluid or dry, grams by 32 to get ounces, fluid or dry.

EXCEPTIONS.—These rules do not give the exact values. You get less of a drug usually prescribed in grains or minims at a dose when employing these metric rules than in the old way, but it is the merest fraction of a grain or minim less.

1. For syrups and glycerine, add $\frac{1}{2}$ more. Example, 4 ounces syrup rhubarb = 128 grams plus 42 grams (the extra $\frac{1}{2}$), or 170 grams.

2. Chloroform, essential oils, honey and liquid acids must not be prescribed by these rules.

As liquids are usually dispensed in graduates marked by the gram measure of ordinary tinctures, no attention need be paid to the difference of specific gravities.

Physicians, when prescribing, may use the following method: For a two-ounce mixture remember that the number of grams ordered of any medicament should be exactly the dose in minims or grains of the medicine.

In other words, write for a two-ounce mixture the same number of grams of a remedy that you wish grains or minims administered.

As an example, say you wish to give one minim fluid extract digitalis, two minims fluid extract hyoscyamus and eight grains bromide of sodium at a dose, it would be written thus:

R—Fluid extract digitalis 1.
Fluid extract hyoscyamus 2.
Sodii Bromide S.
Aqua cinnamonol. q. s 161.

For a four-ounce mixture, simply double the quantity of grams that the dose of the remedy is in grains or minims. *Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

Safrol.

The importation into Europe of the waste product, camphor oil, from the distillation of camphor in Japan, has turned out to be a veritable mine of industrial, if not monetary, wealth. At first the oil had solely a medicinal application, but the study of its constituents resulted in the discovery of several valuable components. The most important of these is

safrol—the sassafras-like body to which the peculiar odor of the oil is due. This was first isolated by Schimmel, and has since been used extensively to cover the odor of the fatty bases of soap. The discoverers report that the use of the article for this purpose is as great as ever, and that, mixed with the citronella or cassia oil, it is also extensively employed, such mixtures being made more lasting by the addition of a little cedar-wood oil. One part of the mixture is sufficient to add to 1,000 parts of common household soap basis. Under the name of “safrine” safrol has been introduced into America as artificial oil of sassafras. The specific gravity (1.108) indicates its source, ol. sassafras, U. S. P., being sp. gr. about 1.090. —*Chemist and Druggist.*

How to Pronounce some Drug Words.

Professor J. U. Lloyd favors the *k* or Greek sound for *ch*, and would have us say *kionanthus* for *chionanthus*. *Iodide*, he says, is preferably *i-o-did*, or according to Starmouth, may be *i-o-dide* (*i* as in *bride*), but it is not *i-o-dede*. *Bromide* is *bro-m'id*, although the new Imperial prefers *bro-mide*. *Chloride* is *chlo-rid*. *Iron* should be *i-urn*, not *i-ron*. *Ipecac* should be *ip'e-kak*, not *ep'e-kak*. *Colchicum* is *kol-ki-kum*, accent on the first syllable, although Starmouth sanctions *kol-chi-cum*, which is the universal pronunciation. *Acetous* is *a-se-tous*, the *e* in the second syllable like *e* in *eel*, the accent on the second syllable. *Acetify* is *a-set-i-fi*, the *e* in the second syllable like *e* in *ebb*, the accent on the second syllable. *Acetic* is *a-se-tic*, the *e* in the second syllable like *thee* in *ebb*; or *a-se-tic*, in which the *e* is as *e* in *eel*; the first pronunciation is preferable. *Urea* is *yu-re-a*, the accent on the first syllable, and not *yu-re-a*, so often heard, in which the second syllable is accented. *Potolophyllin* is *pod-o-fil'-lin*, *o* of the first syllable as in *odd*, the second as in *old*, the accent being on the third syllable; not *pod-off'-yl-lin*, nor *po'-do-fyl-lin*. —*Chemist and Druggist.*

Keep Within the Limit.

Clerks in a store should remember that the way to amass a competency is to keep their expenses lower than their income. A few dollars saved each week or each month is that much better than being overdrawn ten cents. Do not be in too much of a hurry to get rich. Establish and maintain a good reputation, and by fair means manage to salt down a little every payday. The time may come when your good name will help you out at the bank or with the wholesaler when you are sufficiently educated to go into business for yourself, for no man is competent to engage in business on his own account until he has served an apprenticeship. The first question the jobber will ask when credit is asked for, “What's his reputation.” This will cut more of a figure than the amount of your capital. —*E.c.*

The Purification of Water for Industrial Purposes.

M. Zabrowski describes in the Bulletin des Fabricants de Papier two methods for softening of water for industrial purposes, which are stated to give satisfactory results. In the first process hydrated baryta is placed in a filter press, which is traversed by the water to be purified, and produces an effluent showing only one or two degrees of hardness. Hydrated baryta, which is now largely used in sugar refining and is easy to procure, precipitates all the bases, (lime magnesia, etc.), as well as the sulphuric and carbonic acids, so that the carbonates and sulphates of lime and magnesia, which are the most harmful substances, are precipitated by one treatment. According to the other process, hydrated oxide of lead is employed instead of baryta, and precipitates the carbonates, sulphates and chlorides. It is necessary to obtain the hydrated oxide of lead cheaply, and the following ingenious method has been devised by Villon for this purpose: A solution of sodium nitrate is placed in a vat, divided into two compartments by a diaphragm; lead electrodes of large surface are placed in the solution and a current from a dynamo then passed through. The sodium nitrate is decomposed, caustic soda being formed in the negative compartment and nitric acid at the positive pole, from which it dissolves a certain quantity of lead, forming lead nitrate. When the current has passed the liquid for a certain time, the solutions are run from the two compartments into a second vat and there mixed by means of an agitator. The soda precipitates hydrated oxide of lead and itself forms sodium nitrate: the solution is then filtered, and the nitrate solution again submitted to electrolysis. When the baryta or lead oxide is used up, it is replaced by freshly prepared oxides. The purification by barytes is more perfect than that by lead oxide. According to Villon, the use of the filter press can be avoided by employing plumbate of sodium (a solution of lead oxide in caustic soda). The precipitate is simply allowed to settle out, and the water obtained shows a hardness of about two or three degrees. —*Chem. Trade Journal.*

IODIFORM COLLODIUM is subject to decomposition and consequent discoloration. Eclievant finds (Rep. Pharm.) that this decomposition is favored by light and heat, and impurity of the solvent, and that it proceeds more rapidly in blue vials than in yellow or amber ones.

DISCOLORATION OF AROMATIC WATERS.—By an exhaustive series of experiments M. L. Viron has indisputably proven (Pharm. Post) that the cause of the greenish discoloration observed in distilled orange-flower water, is due to various schizophytes, and that, further, the presence of the latter viciates the value of both Ader's and Goble's test for orange-flower water.

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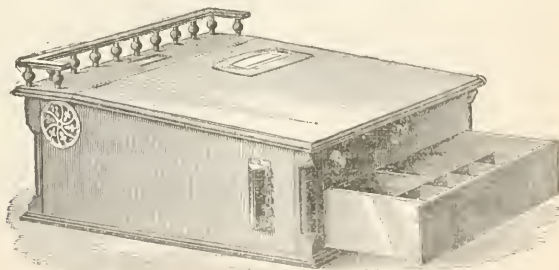
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Magazines.

The *North American Review*, in its May number, furnishes, as usual, its rich contribution to the discussion of the leading topics of the day. The rounded and ample manner in which important matters are analyzed by men of distinction, whose opinions are authoritative and to whom the public eagerly listen, give peculiar weight to this influential publication. Articles from the pens of such prominent men as Charles Emory Smith, U. S. Minister to Russia, Gen. B. F. Butler, Prof. Goldwin Smith, The Marquis of Lorne, Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and others, make this month's *Review* a particularly valuable one.

**

The *Cosmopolitan* begins its thirteenth volume May issue, under the joint editorship of Mr. W. D. Howells and Mr. Walker with a table of contents which will attract attention. James Russell Lowell, Frank R. Stockton, Theodore Roosevelt, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Henry James, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Hamlin Garland, John Hay, Sarah Orne Jewett, Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and W. D. Howells himself are among the contributors. The illustrations in this issue are by such well known artists as E. W. Kemble, Frederic Remington, F. S. Church, Walter Crane, William M. Chase, C. S. Reinhart, Dan. Beard, George Wharton Edwards, Wilson de Meza, etc.

**

A new volume of *The Century* which began in May is a number of unusual interest. Three important serial features are commenced in this number, namely—Senor Castelar's "Life of Christopher Columbus"; "The Chosen Valley," a novel of western life by Mary Hallock Foote; and the series of articles describing the architectural features of the World's Fair, which a well-known architect is to contribute. It also contains in addition to the serials now running, complete stories by Thomas Nelson Page and Woolcott Balestier, and a humorous skit by Harry Stillwell Edwards, author of "Two Runaways."

**

Among the political portraits in the May number of the *Review of Reviews* one finds good pictures of Secretaries Noble and Rusk, Senator Aldrich, Mr. Frederick R. Coudert of New York, Messrs. Chaplin and Mathews of the English Cabinet, Sir William Harcourt the English Liberal, Messrs. Polk, Weaver and Donnelly of the Peoples' party, Count Eulenbergh the new Prussian Premier, Loubet the new Prime Minister of France, and several portraits of Mr. Gladstone in connection with the great character sketch of the grand old man. President Andrews of Brown University, General Horace Porter, the late Edward A. Freeman, a group of New York gentlemen connect-

ed with the College for the Training of Teachers, Miss Kate Field, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mr. Whistler the artist, Andrew Lang the critic, and various other well-known people, are included in the *Review's* portrait gallery for May.

New Synthesis of Tartaric Acid.

Some light on the natural formation of tartaric acid is afforded by the recent discovery of a simple way in which this acid may be synthesised. A French chemist, M. Genresse, starts with glyoxalic acid—an acid found in gooseberries, grapes, and other fruits—and acting upon it with nascent hydrogen liberated from a mixture of zinc dust and acetic acid obtains eventually tartaric acid, or rather the optically inactive form of it known as racemic acid, equal molecules of the dextro and levo varieties being apparently produced. The explanation of the action is very simple. Two molecules of glyoxalic acid are merely brought together by two hydrogen atoms. Glyoxalic acid is $C_2H_2O_3$, while tartaric acid is $C_4H_4O_6$, a formula which, as will be readily seen, contains two molecules of the former acid joined together by two atoms of hydrogen. It is well known that oxalic acid, $C_2H_2O_4$, is formed most readily in vegetable tissues, and is closely related to glyoxalic acid. Having regard, therefore, to the reducing tendencies which are known to characterize chlorophyll, it is not improbable that the natural building up of tartaric acid may be thus explained.—*Lancet*.

Europhen.

This new iodine compound continues to give very satisfactory results to practitioners; so much so that it is difficult as yet, to place well-defined limitations as to its final value in therapeutics. As a substitute for iodoform it has an admirable action, causing prompt cicatrization and insuring the operative field against further morbid degeneration. It has the further advantages of being a perfectly safe application, and is free from disagreeable odor, while it possesses a covering power five times greater than that of iodoform. It is unsurpassed as a surgical dressing, forming an adherent coating over tissue lesions and on mucous surfaces. It is used in all ulcerated mucro-inflammatory conditions, external and cavital. Hypodermically, Europhen has been advantageously used in constitutional syphilis, the amount injected being three-quarters to one and one-half grains, in a syringeful of oil, once daily. It is better to begin with the smaller amount.

ASBESTOS PORCELAIN FILTERS are the invention of a Frenchman (*Compt. Rend.*), produced by grinding asbestos to an impalpable powder, treating with acid to remove impurities, forming into paste with water, and then baking for eighteen hours in a porcelain furnace. These filters are superior to porcelain filters and adopted for rendering liquids sterile.

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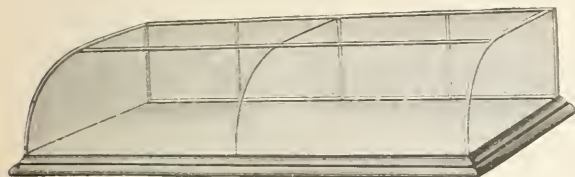
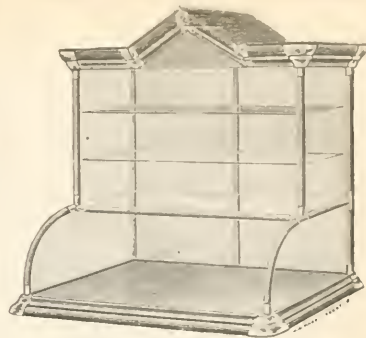
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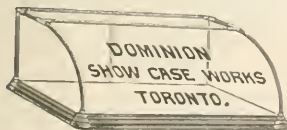
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Pills.

BY L. E. SAYRE.

This is a trite subject, surely, but I venture to say there are some things which might be said with profit, even to those who may boast of "practical experience." However, this talk is intended for the more inexperienced, those who have not been fully admitted into the mysteries of the prescription counter, but could understand and appreciate a talk on pills even if the instructor should use now and then phrases and terms which are technical. Instruction of this kind may seem to many rather superfluous since we are now living in the age of ready-made goods. It is true we can go into the market and buy a hundred or a barrel of whatever kind, size, strength, or coating we desire. But the demand for skill at the prescription counter still remains. Carpenters can buy ready-made houses, even, but there is a constant demand for skilled workmen in carpentry, and perhaps will be a demand for some time to come.

It is impossible for one to say anything new on this subject. Most any textbook on pharmacy will contain about all the information needful, but it has been my experience that an instructor has to be continually reiterating what the textbooks contain, and directing the students to this source of information. This is especially the case with so common-place a subject as the one before us.

One of the first questions asked in a set of examination questions was the following: "What are *Pilule*?" Let us see what different authors say in answer to this question. I will give in numerical order the answers of a few who have written books on pharmacy:

1. Pills are plastic preparations of the consistence of firm clay, made by beating medicaments together in a metal mortar. Required quantities are intended to be rolled into pills for the use of a patient, as required.

2. Small, solid bodies of a globular, ovoid, or lenticular shape, which are intended to be swallowed and thereby produce medicinal action.

3. Little solid masses of medicinal substances, sufficiently firm to retain the form given to them, usually being one to five grains.

4. A more or less consistent mass divided into forms of suitable size.

5. Spherical masses of one or more substances, with some excipient.

6. Rotund masses of medicinal substances rendered cohesive by the addition of some adhesive substance, usually inert, which is called an excipient.

7. Pills are sometimes ranged under the head of suspensions. The plastic mass from which they are formed embodying the sundry components in a uniformly disseminated order.

Many authors wisely evade the question—What are the *pilule*, and launch at once into practical questions concerning

this little spherical wonder. One author says that a pill should be perfectly spherical and not be larger than can be swallowed without chewing. Imagine this man before one of our State boards applying for the degree of "registered pharmacist." Imagine the smile!

The above authors all agree that there are two essential ingredients in a pill—the active ingredients and the excipient. This peculiar term excipient—the binding material—has been written about a good deal. Many formulas have been presented, and, furthermore, most of them are good, but I find that the excipients which an operator is most accustomed to work the best with him—there is a good deal in the operator after all. Put a good excipient in the hands of a bad operator and he is just as apt to make a bad mess as a good mass. There is more than a surface meaning to this—it can be expanded to mean a good deal—of what is true, too. I shall not give my favorite excipient, but will advise that each adopt his own; there are enough formulas to select from. Be sure, though, that you *know how* to handle well the ones you select.

The excipient and the active ingredients should form a perfectly homogeneous mixture in the mortar before the cylindrical roll is made prior to the division into pills. If, for instance, sulphate of iron and sulphate of quinine be prescribed together with some excipient, the sulphate of iron should not be in one set of the pills when finished and the quinine in the other set. This will be the case, more or less, however, unless the condition be observed for making a homogeneous mass. These conditions are, that the pulverulent ingredients of the pill must be thoroughly pulverized and intimately mixed before adding the excipient, and after this is added a thorough kneading of the plastic product. The importance of uniform distribution of ingredients in a mass becomes greatly magnified in the case of pills containing poisonous alkaloids such as strychnine. It needs no explanation to show why a poorly mixed strychnine mass would produce even fatal results.

I have said enough I think to suggest that the preparation of a good pill requires practical judgment. This is true. It is indeed one of the important parts of pharmacy. I know of no part where the prescriber leaves more to the skill and knowledge of the operator than this. Let us understand, then, what the character of a good pill mass should be.

Pill masses should possess three qualities: Firmness, adhesiveness and plasticity. A pill should have sufficient substance; that it should be hard, firm and solid; that it should not flatten but retain its shape for a reasonable length of time. This *firmness* or solidity, however, should be given to it not by anything that would render the pill so hard in the future as to make it insoluble. Adhesiveness should be present to such an extent as to hold firmly together the medicinal particles and prevent them from crumbling. *Adhesiveness* sometimes exists in one of the

constituents of the pill, brought out by simply adding water in making the mass. *Plasticity* is a happy union of the above two qualities. Its presence gives perfection to pill masses; sufficient softness to roll out with ease, sufficient firmness to enable the pill to retain the correct shape. —*Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

(To be continued.)

Florida Water as a Drug or Medicine.

John Todd, a druggist of Richmond, Texas, was arrested and tried under the Sunday statute of Texas, which prohibits the sale of merchandise on Sunday, and provides that the prohibition shall not apply to the sale of drugs and medicines. The specific charge was the sale of a bottle of Florida water, and the defence was that that commodity is a drug and a medicine. Upon this evidence the Supreme Court on the appeal of Druggist Todd from a conviction, finds that Florida water is a drug and medicine, and may therefore be sold on Sunday in Texas.

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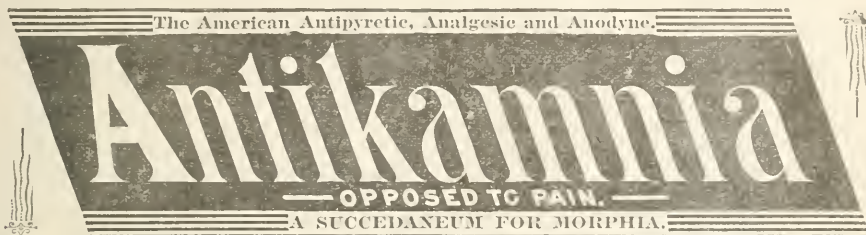
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FORMULARY.

EFFERVESCENT SULPHUR SALTS.

Take of

Bicarbonate of sodium.....	9 ozs.
Tartaric acid	4 1/2 "
Citric acid	3 1/2 "
Sugar	3 "
Precipitated sulphur	2 "

Mix the sulphur intimately with the sugar, then rub down with the other ingredients. Of course all the powders must be thoroughly dried. The sulphur will not, of course, be dissolved, nor can you administer it as such solution.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

"TASTELESS" QUININE SOLUTION.

The *Pharmaceutical Press* gives the following for a "tasteless" or rather "non-bitter" sulphate of quinine solution :

Quinine sulphate	1 part.
Dilute sulphuric acid.....	1 part.
Saturated solution of saccharin	20 parts.
Essence of peppermint	10 parts.
Distilled water	180 parts.

Mix.

BOROGLYCERIN CREAM.

The *Moniteur de Pharmacie* gives the following :

Oil of sweet almond	100 parts.
White vegetable wax	125 parts.
Spermaceti	160 parts.
Glycerin	280 parts.
Boric acid	12 parts.
Water	500 parts.

Dissolve the boric acid in the glycerin, and mix the solution with the oil, wax, and spermaceti. Melt together with a very gentle heat, stirring constantly. When homogeneous pour into a warm mortar, add the water, and beat energetically until it forms a smooth mass. In case it becomes lumpy, remelt, and again beat up.

COPAIBA JELLY.

Take of

Isinglass	4 parts.
Water	40 parts.

Dissolve in a water bath and add

Sugar	30 parts.
-------------	-----------

Pour the clear liquid into a warmed mortar, and add

Copaiba	60 parts.
---------------	-----------

Triturate and pour into a vessel to set.

ORANGE WINE.

Seville oranges	90
White sugar	32 lbs.
Water	9 1/2 s.

Peel the oranges thin, press out the juice and strain through double muslin. Put the sugar into a clean 9-gallon cask, pour on the pressed juice and rouse up well. Put the peel and pulp into two separate open jars, and pour 12 pints of water on each; let this stand for 24 hours, then strain off into the cask, without pressure; add about half a gallon more water to the mares, and again strain off every day until the cask is full; it should take about a week to fill the cask. Stir up the cask well every day after each addition; a clean broomstick makes the best stirrer. Then allow to rest for three days, and bung down tightly. In eight

or nine months the wine may be bottled off, and is ready for use in twelve months. It costs about 2s. per gallon to make, and gives a first-class article. *British and Colonial Druggist*.

CLEANSING CREAM.

Extract of quillaia	1 oz.
Borax	1 "
Oxgall, fresh	4 "
Tallow soap	15 "

Triturate the borax with the extract of quillaia, and afterwards with the oxgall, which will cause at least partial solution. Then thoroughly incorporate with it the soap so as to produce a plastic mass, which may be moulded into sticks or put into boxes. If no extract of quillaia is at hand, soap bark in shreds may be exhausted with boiling water, and the liquid evaporated on a water bath. One hundred parts of bark yield about 20 parts of extract.—*Pharm. Era*.

CLOTH CLEANING COMPOUND.

Glycerin	
Alcohol	
Sulphuric ether	aa 1/2 oz.
Aqua ammonia	2 "
Castile soap, powd.	1/2 "
Aqua font. q. s., add	2 pints.

Use with brush or sponge and rinse with pure water.

GLYCERINE JELLY.

I.

Glycerine mixed with compound powder of tragacanth to the proper consistency, and scented with otto of rose.

II.

Powd. gum arab	4 drms.
Syrup (3 of sugar; 1 of water.)	4 ozs.
Yolk of three eggs	
Olive oil	4 ozs.
Glycerine	2 "

Rub the gum and syrup well together, add the yolks, and when well mixed, add the oil and glycerine previously triturated together.

LAVENDER WATER PERFUME FOR SNEELLING

SALTS.

Take of

Oil of lavender (English).....	11 drms.
Oil of bergamot	4 "
Oil of lemon	1 "
Oil of clove	3 minims.
Ess. musk	1 drm.
Otto	10 minims.

Mix. Shake well before dropping on to the smelling salts.

EAU DE COLOGNE PERFUME FOR SNEELLING

SALTS.

Take of

Oil of bergamot	8 drms.
Oil of neroli	1 drm.
Oil of petit grain	10 minims.
Oil of lavender (English).....	1 drm.
Ess. musk	2 drms.
Otto	5 minims.
Oil of lemon	10 "

Mix. Shake well before dropping on to the smelling salts.

CRIMSON MARKING INK.

Dissolve 1 oz. nitrate of silver and 1 1/2 ozs. of carbonate of soda (crystal) separately in distilled water, mix the solution, collect and wash the precipitate on a fil-

ter; put the washed precipitate (still moist) into a Wedgwood mortar, and add to it tartaric acid 2 drms. 40 grs., rubbing together until effervescence has ceased. Then dissolve 6 grs. of carmine in 6 ozs. liquor ammonia (—882), and add it to the tartrate of silver; then add white sugar 6 drms., powdered gum arabic 10 drms., add distilled water to 8 ozs.

STICK MUCILAGE.

Boil 1 pound best glue, strain it very clear; boil also 4 grains isinglass; put it into a double glue pot, with 1/2 pound of fine brown sugar and boil it pretty thick, then pour it into plates or moulds. When cold you may cut and dry them for the pocket. It immediately dilutes in warm water and fastens the paper without the process of dampening, or it may be used by softening it in the mouth and applying it to the paper.

Perfume and Cosmetic Formulas.

FROM G. W. ASKINSON'S "PERFUMES AND THEIR PREPARATION."

Couronne de Fleurs (Garland of Flowers.)

Extract of cassia	20 fluid ounces.
Tinct. of ambergris	13 1/2 "
Extract of jasmine	20 "
Tinct. musk	13 1/2 "
Tinct. orris root	5 pints.
Oil of bergamot	1 1/2 fluid ounces.
Oil of lavender	1 1/2 "
Oil of clove	75 grains.
Oil of neroli	1 1/2 fluid ounces.
Oil of rose	1 1/2 "
Alcohol	5 pints.—M.

Heliotrope Sachet Powder.

Musk	1 ounce.
Rose leaves	2 pounds.
Tonka beans	1 "
Vanilla	1/2 "
Orris root	4 pounds.
Oil of bitter almond	30 grs.—M.

Rose Milk (for the Skin.)

Olive oil	21 ounces.
Soap	2 1/2 "
Wax	2 1/2 "
Spermaceti	2 1/2 "
Sweet almonds	4 pounds.
Oil rose	150 grains.
Rose water	4 pints.
Alcohol	1 pint.

Orange Flower Pomade.

Expressed oil of almond	38 1/2 ounces.
Cassia pomade	38 1/2 "
Rose pomade	35 "
Jasmin pomade	35 "
Oil of bitter almond	150 grains.
Oil of neroli	1 ounce.

FRECKLE CREAM.

Quince seed	1 ounce.
Chloride of ammonium	1/2 ounce.
Cologne or bulk perfume	1 pint.
Hot water sufficient to make 1 pint.	

Crush the quince seed and macerate with the hot water for one hour stirring frequently, then strain through muslin, without pressure, and add the chloride of ammonium in fine powder. When dissolved add the solution to the cologne or bulk perfume slowly, shaking them well together.

This is an excellent application for the skin, and will remove freckles if applied regularly for a few days. It is also a good application for sunburn, tan, etc.—*B. Feiner*

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Strong's Summer Cure.

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Hagyard's Cathartic Pills,

Hagyard's Yellow Oil,

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Hagyard's Condition Powders,

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Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,

Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges,

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FRECKLE MILK.

Camphor, (Spirit of)	1½ ounces.
Ammonium chloride	3 ounces.
Corrosive sublimate	150 grains.
Albumen	3½ ounces.
Rose water	2 pounds.

Use with care.—*Askison.*

FRECKLE OINTMENT.

Oleate of copper	1 ounce.
Petrolatum	15 ounces.

Mix them, and apply twice a day.

CREAM DENTIFRICE.

A preparation similar to Sheffield's Cream Dentifrice which is quite popular, may be made as follows :

Prepared chalk	1 ounce.
Castile soap, in fine powder	1 ounce.
Oil rose geranium	8 drops.
Carmin	10 grains.
Glycerine a sufficient quantity.	

Rub the chalk, soap, carmine and oil geranium thoroughly together to a fine powder, and gradually incorporate the glycerine until of the proper consistence to run into metal tubes. *Whitcomb.*

Specific Gravities.

One of the stock operations recommended to every pharmaceutical candidate before presenting himself for the qualifying examination is that of making a specific gravity determination.

This apparently simple operation furnished the subject of a highly interesting and instructive paper, which was delivered by Dr. Alder Wright, F. R. S., at a recent meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry.

The ordinary methods, in which specific gravities are returned to three places of decimals only, do not necessitate the refinement of manipulation and correction which are demanded when the determinations are carried to the fourth and fifth places, and it was therefore chiefly in connection with the latter that Dr. Wright was concerned.

Before describing the modifications in apparatus which he brought before the members, Dr. Wright alluded to the confusion of terms which existed on the subject, and gave a lucid exposition on the differences between "density," "relative density," and "specific gravity." As this confusion occurs in some text books as well as in reputed scientific papers, it need not be too trivial to clearly define these terms.

By "density" is meant *the mass of a unit of volume*, a quantity which is not the same as the weight of a unit of volume.

The *weight* of a body depends upon the gravitating force of the earth's attraction at the particular spot upon its surface where the observation is made, that force being greatest at the poles, and least at the equator.

It will thus be seen why the weight of a unit of volume is not synonymous with the mass of a unit of volume, for the latter is a constant quantity independent of the gravitating force.

By "relative density" is understood

the numerical value of the ratio between the density of bodies examined at places where the force of gravity is identical.

By "specific gravity" is meant *the ratio of the density of a body compared with another body selected as a standard.*

To illustrate the advantage that would raise from the expression of all values relating to the relative density of bodies on the uniform and absolute scale of "weight per cc.," Dr. Wright gave an instance of a vegetable oil which at 20° C. has the specific gravity 0.9245 referred to water at 4° C.

0.92500 referred to water at 15.5° C.; and	
0.92635 " " " " 20° C.	

It is impossible to say at sight whether these figures are sharply concordant or not, but if all three are reduced to "weight per cc.," we can easily compare them.

0.92475	1.00000	= 0.92475
0.92500	0.99908	= 0.92475
0.92635	0.99827	= 0.92475

The values 1.00000, 0.99908, and 0.99827 representing the weight of water at the respective temperatures.

Following a description of the ordinary specific gravity bottle, or pycnometer, were methods for correcting for the cubical expansion of glass (which amounts to about 1 in 40,000 for every 1° C.), for air-buoyancy and for barometric pressure and tables with lists of these several corrections were given.

Two modifications of the ordinary pycnometer were shown by Dr. Wright : the first is made by sealing up the bottom end of a pipette (10, 25.50, or 100 cc.) and etching a millimetre scale on the stem.

The second is a flat bottomed flask with two necks, one a long narrow tube with millimetre scale, the other to take a thermometer : the latter is more easily filled and cleansed.

The instrument is standardized by determining the quantity of water contained at a given standard temperature, when filled up to the commencement of the scale, and the further quantity of water corresponding to each m.m. of the scale is obtained by dividing the ascertained weight of added water by the number of m.m. divisions which it fills. The specific gravity of a liquid may now be determined by filling it into the tube to the level of one of the m.m. marks and weighing, noting the temperature when comparing with the standard, and, if necessary, correcting for increase.

Dr. Wright proposed that in place of the ordinary hydrometer with scale attached to the stem an operator should construct a table for a particular instrument, which has a scale in m.m. etched on its stem, and determine a constant by experiment from which by means of a formula the specific gravity of any liquid can be calculated.

An extension of this idea was suggested in which the m.m. scale might be etched on the jar itself, and a ring engraved on the belly of the hydrometer like an Erdmann float. The advantage of the latter form is that whereas only one reading is

practicable when the scale is engraved on the hydrometer stem and the instrument floated in a fluid, any number of different pairs of readings can be taken and averaged when the scale is etched on the jar by the addition or subtraction of small quantities of the fluid under examination.

Dr. Wright remarked the communication might quite appropriately have been made to the Physical Society, but his lucid delivery relieved the subject of all tedium, and the paper is strong inferential evidence of the accuracy of his own investigations.—*Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

To Make Steel Instruments as Bright as New.

Clean the instruments by scrubbing with wood ashes and soft water, to remove all rust and grease ; then soak them in a weak solution of hydrochloric acid in water (about 10 to 15 drops to the fluid ounce), for a few hours, to remove the remaining rust and grease ; then wash them well in pure soft water. The next step is to place them in a bath, consisting of a saturated solution of *tin chloride*. Let them remain ten to twenty-four hours, according to the coating desired. When removed from the bath wash them clean in pure water and dry well. When the job is well done, the steel will appear as if nickel plated. The technique of the process is so simple that no one should fail to make a good job, the main points being to remove all rust and grease, and have the bath a *saturated* solution of chloride of tin, the immersion being continued long enough to insure a good coating of metallic tin.—*Medical Brief.*

A Liberal Response.

Paper World says that an employer recently advertised for a clerk understanding shorthand and the Remington typewriter and having a knowledge of French and German. For these qualifications he offered the salary of £50 per annum. He received the following application : "I am forty-five years of age, and I was educated at Oxford University, where I matriculated in 1869, being senior wrangler in 1871. I write shorthand at the rate of 400 words a minute, and can operate two typewriters at once. Should this latter accomplishment be of use in your office, I would be pleased to supply the machines. I speak all the European languages fluently, am an expert accountant and am prepared to work eighteen hours a day. The salary you mention is more than I have been receiving and I would accept less, as living on nuts and water, my expenses are moderate. I am a member of four burial clubs, so that in the event of my decease while in your employ you will feel under no moral obligation to subscribe to the cost of my funeral. I may further add that I am the holder of the London Merchants' Gold Medal for an essay on 'Overpaid Clerks ; or Why Encourage Luxury ?' I have various other accomplishments which I will be happy to detail at an interview."



New York CASH REGISTER.

Cheapest and Best in the World.

A Touch of the Finger does it all.

PRICE, \$16.00.

1. UNLOCKS THE CASH DRAWER.
2. THROWS OPEN THE CASH DRAWER.
3. RINGS A BELL.
4. DROPS THE FORMER INDICATOR.
5. EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT IN A CLASS OPENING.
6. LOCKS THE REGISTER, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO CLOSE THE DRAWER TO REGISTER ANOTHER SALE.

Specially Adapted to the use of Retail Druggists.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

T. GOODWIN & CO.,

11 Park Row, NEW YORK.

A VALUABLE ADDITION

To the present list of modern remedies.

PYROLIGNINE.

(Trade Mark)

A Liqueous Product obtained from Pine Tar, by an original process. A definite chemical substance. A decided Antipyretic and Analgesic. A powerful Anodyne. A Soothing Nervine.

Reduces Temperature and subdues Pain, with remarkable promptness and certainty, involving no unfavorable secondary results. Is gaining rapid favor with the Medical Profession everywhere.

Supplied through usual channels of commerce at \$1.20 per ounce.

Correspondence from the Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade solicited.

Jobbers should promptly make applications for terms, &c.

Originator and Exclusive Manufacturer,

JOHN ALEXANDER BORST, M. D.,

MONTREAL, Can.
LONDON, Eng.

NEW YORK.
U. S. A.

N. B.—All business for the U. S. and Canada, conducted through Canadian Office, P. O. Box 196, Montreal, Que. To where all communications should be addressed.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTS

For Summer and Winter Use. Cold or Hot Drinks.

NO CYLINDERS OR GENERATORS.

No danger of Poison or Sickness.

A Delightful, Refreshing and
Healthful Drink.

These Fountains are Easy to Manage
and can be Moved at pleasure,
Without Expense.

There is not Half the Labor.

The Drink is More Profitable.

You can buy one for about Half
the Money that others Cost.



CAUTION.

Having purchased and had assigned to me all the right and title of Black's *PATENT ICE CREAM SODA*, the public are warned to beware of infringements. Why take a risk when you can purchase of me at the lowest prices.

We contemplate buying another Fount for our second store. We were more than satisfied with Fount last season.

J. H. WILLIAMS.
REGINA, March 20, 1890.

We have got your Fountain running. It is just grand.

F. DOWELL.
PARRY SOUND, May 16, 1889.

"THE MIRROR."

J. NELSON, 458 Parliament Street, Toronto.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Pyrologinine.

This new antipyretic, which has recently been introduced, is meeting with favor from the medical profession. It is put up in powder form only in 1 oz. cartons, at \$1.20 per oz.

Vaseline.

Read the announcement of the Cheesbrough Manufacturing Co. on page 23. Their preparations always give satisfaction and in selling them the druggist sells the original Petroleum product and declares against "substitution."

"Esperanzas."

This famous brand of choice cigars manufactured by B. Goldstein & Co., 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal, are advertised in this issue. To do a good cigar trade the druggist must keep only the best brands, and in "Esperanza" you get really a superior article.

Shack Cases and Fittings.

Schack & Evans, formerly the Millechamp Manufacturing Co., Toronto, are now running in full blast, and are prepared to execute a high class of work in all lines, as shown on another page in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST; also to furnish estimates for large or small contract work. Correspondence solicited.

The Stock Not Complete Without It.

Notwithstanding the many "Quinine Wines" which are advertised to the public, the old established brand manufactured by Kenneth Campbell & Co., holds its place as the article which commands the unlimited confidence of the trade. To be without "Campbell's Quinine Wine" would indicate that the druggist is not up to the times.

Only \$16.00.

The hitherto high price of Cash Registers has prevented many druggists from investing in this, one of the most necessary pieces of furniture, in the drug store. In the "New York Cash Register," advertised this month, will be found a machine combining elegance in appearance, with perfect accuracy in working, and at a price which makes it a desideratum for every business man. Write T. Goodwin & Co., 11 Park Row, New York, for descriptive circular, mentioning this paper.

Drug Store Fittings.

The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., of Preston, Ont., make a specialty of drug store fittings, and any one going into business, or who intends refitting his present store, should write them giving style of fixtures required, etc., when estimates will be given and plans furnished if desired. This firm has had extensive experience in this line of work,

having fitted up a number of stores in various parts of the Dominion. Amongst those recently fitted were the stores of N. J. Halpin, Brandon, and G. N. Babcock, Drayton, and they are now at work on fittings for the handsome new store of F. P. Reynolds, St. Thomas.

Dr. Howard Medicine Co.

We would call the attention of the trade to the half-page announcement of the Dr. Howard Medicine Co. in this issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. These preparations are thoroughly reliable, being the formulas of a physician of high standing and acknowledged ability, and who places them on the market with the full determination of making them a success. They are being largely and judiciously advertised, and being also neatly put up, are sure to have a good sale. Read special offer on page 39.

Treatise on Perfumery.

Messrs. Henry Carey Baird & Co., bring to the notice of the Canadian drug trade on page 10, a valuable work on Perfumery and its Preparation, by Dr. C. A. Deite, assisted by L. Borchert, F. Eichbaum, E. Kugler, H. Toeppfer, and other experts. From the German by Wm. T. Brann, editor of "The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated by 28 engravings. In one volume, 12mo, 350 pages, price, \$3.00. The work is a thoroughly practical one, and well adapted to the purposes of the manufacturing pharmacist.

Announcement.

P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, announce the publication of an important new Text-book on Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics, by Wm. Hale White, M. D., F.R.C.P., etc., Physician to, and Lecturer on Materia Medica at Guy's Hospital; Examiner in Materia Medica Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons, etc. American Copyright Edition edited by Reynold W. Wilcox, M. A., M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Assistant Visiting Physician Bellevue Hospital, etc. To be printed in one compact, handy volume.

To the Trade:

We are in receipt by this morning's mail, of the April supplement to the "Rebate List," sent out by the Wholesale Druggists' Association, and note it quotes Antikamnia as follows: "10 per cent. off on 10 ounce lots; 15 per cent. off on 25 ounce lots; 25 per cent. off on 100 ounce lots." This is entirely an error on the 100 ounce quantity. "Antikamnia was put under rebate December 1st, 1890, on the following discounts:—10 per cent. off on 10 ounce lots; 15 per cent. off on 25 ounce lots; 20 per cent. off on 100 ounce lots." These discounts have never been changed; are in full force to day, and will not be changed. The publication made in the April supplement, as above noted, is wholly unauthorized, and was made without any communication

whatever with us upon the subject. We hasten to apprise you, that the now well established trade in "Antikamnia" may not be disturbed by this culpable error. Sincerely yours, THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.

Label Cabinet.

The need of a convenient arrangement for keeping labels, particularly gummed labels, has long been felt among the drug trade, and that the label cabinets hitherto manufactured have each lacked some of the most necessary points for convenience has been a source of regret.

Lawson & Jones, the well-known label firm of London, Canada, have at last put upon the market a cabinet which is being received by the trade according to its worth. It is complete in every particular and an article which will be of more practical use as a matter of convenience in every drug store than any other labor saving device prepared for the drug trade for years. See advertisement in this issue.

Pepsin Progress.

There are many varieties of pepsin in the market differing widely in purity, activity and adaptability for therapeutic use.

By prolonged investigation of digestive ferments the standard has been again and again advanced. It is now announced by Parke, Davis & Co., that they have succeeded in making a pepsin capable of digesting 4000 times its weight of coagulated egg albumen under the conditions of the Pharmacopoeial test. As this is approximately twice as much as competition even venture to claim, the importance of this attainment will be readily appreciated.

This product is prepared by a new and original process which renders it aseptic, free from odor, agreeable in taste to the most sensitive palate, and superior to any pepsin product hitherto made.

It is freely soluble, though far less hygroscopic than any other soluble pepsin now on the market.

With due consideration as to strength and quality, it is the most economical pepsin ever offered.

In these days when novices and pork packers are flooding the market with pepsin it behooves the careful pharmacist to see that prescriptions are filled by the product of reputable manufacturing chemists.

—P., D. & Co.

AMMONIUM CITRATE DETERGENT SOAP is a late novelty in the German market. It consists of soap, potash, ammonium citrate, oil of turpentine and sulphur.

AMONG THE LABIATES the following furnish edible starch-bearing tubers: *Stachys palustris*, *S. tuberosa*, *Molucella tuberosa*, *Nepeta madagascarensis* and *Phlomis tuberosa*.

SPARROW EGGS, eaten in form of omelettes baked with butter and onions, are highly prized by the Arabs as aphrodisiac. Arab physicians warn against daily indulgence in this dish.

PURE Sulphate of Strychnia

WE GUARANTEE IT
STRICTLY PURE.

OUR PRICE IS RIGHT.

Ask for quotations either
in bulk or bottled as
required.

MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**USE
Persian Lotion**

For whitening the COMPLEXION,
imparting or preserving its rosy hue,
removing FRECKLES, the MASK
and all other eruptions on the SKIN.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price: 50 cts.

Beware of Imitations.

PROPRIETOR,

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

FOR ORNAMENTAL USE
THE BEST AND NEATEST
PLAIN AND LACQUERED

SEAMLESS TIN
BOXES

ARE MADE BY
Burnham, Taite & Son,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SALE

For Sale by Wholesale Druggists
and Druggist Sundrymen.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an
excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent
antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burn-
ing in diphtheritic cases.

THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,
more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may
be obtained at all the wholesale houses
at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.

Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

50 lbs.

MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China,
Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vas-
es, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.
15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for re-
pairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for re-
pairing all kinds of soft rubber goods.
15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for
repairing wood, etc., always ready for
use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent
on application to all dealers who handles my goods.
Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also
urnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in.,
for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer
4x24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait
Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong
each. 50c. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

**BUY
THE
ONLY
BEST**



**THE GAIL BORDEN
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk**

Has maintained its high reputation for ABSOLUTE
PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable
Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic
Asthma, Bronchitis and
Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Do-
minion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S
REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co.
and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.;
Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans &
Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker
& Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth,
Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer
& Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

LUBY'S
FOR THE HAIR
Restores the color, strength,
beauty and softness to Gray
Hair and is not a dye.

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT

SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO: Lyman Bros. & Co., Evans & Sons & Co.,
Northrup & Lyman,
Elliot & Co., T. Milburn & Co.
MONTREAL: Kerry, Watson & Co.,
Lyman Bros. & Co., Evans & Sons & Co.,
Lyman, Kibon & Co.
HAMILTON: Archdale Wilson & Co., J. Winer & Co.
LONDON: London Drug Co., McCallum & Co.,
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

SELECTIONS.

PYRETHROSIN is an active, neutral, crystalline body which Dr. H. Thoms has found in insect flowers.

DEODORISED IODOFORM. The addendum to the *Netherland Pharmacopoeia* adds 1 part of carbolic acid and 2 of oil peppermint to 197 of iodoform to deodorise the latter.

THE BENZIN OF PETROLEUM, known in Europe as petroleum ether, is a good antiseptic, and has been found serviceable in the treatment of certain skin-diseases of a parasitic nature. It is best used in mixture with its own volume of a tincture of soft soap.

EXODYNE, an American antipyretic, according to an analysis made by Dr. F. Goldmann, contains approximately 90 per cent. acetanilide, 5 per cent. sodium salicylate and 5 per cent. sodium bicarbonate; alkaloids could not be detected in this mixture.—*Pharm. Zeitung*.

TESTS FOR FIXED OILS.—Dr. Holde states that of the numerous tests proposed for the identification of fixed oils in admixture, there is only one the reliability of which has not been questioned, namely, the test for sesame oil with hydrochloric acid and sugar (formation of a red color).—*Pharm. Zeitung*.

IODINE-STARCH REACTION.—In a communication to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift für Russland*, Prof. Tschirikow points out that the Trommsdorff iodine-starch reaction for discovering traces of of nitrous acid in drinking water invariably fails when the temperature of the fluid exceeds 10 C. or at most 12.5 C. The author here suggests that this method must be replaced by some other more reliable.

ALUMINUM AS A SOURCE OF LIGHT, is a new use for this "coming metal." The metal in ribbon form can be burned, as magnesium has been long used, giving nearly as bright a light as the latter metal and at a much lower price. A mixture of one part aluminum in powder, one eighth part lycopodium and one-twelfth part nitrate of ammonium has been successfully used as a flash light in photography. *Sueddeutsche Apothek. Zeit.*

ANTIPIRYN AND EUPHORIN, when combined, are known to liquefy. To avoid this, Mündes recommends (Rundschau) to triturate the euphorin with sugar, then to incorporate the antipyrin, by stirring with a spoon or spatula, carefully avoiding all pressure, and finally to enclose the powder in cachets. These proportions are given: Euphorin, 2 parts; sugar, 1 part; antipyrin, 5 parts. The addition of sodium bicarbonate or licorice root to the sugar is of advantage.

THE PURIFICATION OF RESINFIED ESSENTIAL OILS is best effected by neutralizing with sodium carbonate and distilling in a current of steam; the oil will be almost pure, but may have a yellowish color. To remove the color and to obtain the oil perfectly pure, it is placed in a flask with

several pieces of stick potash, warmed to 50-60° C., allowed to stand over night and then distilled over a naked flame; bumping is prevented by adding a minute quantity of tale to the oil before distilling. Dr. H. Werner in *Pharm. Zeitung*.

EXTRACTUM GLYCERINIZÆ FLUIDUM.—The disagreeable and unsightly preparation of the pharmacopoeial preparation suggested to Albert G. Reizenstein, the desirability of changing the menstruum or the manipulation, or both, and the objection appears to have been removed by making one pint of the preparation as follows: Moistened the drug in No. 40 powder (16½ ozs.) with 16 fluid ounces of water, containing ¼ fl. oz. of water of ammonia; pack moderately tight in a cylindrical glass percolator, and exhaust the drug by percolation with more of the same menstruum; heat the percolate and keep it boiling for about ten minutes, adding some water if it should become too thick; set aside to cool, then filter, and wash the mass on the filter with cold water, evaporate the filtrate to 12 fluid ounces and add 4 fluid ounces of alcohol. The fluid extract is very sweet and is destitute of the bitter aftertaste of the pharmacopoeial preparation. The most troublesome part of the process is the manipulation of the precipitate produced on boiling, which appears to be albumen colored with glycyrrhizin to a slight extent, and which is liable to clog the pores of the filter.—*American Journal Pharmacy*.

To Dye Ivory.

BLACK.—Well wash the ivory in an alkaline lye, then steep in a weak neutral solution of nitrate of silver, drain and expose to the light.

BLUE.—Steep in a weak solution of sulphide of indigo, which has been nearly neutralized with salts of tartar, or in a solution of soluble Prussian blue.

GREEN.—Dissolve verdigris in vinegar, and steep therein for a short time in a glass vessel.

PURPLE.—Steep in a weak neutral solution of tetrachloride of gold, and expose to the light.

RED.—Immerse in an infusion of cochineal in Ammonia, having previously soaked it for a short time in water slightly acidulated with nitric acid.

YELLOW.—1st. Steep the ivory for some hours in a solution of sugar of lead; then, when dry, put them into a solution of chromate of potassium. 2nd. Dissolve as much orpiment (best) in solution of ammonia as it will take up; steep the ivory in the solution for some hours, then dry in a warm place.

WHEN business is good the heart is full of happiness, and the face a genial smile.

LEECHES contain in their anterior portion an albumose capable of preventing the clotting of blood.

We have in Stock:

A large assortment of Rowntree's

Celebrated English Pure Gum

Candies.

Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
London, - Ontario.

F. F. Dalley & Co.

123-125-127 James-St. North,
HAMILTON, - CANADA.

Specialties:

Hirst's Pain Exterminator.
May Apple Blood Syrup.
May Apple Liver Pills.
Dr. Lyeaux's Female Life Pills.
Dalley's Family Salye.
Dalley's Family Pills.
Dalley's Pain Extracting Fluid.
Dalley's Cholera Mixture.
Dalley's Horehound Elecampane.
Dalley's Eye Salye.
Dalley's Black Oil.
Dalley's Gargling Oil.
Dalley's Condition Powders.
Dr. Russell's Tooth Drops.
Dr. Lambeth's Lumbago Drops.
Terrano's Spanish Blackings.
Ladies' Shoe Dressings.
Waterproof Blackings.
Silver Cream Baking Powder.
Dalley's Baking Powder.
Dalley's Pure Mustards.
School Ink (Bulk or Bottles.)
Mucilages (Bulk or Bottles.)
Silver Star Stove Polish.

IMPORTERS AND MILLERS OF

Spices, Oils and Dry Salter's Goods.
Lamp Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, &c.
Send for Prices—which are Low.

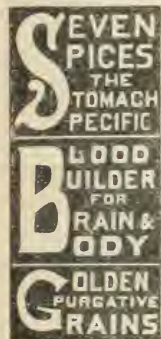
ANNOUNCEMENT TO DRUGGISTS.



Our principal partner originated and placed on the market the **PINK PILLS** which have become so popular. He now, through us, places his **PERFECTED PREPARATIONS** before the public. These Remedies are superior to all other preparations in the same line.

Our preparations are extensively advertised, and we have placed a supply of them with the various Wholesale Druggists. They are first class goods in every particular. They are elegantly gotten up, are A 1 in effect, pleasant to taste, of reasonable price, and are bound to be good sellers.

THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS:



Tablets.—A certain cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Acidity, Heartburn, Pain, Wind, and all Digestive Disorders.

PRICES—1 Box \$1.00, post paid: 1 dozen \$9.00, post paid: 1 gross \$105.00, f. o. b.

Pills. A general Tonic and Appetizer. A Reconstructor of the Blood, Nerves and Entire System. Also a Positive CURE for Inebriates and Habitués of the various Drugs and Narcotics. A Regulator of the Female System and Restorer of the Sexual Powers.

PRICES—1 Box 50 cents, post-paid: 1 dozen \$4.00, post-paid: 1 gross \$45.00, f. o. b.

Little Pills For Liver, Bowels and System. Cure all Liver Disorders, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, and Cleanse the System.

PRICES—1 Box 25 cents, post-paid: 1 dozen \$2.00, post-paid: 1 gross \$22.00, f. o. b.

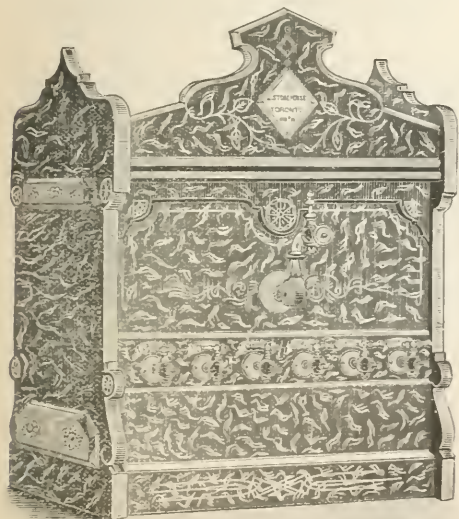
PIL. HÆMATINIC (for Physicians' prescriptions.) PRICES—1 doz. \$4.00, post-paid: 1 gross \$45.00, f. o. b. TERMS—Net Cash, 30 days.

Our **DRUGGISTS' COUNTER CABINET**, handsomely gotten up, containing 1 doz. Seven Spices, 1 doz. Blood Builder, and 1 doz. Golden Grains. Price—\$10 each, f. o. b. If cash with order, carriage paid.

AS A STARTER for sixty days only, our COUNTER CABINET \$9.00 each, f. o. b. If cash with order, carriage paid.

We solicit your order, either through the Trade or direct. Special Terms for large quantities.

The Dr. Howard Medicine Company,
BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO.



THE accompanying cut shows my new style of
Cream Soda Fountain

which has been got up especially for the Druggist Trade, and for those who want a heavier and more massive looking Fountain than I have hitherto built.

The material of which the "VICTOR" is built makes it almost as durable as marble and at one-fourth the cost.

A very important feature which I have just added to my Fountains is pressure or force to the water—an immense improvement. Write for particulars.

NO CYLINDERS.

Nothing to get out of order.

A delicious and healthful beverage.

THE "VICTOR."

Height 41 inches.

Weight when boxed about 300 lbs.

Write for Circulars and Prices.

J. STONEHOUSE, Manufacturer,
569 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been moderately active with no important changes to note.

Citric Acid points higher.

Cream Tartar and Tartaric Acid are a trifle easier.

Quinine, unchanged.

Cubeb Berries, easier.

Dextrine, higher.

Oil Peppermint, English, very much advanced.

Turpentine, higher.

Insect Powder, demand increasing; price for pure powder unchanged.

Paris Green is being sold for forward delivery at 14c. for pure English.

Powdered Hellebore will be about same price as last year.

Gum Acacia, somewhat easier.

A Rumored Corner on Vanilla Beans.

The rumor of an extra large consignment of vanilla beans to a Chicago house has given rise to a report of a probable attempt at cornering the market on vanilla beans.

Notwithstanding the high price of the Mexican variety, a consignment of \$160,000 would make a big hole in stocks, representing as it does some 30,000 pounds,

which was the extent of the reported transaction. The entire product of last year is supposed to be but 135,000 pounds, from which it will be seen that this large consignment would amount to nearly a fourth of the entire yearly production, a large stock to be included in one transaction.

While the price of \$5.50 per lb. may be a high one as far as figures go, yet it is really quite low for the pure Mexican bean, whose delicious flavor is unapproached by the bean when grown in other portions of the world, even in climates where it is cultivated under conditions similar to the Mexican.—*Paint, Oil and Drug Review*, May 11th.

Diligence is the mother of good fortune.

J. RATTRAY & CO.

MONTREAL,

Cigar Manufacturers

— AND —

Wholesale Tobacconists.

The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the Dominion to select from.



NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE
CELEBRATED

"ESPERANZA"

CLEAR HAVANA.

Made on Cuban principles and equal to the Imported at much lower figures.

MADE IN SEVERAL SIZES.

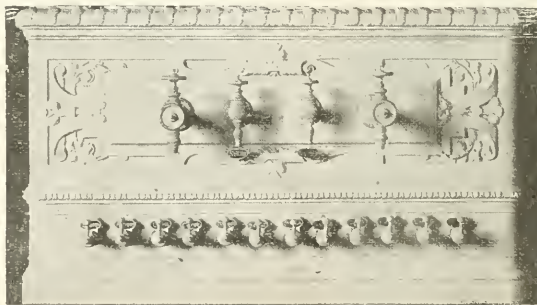
DRUGGISTS handling this really first-class Cigar will build up this department of their business and give their patrons satisfaction.

B. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,

Sole Manu'rs "Esperanza" Brand, MONTREAL.

P. S.—Our 5c. leader, "CHANCELLOR," is extraordinary value.

Low's Art Tile Soda Fountain.



We have an attraction for your store—one that will increase your sales during the season 100 to 200 per cent. It will draw carbonated water at 30° or below freezing. This may seem questionable to you, but we will guarantee your expenses to any place where we have a Low Art Tile Fountain, if we cannot accomplish the feat; and will further say, can show you ice in the water after leaving the fountain.

THE LOW ART TILE CO.,

CHELSEA, MASS.

SALESROOMS:

51 PORTLAND ST., * BOSTON.

LOW'S ART TILE SODA FOUNTAIN CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURER FOR NEW YORK WEST OF THE HUDSON,
PENN., AND THE WEST,

104 Pearl Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHITTAKER & GROSSMITH'S TOILET SOAPS.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Sole Agents for Canada.

W. & G.'s Transparent Soaps are undoubtedly superior to Pears. They are sold to the Drug Trade only and offer a profit even at the cut prices of Pears. The demand has increased steadily and is now very large.

Unscented, \$14 per gross.

30 Scented, \$18 per gross.

Shaving Sticks, \$18 per gross.

THE FOLLOWING, WITH ABOVE, COMPRISE THE FULL LINE OF W. & G.'S SOAPS, ALL OF WHICH ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED:

Transparent Wash Balls, No. 1.
" " " " No. 2.
" Shaving Sticks, No. 2.
" " " " No. 4.
White Clover Toilet Soap.
Cent Fleur Soap.

White Glycerine.
Musk Brown Windsor.
Sanderlingham.
Eucalyptus.
White Carbolic.
Pink Carbolic.

Cucumber and Glycerine.
Baby Soap.
Thymol Tooth Soap.
White Rose Tooth Soap.
Superfatted Floral, in single fancy boxes.

For orders of \$25 worth and over we allow a trade discount of 5%.

These goods will satisfy the best class of trade and cannot be procured by cutters.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO MAY 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 03	\$4 20
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	15	17
ALON, oz.....	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.....	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50
Copaiba, lb.....	75	1 00
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17
Canela, lb.....	15	17
Cascara Sagrada.....	30	35
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	65	70
Yellow, lb.....	35	40
Pale, lb.....	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18
Ground, lb.....	17	20
Powdered, lb.....	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50
Tonka, lb.....	1 00	2 75
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 25	1 50
" powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Juniper, lb.....	10	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45
BDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60
Cassia, lb.....	25	30
BETTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80
CANTHARIDES.....	65	70
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 40	2 10
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20
Capsicum, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
CARBOX, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50

CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	9 00	9 50
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12
Prepared, lb.....	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25
CLOVE, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45
COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	25	30
Cresote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40
DENTINE, lb.....	10	12
DOVE'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14
Pounds, lb.....	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20
Calendula, lb.....	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35
German, lb.....	30	35
Elder, lb.....	21	22
Lavender, lb.....	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.....	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40
Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb.....	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20
GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50
GUM ALGAE, Cape, lb.....	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50
Socotrine, lb.....	65	70
Assafetida, lb.....	23	25
Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55
Sorts, lb.....	40	45
Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35
Guaiaac, lb.....	80	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20
Kino, true, lb.....	45	48
Myrrh, lb.....	55	60
Opium, lb.....	3 50	3 60
Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12	13 00
Shellac, lb.....	35	40

Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb.....	25	30
Thus, lb.....	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	30
Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pennyroyal, lb.....	17	20
Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Sage, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Wormwood, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb.....	25	30
INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
INSET POWDER, lb.....	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Bay, lb.....	18	20
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Bacub, long, lb.....	40	45
Short, lb.....	15	18
Coca, lb.....	55	60
Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
Ilyocyamus, lb.....	25	30
Matico, lb.....	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
LEOPARD, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Salazzi.....	45	50
Pignatelli.....	35	40
Grasso.....	30	35
X & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.....	27	30

Y & S - Parity, 100 sticks in box	1	50	1	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00
" Parity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	1	50	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10		
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	1	50	1	75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11		
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.	2	00	2	00	REM, Bay, gal.	2	25	BROMISE, oz.	8	13		
LUTULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3	60	3	50	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25		
LYCOPORIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	25	1	50	Iodide, oz.	45	50		
MACE, lb.	1	20	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	60
MANNA, lb.	1	60	Star, lb.	35	40	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00	
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38		
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6		
MUSK, Tonguin, oz.	46	50	Caraway, lb.	10	13	10	13	CERUIM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12		
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50	CINCHONINE, oz.	15	18		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery, lb.	30	35	30	35	CULORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85		
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	Colchiem, lb.	75	80	75	80	Croton, oz.	75	80		
NIX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1	75	
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30		
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20		
OCIMUM, lb.	70	75	Fennegreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	9	50	10	00
OCIMUMT, Merc, lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8		
Citrus, lb.	45	50	Ground, lb.	4	5	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70		
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Hemp, lb.	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3		
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	15	20	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50		
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Quince, lb.	65	70	65	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30		
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	2	25	Rape, lb.	8	9	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5	50
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	50	55	IODIFORM, lb.	6	00	7	00
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Worm, lb.	22	25	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40
Gallianum Comp., lb.	80	85	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10
Lead, lb.	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16		
POFFY HEADS, per 100	1	00	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40		
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2	3	Powdered, lb.	25	35	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55		
White, lb.	3	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16		
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	SPERMACETI, lb.	55	60	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80		
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	Venice, lb.	10	12	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30		
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Yellow	40	45	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15		
Blood, lb.	15	16	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55		
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60		
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Red Sanders, ground, lb.	5	6	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25		
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25						Syrup, lb.	40	45		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	12	13	Lactate, oz.	5	6		
Canosb, Black, lb.	15	20	Glacial, lb.	45	50	45	50	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16		
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	1	25	1	30
Columbo, lb.	20	22	German, oz.	10	12	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Boracic, lb.	20	25	20	25	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10		
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	25	28	25	28	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85		
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	2	15	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90		
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	No. 2, lb.	1	35	1	40	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15		
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	65	70	65	70	Carbonate, white, lb.	7	8		
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Gallic, oz.	10	12	10	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40		
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9		
Galensium, lb.	22	25	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1	50	1	50	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3	4		
Gentian, lb.	9	10	tes doz.	1	50	1	50	One lbs.	6	7		
Ground, lb.	10	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	2	25	2	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35		
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30		
Po., lb.	13	15	Nitric, lb.	10	13	10	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55		
Jamaica, bblch, lb.	25	28	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	25	30	Salicylate, oz.	35	40		
Po., lb.	28	30	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc, lb.	55	60		
Ginseng, lb.	2	60	3	00	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	18	20		
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Dilute, lb.	13	17	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45		
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Pyrogallol, oz.	32	35	32	35	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	5	7		
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	00	2	65	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7		
Indian Hemp	18	30	Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb.	5	2	5	2	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30		
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	3	00	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.	00	95		
Powdered, lb.	3	10	3	20	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.), lb.	1	25	1	30
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Tannic, lb.	1	10	1	25	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	00	1	10
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	5	45	5	Calomel, lb.	1	15	1	20
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1	90	1	With Chalk, lb.	60	65		
Licorice, lb.	12	15	ACONITINE, grain	1	5	1	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Bin., oz.	25	30		
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	Powdered, lb.	3	4	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	12	15	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75		
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	65	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55		
Powdered, lb.	28	30	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	60	1	65
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Iodide, oz.	35	40	35	40	Muriate, oz.	1	60	1	65
Pink, lb.	75	80	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	40	45	Sulphate, oz.	1	50	1	60
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Muriate, lb.	12	16	12	16	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40		
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	55	60	PHENACETINE, oz.	60	65		
Poke, lb.	15	18	AMYL, Nitrite, lb.	16	18	16	18	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6		
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1	00	1	10	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1	10
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ARISTOL, oz.	2	00	2	25	PHOSPHORS, lb.	90	1	10	
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	50	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	25	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60		
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	55	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	13	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40		
Cut, lb.	50	55	65	Iodide, oz.	35	40	35	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17		
Senega, lb.	55	65	7	White, lb.	6	7	6	Bichromate, lb.	12	13		
Squill, lb.	13	15	22	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	8	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30		
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	27	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	40	Bromide, lb.	37	40		
Powdered, lb.	25	27						Carbonate, lb.	11	16		

Chlorate, Eng. lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Leonograss, lb.	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb.	23	25	ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65	
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	15	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb.	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Origannum, lb.	65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Oxide, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80	
Permanganate, lb.	50	55	Sulphate, lb.	25	30	Pepperyoyal, lb.	2 00	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.			Peppermint, lb.	4 25	4 50	
Yellow, lb.	32	35	ESSENTIAL OILS.				Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Rhodium, oz.	80	85	
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00	
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rosemary, lb.	70	75	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	27	29	Rec't, lb.	65	70	Rue, oz.	25	30	
Oils, oz.	32	38	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sassafras, lb.	65	70	
SALICIN, lb.	3 75	4 00	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75	
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Sparmint, lb.	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1 00	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spruce, lb.	65	70	
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Capaicum, oz.	60	65	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Clove, lb.	1 60	1 65	FIXED OILS.			
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	CASTOR, lb.	9 1/2	12	
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25	
Salicylate, lb.	1 80	2 00	Cubeb, lb.	18 00	20 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50	
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20	
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	LARD, gal.	90	1 00	
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75	LIVSLED, boiled, gal.	65	70	
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	Raw, gal.	63	68	
STRAVINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 00	1 10	
SULFONAL, oz.	90	45	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40	
SCUPHIC, Flowers of, lb.	23	4	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40	
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Wood, lb.	70	75	PALM, lb.	12	13	
TARTAR EMIETIC, lb.	50	55	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	SPECK, gal.	1 60	1 75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	TERPENTINE, gal.	65	70	
			Lemon, lb.	2 75	3 00				

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

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JUNE, 1892.

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Should Physicians Dispense ?

The article entitled "The Critics and Their Criticism of Pharmacy," which appears elsewhere in this issue, is one which must commend itself to the pharmacist as a clear and honest statement of the case as between the physician and pharmacist in their relations to each other. The charges which are from time to time brought forward by the medical press as voicing the feeling of physicians in these matters only show the woeful ignorance of facts as well as the narrow views entertained by many of them. The old charges of "Counter Prescribing" and "Repeating Prescriptions," which seem to be the great bug-bears which haunt the minds of many physicians, have been shown many a time to exist only to a very limited extent. Few pharmacists care to run the risk of prescribing, even in minor ailments, and as to the charge of "repeating," the writer in the article mentioned clearly shows that it is principally on the account of want of "back-bone" on the part of the physicians that patients so frequently ask to have a prescription refilled. As he argues, they have only to say to the patient, "Under no circumstance is this prescription to be repeated," but the fear of losing the custom, or in reality, the suspiciousness with which he watches his fellow-practitioner, prevents his taking any such heroic action. The practice which, unfortunately, is becoming very prevalent of putting in a stock of pills, triturates, a few fluid extracts and some quasi-proprietary preparations, and to which the physician confines himself almost exclusively, is one which cannot under any circumstances be justified except in the case of the country practitioner

er who has no reasonable access to a drug store. Too frequently does he find in this the worst acts of substitution, where, although knowing that a certain remedy is the one indicated in the ailment under treatment, that remedy, not being "in stock," another is substituted, with the inward explanation to his conscience of "this will do nearly as well," thus perpetrating an act of great injustice to the patient, or perhaps, in some cases, jeopardizing life.

The true reasons we believe for the adoption of this system by most of the physicians who dispense their own prescriptions are : in the first place, the persistent canvas of the profession which is made by manufacturers, the sampling of them with their products and solicting their orders, which, although sold through the druggist, are placed in their hands too frequently through the very pressing sollicitation of the salesman, and although it is sometimes pleaded that the neglect of the druggist to stock with these goods, necessitates the physicians ordering, yet how often do we find that of the goods ordered at the request of the latter, the druggist fills his shelves with preparations which may be used once or perhaps twice, until the representative of a rival manufacturer, by his persuasive powers, convinces the physicians that his are the "only reliable." Again, the uncongenial, and in some cases, antagonistic feeling which unfortunately sometimes exists between doctor and druggist, is generally owing to lack of forbearance on both sides. There is too little of the "give and take" feeling and too much of the "I'll do as I please." We are all human, all liable to err in judgment as well as in other characteristics, and we would say to the druggist, sacrifice a little of "self," and show yourself above any thing petty and mean for the sake of harmony and good feeling, and you will have every thing to gain and but little to lose. However, what appears to us to be the principal reason for the physician's readiness, or, we might say anxiety, to dispense his own prescriptions, is the great competition which exists amongst the ranks of his own profession. The rapidly increasing number of Graduates in Medicine, entirely out of proportion to the growth of population, renders the problem of how to make money a serious one to many of them, and the adoption by many of the system of giving medicine without any charge to the patient has led to the "cutting" which, formerly a thing

of the trades only, has found its way into the physician's "sanctum." Thus we find that the absorbing idea of money-making and the jealousy aroused by competition, is one of the main causes for this innovation on the real domains of the pharmacist. There is no denying the fact that many druggists are more competent to prescribe than the majority of doctors are to dispense. Yet the fact remains that for either to go out of his proper sphere, is not only an act of folly, but quite unjustifiable in the face of the many serious consequences that have resulted from such acts. Nothing can justify the slightest act which would in any way endanger human life or even lead to a doubt as to the means to be used in alleviating suffering or prolonging life, and a strict adherence, both by the physician and pharmacist to their real vocations, are the only safeguards to the general public.

A Chapter on Camphor.

The date at which the Chinese discovered the production of camphor from the *Laurus camphora* is unknown. This is called laurel camphor, or "common" camphor. It was brought into Europe by the Arabians about the twelfth century, which is proved by the mention made of it by the Abbess Hildegard ("St. Hildegardis Opera Omnia," 1145, published in Paris, 1855), who called it ganphora. Garcia de Orta, writing in 1563, states that the Chinese is the only camphor imported into Europe; that of Borneo and Sumatra, being a hundred times more valuable, is retained by the Orientals for their own use. Kampher (strange coincidence of names), who visited Japan 1690-'92 and made a drawing of the Japanese camphor tree under the name of *Laurus camphorifera*, expressly declares that the tree differs entirely from the camphor-yielding tree of the Malay Archipelago. He further states that the Borneo camphor is one of the most precious articles of merchandise imported into Holland from Japan. This camphor was refined in Japan by a process long kept secret.

The common camphor tree, *Laurus camphora*, is distributed throughout the eastern provinces of Central China, on the island of Hainan, and very extensively in Formosa. It also occurs as a forest tree on the islands Kiushiu and Shikoku of South Japan, its growth being much more vigorous there than in the more northern districts. The camphor of European commerce is produced almost ex-

clusively from the camphor laurels of Formosa and Japan.

The large and increasing quantities of this drug consumed in all civilized countries make the question of its continued production and regular supply a matter of considerable importance. It is a well-known fact that the distillation of the crude camphor from the wood is conducted in a primitive, careless way, which causes great waste. The camphor laurels of Formosa are gradually being destroyed under the careless systems employed by the Chinese gatherers; in fact, they have been entirely exterminated along the seaboard, and the wood is now obtained in the forests along the frontier, between the settlements of the Chinese and the inland mountainous regions still occupied by the aboriginal population. The camphor gatherers are hence continually exposed to the assaults of the natives, which interrupt the profitable prosecution of this industry. No attempts are made to cultivate laurels to take the place of those destroyed, and a sufficient quantity of the drug is only obtained by constant encroachments upon the territory of the Formosans, destroying the trees still further into the interior at every new move.

The method of extracting the camphor is as follows: The trees are felled and the small branches chopped up. These, with the chips and twigs, are alone used, the heavy wood being abandoned. A long trough, made of a hollow tree, and coated with clay, is placed over eight or ten hearth fires, and is half filled with water. Boards, perforated with holes, are put across the trough, and above each hole is a jar filled with chips of the wood, with earthenware pots inverted above them, the joints being made tight by hemp and clay. The water in the trough is heated to boiling, and the steam passing through the holes saturates the chips, causing the camphor to sublime and condense in crystals in the inverted pots above. The camphor thus obtained is sent from the interior of the island to Tasmin, the principal port, packed in baskets covered with cloths and large leaves. On arrival it is repacked in tubs or lead-lined cases for export by Chinese vessels to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Canton, the loss by evaporation while in transit from the place of its production being very large. A yellow oil exudes from the packages of this crude camphor, locally known as "oil of camphor," and is used medicinally. The Formosa camphor, which sometimes goes by the name of "Chinese camphor," occasionally arrives in India in a semi fluid state, owing to the addition of water before shipment.

The Japan camphor used to be extracted, according to Kampher (the authority above referred to), by boiling the wood with water in an iron kettle, and condensing the vapor in an earthenware dome, closed at the top with rice-straw. The modern practice is to distill the wood with water in an iron retort fitted with a wooden dome, from which the vapors are led through a bamboo tube to the cooling

apparatus. This consists of a wooden box, containing seven transverse compartments, and is enclosed in a second box, through which water is allowed to flow; the vapors are conducted through all the compartments in succession by means of poles placed alternately at either end of the dividing walls. The Japan camphor arrives dry; it is lighter in color and somewhat pinkish. It arrives in double tubs (one within the other) without metal lining; hence it is sometimes called "tub camphor."

The European process of refining camphor was long kept a secret, and toward the end of the seventeenth century the entire camphor of Europe had to be sent to Holland to be sublimed. A monopoly was also held for some time in Venice, but at the present day camphor refining is largely accomplished in England, Holland, Hamburg, Paris, New York and Philadelphia. Before describing the correct European method, it may be well to describe the fraudulent method adopted in India, the artful peculiarity of which is to get as much interstitial water into the camphor cake. The vessel used is a tinued cylindrical copper drum, one end of which is removable; into this is put 14 parts of crude camphor and $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of water; the cover is then luted with clay, and the drum, being placed upon a small furnace made of clay, is also luted to the top of the furnace.

In Bombay, four of such furnaces are built together, so that the top forms a square platform. The sublimation is completed in about three hours; during the process the drums are constantly irrigated with cold water. Camphor sublimed in this way is not stored, but distributed at once to the storekeepers before it has time to lose weight by drying. It is sold at the same price as the crude article, the refiner's profit being derived from the introduction of water. The same practice seems to be followed at Delhi, and at a few other cities in India.

In Europe, it is usually refined by mixing it with lime, charcoal, or iron filings, and subliming the mixture in large glass vessels; cakes weighing eight to twelve pounds being thus obtained.

The process adopted in Philadelphia is devised in such a way as to obtain the sublimate in a form of a finely powdered snowy mass, to accomplish which about one-tenth per cent. of water is added to the crude material. The apparatus consists of a flat, iron chamber capable of holding 200 lbs., connected by means of an iron tube with a condensing chamber eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high. This chamber is constructed of enameled bricks set in Portland cement, forming an arched roof and floor of the same material. After an operation the apparatus is allowed to remain undisturbed over night, to become sufficiently cool. On removal of the sublimate, it is compressed into moulds by hydraulic pressure of 2,500 lbs. to the square inch, and the finished product obtained in small cakes,

highly compressed, and weighing one ounce.

Camphor forms a tough, crystalline mass of characteristic taste and odor, and can only be powdered when it is moistened with alcohol or some other solvent. It dissolves in 1,300 parts of water at 20° C., and at 12° C. in 0.8 part of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.806. It is readily soluble in ether, acetone, chloroform, benzine, and other hydrocarbons; also in glacial acetic acid and in carbon disulphide. It melts at 175° C., and boils at 204° C., but volatilizes very rapidly at the ordinary temperatures and sublimates, when kept in close vessels, in lustrous hexagonal crystals, which frequently form splendid stars.

Camphor oil is used for mixing with fine lac varnishes, rendering them less liable to crack. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and covers the smell of mineral oils.—*Knowledge.*

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Eckstein, an Austrian engineer, claims to have discovered a strong and flexible substance, as transparent as the ordinary brittle glass. His process is as follows: From four to eight parts collodion wool are dissolved in sufficient ether or alcohol; this solution is intimately mixed with from two per cent. to four per cent. of castor oil or other non-resinous oil, and from four per cent. to ten per cent. of resin or Canada balsam. This mixture is spread on a glass plate and dried under the influence of a current of hot air by which it is transformed in a comparatively short space of time into a transparent, hard, vitreous plate, the thickness of which can be regulated as desired. The material thus obtained, is said to resist the action of salts, alkalies and acids, and besides being transparent is odourless. It is flexible and almost unbreakable. Its inflammability is much inferior to that of other collodion combinations, and it can be further reduced by the addition of magnesium chloride, while an admixture of zinc white produces an ivory appearance. Any colour or shade may be imparted to the new glass.—*Storekeeper.*

PRODUCTION OF MERCURY IN 1891.—A circular of M.M. Sargent & Son gives the following information regarding the world's production of mercury in 1891: Austria produced nearly 150,000 flasks, against 14,090 in 1890. Italy, 10,440 flasks, against 12,470 in 1890, and 10,498 in 1889; Spain, 47,993 flasks, against 50,202 in 1890, and 49,778 in 1889. The figures given for the Austrian mines are from January 1st to December 31st, but those for Italy and Spain from November to November. Russia in 1889 produced 4,822 flasks, in 1890, 8,000 flasks. The figures for 1891 are not yet obtainable. Our Statistical Number gave the production of the United States as 21,022 flasks in 1891, against 22,926 flasks in 1890. Mexico, Borneo and Chili also produced a little mercury.

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Friability is no fair criterion to judge solubility by, as our pills are coated while mass is reasonably soft and will flatten under pressure of the fingers rather than disintegrate, and are always readily soluble in the digestive juices of the stomach.

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FORM.—As a rule Sugar Coated Pills are made *round* in shape, the Gelatine Coated ones *oval*.

We particularly desire that customers specify **STEARNS** on all their orders for pills.

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	Sugar or Gelatine Coated.			Sugar or Gelatine Coated.	
	100	500		100	500
Aloin Comp.	\$ 20	\$ 80	Iron Carbonated (Bland's) 1 or 2 gr.	\$ 15	\$ 50
Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnia [A]	25	1 00	5 gr.	20	60
Aloin, Belladonna, Strychnia and Cascara	30	1 20	Iron Iodide (Blancard's), Tolu coated (French method)	30	1 20
Anti-Bilious [A] (Barelay's)	30	1 20	Lapatica	25	1 00
Anti-Catarrhal (Andrew's)	40	1 60	Little Liver Pellets	15	50
Anti-Constipation (Brundage) [C]	30	1 20	Mercurial (Blue Pill)— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 gr.	15	60
Cascara Sagrada Comp.	35	1 40	Mercury Iodide (Red)— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	15	60
Cathartic Comp., U. S., '70	15	60	Mercury Iodide (Green)— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	15	60
Cathartic Comp. Improved (no Calomel)	15	60	Morphia Sulphate— $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	25	1 00
Colo-lyth Comp.	30	1 20	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	30	1 20
Colocynth Comp., Henbane and Blue Pill	35	1 40	Neuralgia [A] (Brown Sequard's formula)	75	3 00
Copaiba Comp. [A] (Aiken's)	40	1 60	Opium— $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	15	60
Damiana Comp. (Aplrodisiac)	60	2 40	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	25	1 00
Emmenagogue (Bonjean's)	50	2 00	1 gr.	30	1 20
Emmenagogue (Hooper's)	18	72	Phosphorus, Damiana and Cantharides (A and B)	50	2 00
Gonorrhea [A]	20	80	Quinine, Iron and Strychnine Phosphates	60	2 40
Headache [A] (Cephalic)	15	60	Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerianate (triple Valer)	1 00	4 00
Hooper's (see Emmenagogue)					

Send for Our Pharmaceutical Price List "B" which contains Full Lists of Pills, Granules, Fluid Extracts, Etc.

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Baldwin's Sachets:

Dew Drop, new.
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These are one of the best values in the market. Put up in 5 oz. Stopped Bottles.

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Put up in 9 oz. Stopped Bottles. Good values.

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TRADE NOTES.

W. J. Gunne, druggs, Glenboro, Man., has assigned.

G. W. Mingay, druggist, Toronto, Ont., has assigned.

R. J. Steele, druggist, Regina, N. W. T., has made an assignment.

J. M. R. Neely, druggs, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan Territory, has assigned.

T. H. Wilson and S. Watters, druggists, of Fairville, N. B., have been burned out.

A. E. Munson, of Carberry, Man., has opened a branch drug store at Alexander, Man.

Chas. Sweet, druggist, of Whitewood, Assa., suffered a loss of about \$1500 on stock by the recent fire on his premises.

The proprietorship of Pears' Soap has been vested in a Joint Stock Company, among the directors being Messrs. Barrett, Gordon & Bass.

At the last meeting of the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association, Prof. Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm. B., was elected an honorary member.

Fire in Duncombe's drug store, St. Thomas, recently, did \$1,000 damage. An explosion of a keg of alcohol is supposed to have been the cause. Insured.

The American Druggist, formerly published by Wm. Wood & Co., New York City, has been sold to Thurber, Whyland & Co., wholesale druggists, of the same city.

We are pleased to note that at the recent convocation of the University of Toronto the degree of Phm. B. (*ad eundem*) was conferred upon Prof. C. F. Heebner, Ph. G.

The Dr. Joseph D. Davis Remedies Company (Limited), has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, headquarters at the town of Yarmouth, N. S.; to manufacture and deal in drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, toilet articles and surgical and hygienic appliances.

The incorporation is announced of the Johnson & Johnson Company, (Limited), with a total capital stock of \$20,000, headquarters at Toronto; to manufacture and sell by wholesale drugs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fruit juices and surgical appliances for the use of physicians and druggists.

Mr. Frederick Stearns, of Detroit, who has been sojourning for the past four months at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, leaves there this month for Japan, where he intends to remain until the Fall. Thence he proposes to visit India and Egypt, coming home via England, expecting to be here about May, 1893.

We regret exceedingly to have to report an accident to Mr. George S. Hughes, of the Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, but are very glad that what might have been a fatal affair has ended, as far as is yet known, in a few days' suffering. While Mr. Hughes was attending one of his horses he received a

kick in the groin which confined him to the house for several days. Mr. Hughes is up and about again looking but little the worse for his narrow escape.

The serious illness is announced of Mr. Henry Bishoprick, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Bishoprick was born in Richmond, Yorkshire, England, in 1812, and came to Canada in 1831. He was in the retail drug business in Montreal and Ottawa successively until 1849 when he moved to Buffalo, N. Y. He is said to have been the inventor of "Baking Powder."

A prominent dry goods house and a department store in Hamilton, Ont., have both put in stocks of patent medicines and are cutting prices all round. In London, Ont., Wood's Fair has gone into the same line, and a lively war in "cutting" is going on between this establishment and the druggists of that city who have formed an organization, offensive and defensive.

Letters patent have been granted to the Rackarock Company (Limited), with a total capital stock of \$35,000, headquarters at Sherbrooke; to manufacture explosives and the component parts thereof, chemicals, acids, fertilizers, and materials for initial explosions, including fulminate caps, detonating caps, electric exploders, railway fog signals, safety fuse and electric blasting machines.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association will hold its annual convention in Montreal on Sept. 6th next. The sessions will be held in the Windsor Hotel and are expected to be of unusual interest. The committee on entertainment and arrangement is composed of the following: Messrs. Thos. P. Cook, New York; F. N. Hubbard, Buffalo; A. E. Richardson, Burlington, and Chas. Lyman, Montreal.

Application has been made for the incorporation of "The Ontario Chemists' Manufacturing Company," with headquarters at Hamilton, Ont., to manufacture and deal in pharmaceutical preparations and toilet articles, and to do a general trade in all of the goods bought or sold in the business of chemists and druggists. The capital stock of the Company is to be \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The proposition is to put up a line of proprietary remedies, etc., to be sold only to and distributed by druggists. The promoters of the scheme are all leading druggists, and men of experience and business tact, and well calculated to make a success of the undertaking.

Mr. H. O. Fleming, of the firm of Laing and Fleming, chemists, Windsor, Ont., has recently returned, accompanied by his mother and sister, from a two months' trip to Bermuda and the West India Islands. Their sojourn among the spice groves and fields of tropical flowers was one of continuous interest and pleasure. During their absence, on Easter Sunday, the members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Windsor, were pleasantly surprised by receiving a magnificent bouquet of Southern lillies. These flowers, which

Mr. Fleming had gathered in Bermuda, are thick-leaved and deliciously fragrant and reached their destination perfectly preserved. While in the vicinity of Hamilton, Bermuda, Mr. F. called upon Mr. Tucker, the large exporter of the celebrated Bermuda Arrowroot, and learned much regarding the spice products of these islands.

Dr. Charles E. Saunders, the third son of Professor Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and a former resident of London, Ont., has received the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the Central University of Richmond, Ky. This is a very good position and it redounds to the credit of Canada that a young man recently trained in the Toronto University, who was a medallist there, and who later on received a Fellowship in his post-graduate course at John Hopkins University has continued to win laurels. He graduated at Baltimore a year ago, and since then has been carrying on original chemical work under Prof. Hill, the well known chemist at Harvard, Cambridge. He has already published several important papers on original chemical researches.

Manitoba Notes.

The first annual meeting of the North-West Pharmaceutical Association will be held the third Wednesday in June, when by-laws to regulate the Association will be framed and all matters pertaining to the well being of the Association will be discussed.

Mr. Thos. C. Gurd, druggist, Whitehead, N. W. T., had his stock damaged by fire on the night of the 19th May.

Mr. A. Hughes' drug store, Medicine Hat, was entered recently by an Indian who secured quite a sum of money. He was detected several days after passing a coin that was recognized as one belonging to Mr. Hughes and was arrested, but the state of his finances would indicate that in the meantime he had been having a good time.

Mr. W. W. Bole, Moose Jaw, has commenced the erection of his new drug store.

Mr. John Field, of Calgary, has determined to retire from the drug business, in fact, from business entirely. He came to Calgary from Brighton, England, about 5 years ago and at once opened a drug store which he occupied for about two years when his increased trade demanded larger premises. He then removed to the commodious and handsome store he now occupies, where, for three years, he has enjoyed a large trade, and unlike most druggists, although a comparatively young man, he has accumulated enough of the world's goods to permit him to rid himself of the cares that a large business entails, and devote the remainder of his life to duties of a less irksome nature. We hope when he has disposed of his business that he and Mrs. Field will enjoy the merited freedom that by years of close attention to business he has so well earned.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. Alex. Manson, Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Association, and also of the College of Pharmacy, has been appointed one of the Commissioners for the expropriation of Sherbrooke-st., through Cote Saint Antoine, one of the rising suburbs of Montreal.

The Montreal pharmacists who will likely be present at the Annual Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, are Messrs. Lachance and Lyons; while Three Rivers will be represented by Mr. Williams, and Quebec by Mr. Morrison. It is possible that the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec will be officially represented by its able secretary, Mr. Muir.

It is probable that Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, President of the Provincial Board of Health, and Mr. H. R. Gray, a member of the same, will represent the Province of Quebec at the forthcoming Convention of the American Public Health Association, which has been formally invited to hold its next meeting in the City of Mexico, on Nov. 30th, and following days.

There is a growing feeling amongst the Druggists against the tyranny of *all day Sunday work*. It is all very well for a doctor, who can be out when a patient calls at an inconvenient hour on Sunday or any other day, to advocate the opening of drug stores on the Lord's Day, but let these gentlemen do as they would be done by. As a matter of fact I am in a position to state that several of the leading Medicos of this City are of opinion that there is no necessity for any druggist to open for more than an hour in the morning and the same in the afternoon. When druggists are open on week days from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., as unfortunately many of them are in Montreal, it is a little too much to expect them to open all day on Sunday likewise. It looks very much like desiring to do a good deal of business which other storekeepers are debarred from doing by law. The Law and Order League would do well to send a few detectives round to see whether other things besides drugs are not sold in these stores.

Mr. J. H. F. Charron has opened a new pharmacy at 1978 Notre Dame-st.; Mr. Laurence has opened at the corner of Ontario and St. Denis-sts.; and Mr. Defoy has removed from Notre Dame-st. east, to St. Catherine-st., near St. Denis.

The question is being asked, in view of the enormous number of Druggists and Doctors both in the east and west ends of this much doctored City, which end is the healthiest? Certainly the Doctors are thriving in the West End, and after a few years' practice they put on grand airs and move into palatial residences. The thriving of the Druggists is not so well marked. A modern Moliere might find fit subjects for his pen among the followers of Esculapius who cater to the wants of the citizens' wives of that classic, but sadly over physicked neighborhood. In connection with women and drugs I could

tell a good anecdote or two which I will reserve for another occasion.

The Montreal Druggists' Association appears to be succeeding admirably. A meeting was held last Tuesday to revise a few prices owing to change of cost. The members reported the movement for uniformity of retail prices of patent medicines and French specialties, as having been very successful. It was agreed that unless pharmacies had larger profits than ordinary stores, so as to cover the high wages paid for professional labor employed by them in the interest of public safety, they could not be made to pay. It appeared there were only four parties who declined to join the Association, but they were not men doing very large businesses. The disastrous state of affairs in Toronto, with reference to cutting prices, was referred to with much regret.

The disappearance of price cards from the windows of Toronto pharmacists would almost indicate that the cutters are beginning to regret their action. In Montreal there was a Druggist who was in the habit of cutting his goods to any price the customer offered, so long as it was over cost. As a corollary to this he was very slow in his payments. So a certain wholesale house who had been supplying him gave him a hint that if he did not conduct his business on common sense principles they would have to decline supplying him. He took the hint and is now doing a nice little business.

The Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association will be held this year in the University of Laval, City of Quebec, on Tuesday, the 14th June, at 10 a. m. A large attendance is anticipated.

Druggists' Association, Div. No. 6

The annual meeting of No. 6 Division was held in the City Hall, Guelph, on Monday, 16th inst.

Vice President Mr. Turner, of Orangeville, in the chair, and Mr. R. Phillips, of Fergus, as Secretary.

Members present — Messrs. A. B. Petrie, W. G. Smith, Dr. Herod, Alex. Stewart, Guelph; R. H. Perry, and R. Phillips, Fergus; J. Dodds, J. Stevenson, A. Turner, Orangeville; J. P. Smith, Elora; J. H. McCallum, Milton; J. V. Kannawrin, Acton; D. F. Kilgour, Arthur; J. K. Woods, Erin.

The Secretary made a few remarks respecting the membership and Auditors' Report, showing that the Association was in a flourishing condition. Two new members were added to the roll.

After routine business, a number of important and interesting questions were discussed, among which was the desirability of selling a reliable line of medicines prepared by an experienced chemist, and of holding a convention next August in Toronto. The Association approved of both measures, and the following were appointed a committee to officially represent No. 6 Division at the Toronto convention:—Messrs. McCallum, Stevenson,

R. H. Perry, W. G. Smith, Turner, J. P. Smith, A. B. Petrie and D. F. Kilgour.

The following officers were elected for next year:—President, J. H. McCallum; Vice-President, J. Turner; 2nd Vice-President, R. H. Perry; 3rd Vice-President and Treasurer, J. P. Smith; Secretary, R. Phillips.

After the usual thanks were tendered and suitable replies made, the members of the Guelph Association invited the visitors to a drive to the Model Farm, where they were courteously received, and spent a very pleasant afternoon.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The regular meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the committee room, 595 Lagachetiere Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, May 3rd, 1892, at 3 p. m.

Present: H. R. Gray, John T. Lyons, A. E. DuBurger, R. W. Williams, A. LaRue.

H. R. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last regular meeting of the Council, also the reports of the Preliminary and General Boards of Examiners, which were duly confirmed and signed by the chairman. The Registrar reported that all the actions taken against Physicians, keeping drug stores, for non-registration had been settled, the defendants in each case paying all costs.

The case of Dr. L. O. Thayer against whom judgment has been obtained, it's still unsettled, it having been adjourned from last Court of Queen's Bench term, to the June term of said Court, when it is confidently believed the Association will be successful in having the judgment of the Police Magistrate sustained.

The Registrar reported that legal proceedings had been taken against N. Archambault, of Montreal, for illegally keeping a drug store, dispensing a prescription, selling a scheduled poison and using the title of Pharmacien Chimiste, he not being a duly qualified Licentiate of Pharmacy. The case had occupied considerable time in court, and after being several times adjourned was finally finished on Monday, the 25th ult., the judge requiring the attorneys to make their argument on the case by factum, and the case is now en delibere.

An application was presented from a young gentleman, recently from England, requesting registration as a "certified clerk" upon presentation of certificates of educational examination, having been passed before the Glasgow Medical University. This application was for the present not granted, and the Registrar instructed to correspond with the University regarding these certificates.

The Secretary was authorized to issue the necessary credentials as delegates to any of the members who desired to go to the meeting of the American Pharmaceu-

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New Price for 1892.

One Box 60c.
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Each box contains twenty-five double sheets of Tanglefoot and one Tanglefoot Holder. Each case contains ten boxes.

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The Holder.--(Patented)

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Many Druggists have built up a profitable box trade among Storekeepers, Bakers, Confectioners, Hotels, Restaurants, and Meat Markets; also many private families will purchase by the box when their attention is called to the economy and convenience.

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tical Association to be held at the Fabian House, White Mountains, in July next.

The Registrar presented his regular financial statement duly verified, and which was considered very satisfactory by the Council.

E. MUN, Registrar.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held in the College building: Toronto, on May 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.

The number of candidates was unusually large, no less than 114 presenting themselves. An examination in Analytical Chemistry was held for the first time, a special diploma being granted to those passing in this branch. For this examination there were 79 candidates, the examiner being Dr. W. H. Ellis. Examiners in other subjects were: Chemistry, B. Jackes; Prescriptions, W. Murchison; Dispensing, O. Botsford; Botany, C. R. Sneath; Pharmacy, F. T. Harrison; Materia Medica, J. T. Pepper. The following is the list of successful candidates:

The dispensing medal (D'Arignon) to J. R. Hipwell, Toronto.

The chemistry medal to V. Barber, Toronto.

The pharmacy medal (Hubner) to E. H. Sheldrick, Hagarsville.

The materia medica medal (Fotheringham) to C. D. Williams, Goderich.

The Botany medal to G. N. Petrie, Toronto.

The candidates from Ontario passing the examination by taking all the subjects are:—*a*V. Barber, Toronto; *a*W. Borley, Mitchell; *a*W. H. Barlow, Binbrook; *a*J. E. Bright, Toronto; *a*H. Brown, Bright; *a*A. T. Budd, Arnprior; *a*J. H. Burchill, Owen Sound; *a*E. Clark, Lindsay; *a*S. B. Clark Hanover; *a*J. E. Cogan, St. Catharines; *a*J. E. Crane, Aylmer; *a*G. A. Crowe, Peterboro; *a*H. M. Dutcher, Hamilton; *a*W. T. Esdale, Ottawa; *a*W. Grary, London; *a*J. J. Gillfillan, Bowmanville; *a*T. S. Grimshaw, Stayner; *a*A. Higginbotham, Bowmanville; *a*C. Hill, Tilsonburg; *a*J. R. Hipwell, Toronto; *a*A. B. Hoolihan, Peterboro; *a*J. G. Huffman, Napanee; *a*J. F. Johnson, Owen Sound; *a*C. Law, Tilsonburg; *a*F. W. Merritt, Brantford; *a*R. F. Maddock, Guelph; *a*E. D. Munro, St. Thomas; *a*J. A. Musgrove, Ottawa; *a*R. J. McAlpine, Gore Bay; *a*W. J. McGuire, Elmvale; *a*J. L. McKenzie, Durham; *a*J. S. McKeown, Belleville; *a*J. A. McLarty, Strathroy; *a*J. W. McMcRae, Glenora; *a*J. McRobie, Petrolia; *a*S. Oldham, Chatsworth; *a*C. E. Parker, Sterling; *a*T. Pement, Ottawa; *a*G. M. Petrie, Toronto; *a*R. P. Reekie, St. Thomas; *a*E. H. Sheldrick, Hagarsville; *a*W. A. Smallwood, Ottawa; *a*S. S. Smith, Portage la Prairie; *a*H. G. Stuart, London; *a*A. T. B. Wallace, Napanee; *a*J. D. Warren, Pembroke; *a*G. A. Webster, Toronto; *a*J. Werner, London; *a*J. F. Whillan, St. Mary's; *a*C. D. Williams, Goderich; *a*W. Williamson, Toronto; *a*E. Wood, Erie;

M. A. Young, Alliston, and *a*S. Zeller, Berlin.

Candidates from outside the Province passed in all subjects are:—*a*A. V. Rand, Wolfville, N. S., and *a*A. W. Redden, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The candidates who passed by taking part subjects, having passed the remaining subjects at a previous examination, are:—*a*A. H. Allen, Whitby; *a*J. C. Beeman, Toronto; *a*G. E. Clarke, Pickering; *a*C. A. Cook, Brantford; *a*J. H. Dennis, Toronto; *a*W. J. Fraser, Toronto; *a*W. D. Jackson, Guelph; *a*G. E. Kennedy, London; *a*R. N. Miller, Ottawa; *a*W. C. Riddell, St. Catharines; *a*S. A. Seeds, Picton; *a*J. K. Sutherland, Belleville; *a*J. C. Switzer, Carleton Place; *a*T. S. Wilson, Lifford; and *a*W. R. Sharp, Stratford.

Candidates who succeeded in passing in four subjects and can register on them are:—*a*L. F. Boyd, Meaford; *a*W. G. Campbell, Mayfair; *a*R. Kernohan, London; *a*J. R. Phin, Guelph; *a*B. M. Sargent, Toronto; *a*H. C. Shepherd, Stayner; *a*R. Shillington, Ottawa; *a*H. W. Skinner, Ottawa; *a*W. H. Smith, St. Catharines; *a*A. H. Trotter, Galt, and *a*W. J. Atkins, Madoc.

Candidates who passed on individual subjects and can register on such are:—*a*J. A. Mitchell, Toronto, botany, and *a*F. G. Worts, Toronto, pharmacy.

*a*Passed in analytical chemistry.

The following candidates passed the University examination and are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy (Phm. B.):—

Materia Medica—Class I.—*a*V. Barber, J. J. Gillfillan, P. F. Maddock, G. M. Petrie, C. S. Smith, C. D. Williams, S. Zeller. Class II.—*a*G. A. Crowe, J. W. McRae, A. V. Rand, E. H. Sheldrick. Class III.—*a*A. T. Budd, J. H. Burchill, J. E. F. Cogan, H. M. Dutcher, F. G. Huffman, C. Law, E. D. Munro, *a*T. L. R. D. Pement, A. W. Redden, T. B. Wallace, J. F. Whelihan, M. A. Young.

Pharmacy—Class I.—*a*Barber, Cogan, Gilfillan, Huffman, McRae, Maddock, Rand, Sheldrick, Williams, Zeller. Class II.—*a*Budd, Burchill, Dutcher, Law, Petrie, Reddin, Smith, Wallace, Whelihan. Class III.—*a*Crowe, Munro, Pement, Young.

Chemistry—Class I.—*a*Barber, Huffman, Munro, Williams. Class II.—*a*Gilfillan, Maddock, Zeller. Class III.—*a*Budd, Burchill, Crowe, Cogan, Dutcher, Law, McRae, Petrie, Rand, Reddin, Sheldrick, Smith, Wallace, Whelihan, Young.

Dispensing—Class I.—*a*Barber, Burchill, Crowe, Dutcher, Huffman, Law, McRae, Petrie, Rand, Sheldrick, Smith, Wallace, Whelihan, Williams, Young, Zeller. Class II.—*a*Cogan, Gilfillan, Maddock, Munro, Reddin. Class III.—*a*Budd, Pement.

Prescription—Class I.—*a*Barber, Dutcher, Huffman, McRae, Maddock, Petrie, Sheldrick, Williams, Zeller. Class II.—*a*Cogan, Munro, Rand, Reddin. Class III.—*a*Budd, Burchill, Crowe, Gilfillan, Law, Pement, Smith, Wallace, Whelihan, Young.

Botany—Class I.—*a*Barber, Gilfillan,

Huffman, Petrie, Sheldrick, Williams, Zeller. Class II.—*a*Law, Munro, Rand, Reddin, Whelihan. Class III.—*a*Budd, Burchill, Cogan, Crowe, Dutcher, McRae, Maddock, Pement, Smith, Wallace, Young.

*a*Pement, T. L. R. D., to take a supplemental examination in chemistry before being admitted to the degree.

NOTE.—Candidates in honors are arranged alphabetically in two classes; those who failed to obtain honors are placed in Class III in alphabetical order, together with pass candidates.

The graduating class of the Ontario College of Pharmacy presented the faculty of that institution on May 13th with an engrossed copy of the following resolution:

Faculty of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:—

GENTLEMEN.—The wheel of Old Father Time has revolved until it has brought the season when you, our professional instructors, and we, the recipients of your many favors, must part.

To us on glancing backward we can only see acts of kindness, painstaking instruction, and everything that combined to make a successful completion of your work to us as students, and we cheerfully testify that no pains or trouble has been considered by you separately or collectively too great to honestly perform your duty to us all.

True, slight differences may have arisen among us, but we are pleased to say they were only as the morning dew that passes away beneath the rays of the rising sun, and the only sorrow that now hovers over us is that we must soon leave this time-honored college and the faculty of 1892.

Our paths in life must in the course of events become diversified, but we feel confident that in the years to come, let our future be bright or dark, we can always feel that in you, our instructors, we have true friends, who will continue to take an interest in our welfare, and you may rest assured that in our hearts there is a warm bright spot for you, only grown therein by our high appreciation of your earnest efforts for our welfare and progress, since we had the honor of becoming your pupils.

We sincerely hope that the Ontario College of Pharmacy may ever prosper, and that you may all be long spared to do as well and as much for others as you have for us, and when the eve of life is closing around you and you are about to lay down the spatula and pestle forever, may you hear the World's Great Dispenser say "Well done."

Signed on behalf of the class 1891-92.

V. BARBER, Secretary-Treasurer.

T. A. CLARKE, President.

Toronto, May 13, 1892.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society has just taken place with the usual *éclat*. Some 200 members were present but the distinguished guests were more limited than usual. Last year the celebration of the Jubilee of the Society was then at its height, and although the Pharmaceutical, unlike the Chemical Society, did not attract the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, we had the presence of Sir Lyon Playfair, M. P. This year's proceedings, therefore, could not fail to suffer from comparison. Sir Geo. Buchanan, F.R.S., was the most distinguished guest, while nearly all the rest were, like

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H. B. SLEEMAN
Agent
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Druggists' Supplier,
 Executes orders promptly and cheaply
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Drugs,
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NUTRITIOUS,
EXQUISITE,
AIDS DIGESTION.

A DAINTY, DELICIOUS SWEETMEAT,

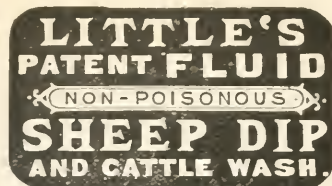
Containing 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanbury's celebrated Malt Extract.

Dr. John Tanner says:—"They assist digestion and are a most delicious compound. I can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for giving power to delicate children and persons with feeble digestion."

1 - Bottles, 9 - per doz. ; 1 lb. Bottles, 18 - per doz. ;
 and in 2 lb. and 4 lb. Bottles, 14 per lb.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.

JAMES PASCALL, Blackfriars Road, London, England.



**FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANOE, AND
 ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,
 PIGS, DOGS, ETC.**

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,
 making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other
 animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion
 Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial
 Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and
 pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

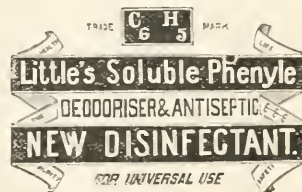
28 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
 "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and
 Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing
 Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American
 Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Dis-
 infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which
 ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per
 cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers
 and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad
 smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the
 Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all
 parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted
 by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton
 and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

himself, members of the medical profession. Prof. Michael Foster, F.R.S., the physiologist, made the happiest speech, while all were briefer than usual. Dr. Farquharson, M.P., in responding for the House of Commons, tried hard to be witty, but his remarks fell somewhat flat. For over two years this gentleman, together with Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P., (the chemist), had charge of a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Acts. In spite of its having successfully passed the House of Lords, these gentlemen failed altogether to do anything in the House of Commons. While they were lamenting their inability, the Irish Pharmaceutical Society, backed by a few Irish members, but strongly opposed by the Irish druggists, carried their measure triumphantly through. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that English pharmacists were a trifle irritated by the *dolce far niente* of the medical M.P., and listened impatiently to his excuses and lamentations.

After dinner, during the principal feature of these affairs when cigars are lighted and conversation is general, a rumor was industriously circulated that Mr. Carteghe, who for ten years has been President, would resign. It was accepted more or less incredulously, as the "boss," as he is familiarly known at Bloomsbury Square headquarters, seems inseparable from the Society. The principal reason in my opinion for doubting the rumor was that it was stated that his action was due to the express determination of his colleagues on the Council not to re-elect him. This appears so absurd to any one who is at all intimate with the President and the personnel of the Council, as to be quite incredible. Mr. Carteghe might claim with very good reason the right to retire after his years of office, but it is impossible to believe that he would remain on the Council and serve under another. Moreover, it has long been recognized that the only possible successor to Mr. Carteghe from the present Council is Mr. Martindale, F.C.S. The latter, although one of our finest all round pharmacists, is absolutely no speaker, and would suffer every time by comparison with Mr. Carteghe, if the latter remained.

A new anæsthetic has recently been favorably introduced to medical men under the name of pental. It is an isomer of trimethylamine-ethylene and exceedingly volatile and inflammable. Prepared by the action of acids upon anylene, which was used for some time as an anæsthetic but abandoned owing to its irritating tendencies, pental is ethereal in odor, and has a specific gravity of about .698 and boils at about 38° C. It has been strongly recommended by Prof. Von Mering and Prof. Hoellander for minor surgical operations where deep narcosis is not required. Thus it has been found very suitable in many dental operations. It has three distinct advantages over chloroform, ether, ethyl bromide, etc. 1st. It has no deleterious after-effects and never produces headache and nausea. 2nd. It has

no irritating action upon the mucous membrane of the mouth or the respiratory passages. 3rd. Unlike ethyl bromide, etc., if a repetition of the inhalation is required a smaller quantity only is required to produce the same narcosis. It has been employed by Von Mering with Funker's special chloroform inhaler, but any ordinary one will do if a little extra precaution be taken against volatilisation. The usual quantity required for a moderate anæsthetic state is from 2 to 3 drs., which operates in 2 to 4 minutes. The price in England is 5s. 6d. a tin, containing 10 tubes. Each tube contains about three drachms.

Messrs. Armour, of Chicago, are making a bold bid for the entire pepsin trade of this country. Besides advertising very largely and effectively, making the most of the fact that hogs go in on oneside of their factory and come out bacon on the other—presumably leaving the peptic glands on the way. They are sending admirable samples round to the trade. The special feature of their products is their strength and freedom from any putrefactive odour. Moreover they are offering the different grades at extraordinary low rates. Their ordinary pepsin powder is four times the strength of the British Pharmacopœia—by no means a poor standard itself. On the authority of Prof. Attfield, F.R.S., they state that if 1 part of their pepsin is mixed with 3 parts of sugar of milk it will stand the tests of the B. P. This can hardly be strictly correct, as the B. P. certainly does not allow sugar of milk in its pepsin. But the meaning is plain that even thus diluted, 2 grains will dissolve 100 grains of coagulated white of egg at 130° F. in half an hour. It is interesting to note that Messrs. Armour claim that if the pepsin, undiluted, be allowed to act for 4 or 5 hours it will dissolve 2500 times its weight of albumen instead of 50. It is certainly an open question whether the B. P. test of half an hour at 140° F. is altogether the best one. My own impression is that it is decidedly not. Unless very great care is taken to have the albumen, water and acid at the required temperature before the addition of the pepsin, and also carefully maintained throughout very discordant results are obtained. Besides this Martindale has shown that repeated stirring of the mixture distinctly affects the result. It would be an interesting comparison to examine, under precisely the same conditions, the majority of the best known pepsins in commerce. This was done some years ago, before America came much to the front with pepsin, and Bullock's pepsin was accorded the palm. It is more than probable that an examination as suggested would reveal some startling differences, similar to those which have been published here concerning the various brands of extract of malt. One thing is certain, it would effectually stop the sale of brands, which in spite of much profession, are notoriously below even the B. P. standard, which Messrs. Armour have proved to be easily surpassed.

A BIG DEAL.

\$250,000 paid for a Half Interest in the Trade Mark of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the United States.

The brilliant reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Canada has not only extended to the United States, but has led to an important business transaction. One of the best known American proprietary medicine houses, the head of which is the president of a leading National Bank in New York state, has recently purchased a half interest in the trade mark of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. for the United States only, for which we understand, the consideration was \$250,000. This sale is probably the first instance in which an American institution has purchased an interest in a Canadian remedy, and offers the very best proof of the sterling merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as we may be sure that the American capitalists, before venturing so large a sum in the half interest of the trade mark, fully investigated and verified the claims made for the remedy. It is a tribute, too, to Canadian medical science, which has brought to perfection this remarkable medicine.

United States Circuit Court.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

BATTLE & Co., Chemists,
CORPORATION,
vs.
FINLAY & BRUNSWIG, } No. 11,995, In Equity.

This cause came on to be heard at this term, and was argued by counsel; and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it was ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows, viz.:

"That complainant has an established property right in the word 'BROMIDIA,' as a trade-mark applied to a certain liquid medical preparation mentioned in the bill of complaint herein, and that defendants have infringed the rights of complainant in the said trade-mark."

That the injunction issued pending life be maintained, and the defendants, George R. Finlay and Lucien N. Brunswick, copartners, doing business under the firm name of Finlay & Brunswick, and each of them, their clerks, servants and employees, be restrained and prohibited from printing, affixing or using the word, "BROMIDIA," or any imitation thereof on the label of any medicinal or chemical preparation, or applying the name or title "BROMIDIA" to any medicinal or chemical preparation, and from offering for sale or giving away any bottle or packages marked with the said word "BROMIDIA," or any imitation thereof, other than the preparation manufactured and labeled by the complainant; and it is ordered that the parties be referred to J. W. Gurley, Master, to take an account of the profits made by the defendants in manufacturing and selling, and in selling any medicinal or chemical preparation under the name, mark or title of "BROMIDIA," or upon which the name, mark or title of "BROMIDIA" was printed or written, or to which it was applied by them, since the first day of January, 1886; and for the better taking of the same discovery of the matters aforesaid, the said George R. Finlay and Lucien N. Brunswick are ordered to render an account of the number of packages aforesaid sold by them, and of the prices at which sold and prime cost thereof; and to produce before and leave with said master, all deeds, books, papers and writings in their custody or power relating thereto, and are to be examined as said master shall direct; and that they be ordered and decreed to pay to complainant the profits of all such sale made by them, and all costs of this suit.

(Signed) EDWARD C. BILLINGS,
April 23, '92. Judge.
Clerk's Office—A true copy.
Seal. E. R. HUNT, Clerk.
[Ap'd 23, '92.] By J. CARTER, Dep't. Clk.

25 If you have ever been disappointed in the results obtained when Bromidia has been prescribed, or if you have doubts concerning the genuineness of the article furnished on your prescriptions, then be kind enough to call the attention of your druggist to the above decree.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

The Philadelphia Truss Company!

HERMAN BECKER,

(Successors to S. S. Ritter & Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

THE CHAMPION TRUSS

AWARDED
GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

AWARDED
SPECIAL MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL.

—MANUFACTURED FOR—

U. S.

—Army, Navy & Pension Departments.

ALSO

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.



GENUINE BEAR OUR

Firm Name, Dates of Patents,
and also our Trade Mark

"CHAMPION"

On Plate of Each Truss.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal
Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory
Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches,

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The *Springs* are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

PHILADELPHIA TRUSS COMPANY,

610 Locust Street, (P.O. Box 1207) PHILADELPHIA.

DEPOTS: Montreal, Que.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

It is called *NOTOBAC* and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco *taste bad*, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centres and

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

preparing a way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. *NOTOBAC* stimulates, builds up and *improves the entire nervous system*. Many report a gain of ten pounds in as many days.

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following:

Gentlemen:

RED OAK, 103 A, 9-31 '91.

Commenced using Notozac three months ago. I sold nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 49 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Tall, my partner, used Notozac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer

HENNINGSEN, N. Y. 10-10-91

Gentlemen:

I used tobacco in every form for 40 years. I decided to try Notozac. I used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notozac's effects is truly wonderful!

E. J. RICHARDS, Norfolk 10-10-91

**NO
TO
BAC.**

(Registered Trade Mark)

Dear Sirs:

I loved tobacco for 20 years: tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notozac. Have no desire in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,
C. J. MANNING.

MIDVALE, N. J., 9-30-91.

MY CARREL, Ill., 10-10-91

Sterling Remedy Co.

I commenced using tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notozac. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have any craving for it.

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

We will Advertise for you!

If you will order three dozen *NOTOBAC* at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

We guarantee that three boxes of *NOTOBAC*, used according to directions, will cure any case.

NOTOBAC is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY — Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.

The Critics and Their Criticisms of Pharmacy.

BY PROF. D. M. R. CULBERT.

Much has been said and written concerning the relationship of pharmacy and medicine. This, among the intelligent, has always been to the effect that the two pursuits are closely allied—sufficiently so, at least, for us to recognize a constant and fixed interdependence from which neither can ever expect to be wholly emancipated. While this remains as a fact, so far as the two arts *per se* are concerned, nevertheless, in these days of complete unrest—when private personal preferment seem in the ascendancy at the expense of neighborly considerations—the individuals practicing these professions are said to have, one for the other, a questionable feeling of friendship; so that the followers of the healing arts in its two avenues—the one to the prescriber, the other the compounder, may be considered as inviting an estrangement, which in turn might possibly suggest little affinity or as even them, being “strangers yet.”

Whence emanates this growing self dissatisfaction? So far as I have been able to take in the situation, that portion of the organic whole characterized as the *prescribers of medicine*, or more elegantly, the physicians, seem to think themselves to be the aggrieved parties, in consequence of which they have taken the initiative, and thus have entered upon a crusade against the already over-oppressed *compounder of medicine*, or more restrictively, the pharmacist, and indeed would apparently enjoy seeing him, “Othello like, his occupation gone.”

All this is surely to be regretted and deplored, inasmuch as I am convinced that there exists little ground for the accusations claimed in even those cases where suspicion is apprehended. Equally am I confident that the entire trouble is a pure and simple result of a misapprehension or misunderstanding somewhere.

An examination of a few working forces contributing to this turbulent and unsettled condition may not here be out of place. The physicians mainly claim that there are two tangible questions of infringement involved—that the pharmacist abrogates the doctor's usefulness often by these absorbing methods, and that he is presumptive in assuming for himself a sufficient knowledge to exercise other than his strictly legitimate compounding, “Vengeance is mine,” they say, and some retaliative measure must be inaugurated to offset these spurious innovations.

First. As to complaints.—These chiefly seem to be two. 1. That the druggists do a great deal of unwarranted counter prescribing: this they do not sanction. 2. That again the druggists put up too many renewals, which is decidedly contrary to the physicians' interest.

Second. As to retaliation.—They have so far but one gigantic scheme, and that

has been to a certain extent already inaugurated, viz.: That every physician's office is to contain or to be converted into a small-sized drug store, having all essential remedies and compound formulae in tablet-triturate or pill form. From these supplies all office demands will be drawn, and enough material for visiting practice will be carried in well-appointed chests, so constructed as to nicely fit in the foot of the carriage. It is a well-known fact that “history repeats itself,” and how noticeable is that truism portrayed here! Why, this is but a return of the custom of former times, when quackery was so prevalent, knowledge little disseminated, and medical science semi-understood. It is now again taken up, from the necessities which the stringent times suggest, inclining to make persons, as well as professions more selfish, with a craving desire to combine and to do for one's self every thing.

This custom of acting in the dual capacity of prescriber and compounder has long since been condemned by all ranks and classes, and is now-a-days only sanctioned (by the most intelligent physicians) in places where convenience is an essential element. Thus in rural districts it is an effort to send to a distant town for medical aid, and then, after the doctor's visit, should the farmer have to retrace his course to the nearest drug store to have the prescription compounded, great indeed would be the task and inconvenience. Under such conditions—and these alone—does humanity seem to indicate the combination.

This is the method pursued in homeopathy, and we all know, from Hahnemann down, there never was created a system, in anything, so fraught with false conceptions and so inviting to wholesale deception. They dispense their own medicines, and thus can administer strong or mild, deadly or harmless, with no tell-tale prescription on the druggist's file to give mute but dangerous evidence against their honesty.

Our school of medicine needs no such shielding. It is public with its investigations—always searching for the “truth and the whole truth.” And why at this progressive age, with a footing far out-reaching all others, should any digression be made? No! the doctor cannot afford to do without the druggist as a guard to his errors. We are inestimable, consequently our position is impregnable; all mankind make mistakes, both druggists and doctors, for *errare humanum est*. Thus it is the province of the pharmacist to catch those of the physician, and the compounder is overlooked by his assistants, thereby reducing risk to a minimum. What druggist is there who has not detected some inaccuracies in written prescriptions which might have sent the patient to an untimely grave? And had the physician dispensed their own prescriptions, the same serious result would have, in all probability, followed.

I have within the past few months visited a number of physicians in our city

who had been induced to adopt this plan of resurrected departure. They have bought thousands of pills, and with them have treated their patients, but they tell me they are getting tired of it. They do much more work, have greater bother, receive no more compensation, and are out the cost of the medicine used. It is, therefore, evident that things will aright themselves if we will only allow a little time. Already some physicians have returned their limited supply, while others are not replenishing their decreasing stock.

Let us briefly consider the two complaints as offered against us by the physicians, and see if they are not less formidable than imagined and totally unworthy the stand the medical fraternity is now trying to assume.

First. As to counter prescribing.—From personal interviews with many pharmacists of our own and other cities I have but the one universal experience, which is in testimony, that *counter prescribing is the exception and not the rule*. And there are many common-sense reasons why such is the case. Thus to enumerate a few:

1. Druggists, like other sensible persons, shrink from giving medicines at haphazard for complaints the rationale of which they are entirely ignorant. Our watchword for every act is to be “careful and cautious,” and why should we incline to vary from this to such a serious extent as to treat ailments of which we know nothing?

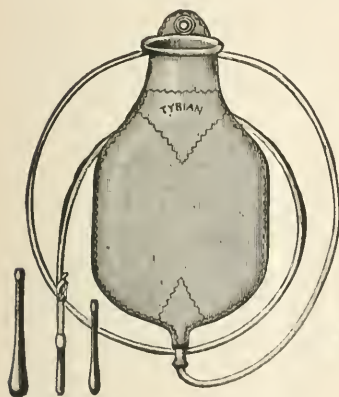
2. Most pharmacists have plenty to do in their own legitimate line—they need no borrowing from outside avenues to keep themselves employed.

3. Whenever consulted concerning this or that complaint, we invariably say, *You had better see your physician*, but the rejoinder frequently follows: *Well, give me a porous plaster, some quinine, antibilious, blue or compound cathartic pills. I will try this first.* Evidently the druggist is not to be censured here; he has given his advice, but the party prefers to take chances, and that ends it. We are in business to furnish harmless medicines to the public indiscriminately, and we even do this with remarkable care. A doctor once fell foul of me for giving a man one dozen $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. calomel powders—told the party I knew nothing about my business, and that the powders would kill him. I thought I was doing humanity a service, as the person wanted a large dose of calomel and in the best form, and see what thanks I got for using precaution and judgment. The trouble was in the man not telling the doctor the *whole truth*, and herein lies the origin of nine tenths of all such complaints. Every person wants to shift responsibility to other shoulders and thus allow criticism to be placed where it does not belong.

4. The druggists get the credit of treating many cases of venereal diseases, but such are always assumed under protest, and the majority of medicines is put up from prescriptions borrowed from some kind friend who has been there before.

“TYRIAN” IMPERIALS.

Under the name of “Tyrian” Imperials we are Manufacturing a line of Druggists’ Sundries, in which we especially aim to furnish a First-Class Article at a moderate price.



**“TYRIAN” IMPERIAL
FOUNTAIN SYRINGE**

Has the same bag and same quality of Tubing and Pipes as our “FAIR-BANKS.” It has, however, only three hard rubber pipes—Vaginal, Rectal and Child’s, and is put up in pasteboard box. For this reason it can be sold at a much lower price.



**“TYRIAN” IMPERIAL
NO. 17 ATOMIZER**

Is a continuous spray, hard rubber tube Atomizer. Being simple in construction, does not easily get out of order. Suitable either for the toilet or the sick room. Each packed in a strong pasteboard box so that they can be shipped safely by mail if necessary.



**“TYRIAN” IMPERIAL
NO. 21 SYRINGE**

Has three hard rubber screw pipes, hard rubber valve boxes, and good heavy bulb and tubing. It makes an excellent family Syringe.

Syringes,
Nipples,

Atomizers,
Nursing Bottles.

ALL KINDS OF DRUGGISTS’ SUNDRIES.

TYER RUBBER CO., Andover, Mass.

We accept no responsibility; they take the chances, which frequently end in a subsequent consultation of a regular physician.

5. Were we to prescribe and fail to cure, which would most likely be the case, what a name we would soon have! and what is more serious, our medicines and wares would partake of the same reputation—no account at all round.

No! dicker with outside things the pharmacist has learned does not pay. Consequently, we say of all such, *hands off*. To summarize, I am confident that whatever is prescribed over the counter would be of little value to the physician—not more than \$10 annually from each store. Those who seek drug store advice, as a rule, have no money to pay a physician, and often the medicine is furnished gratuitously, mainly to save bothering the doctor, hence as an economy of forces all round. If it be true, as often said, that physicians, with all their knowledge and skill, are found frequently groping in the dark, how preposterous then is it to bring such an accusation against the druggist, who is so little acquainted with the physiological action and therapeutics of medicinal agents! On this score it is impossible for the pharmacist to antagonize, to any extent, the physician's work and usefulness.

Second. As to Repeating Prescriptions.—There is no doubt but that the regulation of this is solely under the physicians' control, and the pharmacists will only too gladly co-operate with them at any time, provided it be so desired, in crushing out the supposed evil. We frequently hear persons say when handing us a box or bottle: "The doctor told me to get this medicine renewed." We can do nothing but obey, for we invariably take it for granted that the physician's wish is only being complied with. Would it not be considered, under such circumstances, the height of presumption—nay, arrogance, to do other than as requested?

Whenever the medical profession is ready to stop all prescriptions from being repeated, let it be so expressed by word or writing, and the pharmacists, in a body, will gladly see to its enforcement. While most of us are in the business for a living, we are not regardless of the interests of others, and will at all times go to the extreme to serve the sick or to please the physician, even though the pay involved be minimum.

No! the trouble is with the doctors, but they wish to charge it to the druggists. They have only to say to Mr. A. or Mr. B., under no circumstance is this prescription to be repeated, and also write same on the blank, and that will end the matter. The secret, however, of not enforcing such an heroic remedy lies in the censure that the physicians would incur. They have little unanimity among themselves, and, as all possibly would not come into such an agreement, those observing it would suffer a loss of custom, because such a digression would be bound to offend some, inasmuch as the laity has so long

been accustomed to no restrictions. Such then would employ; when needed, other medical advisers who did not observe the new regulation, and this would be to the disadvantage of those advocating its adoption. For this reason the onus of results is assigned to the druggists.

As an outgrowth from these two complaints, where will matters end? It is to note the tendencies more than anything else that this article is written.

Several months ago the writer was sent by the publishers a complimentary copy of a popular text-book on materia medica. This now, at the present time, is the latest work on the subject, and is supposed for the next few years to control the destinies of the medical students in our various schools, and what the impression upon the younger physicians is likely to be, as gleaned from some of the pages of this book, regarding pharmacy and pharmacists, it will not be difficult to predict. Let us read for a few moments some of its advice:

"It is doubtless a fact familiar to every observer that the old time confidential relations between the professions of physician and pharmacist have almost passed into oblivion. In fact, the tendency of pharmacy nowadays is towards the position of a mere money-making trade instead of in the exalted direction of a profession. The indiscriminate renewing of prescriptions, the open sale of quack nostrums and homeopathic pellets, the readiness with which counter prescribing is indulged in, the insinuations too frequently made over the drug counter in reflection on physicians, and many other similar practices have caused the non-combatant profession to regard the average druggist with suspicion. If physicians boldly took the dispensing of medicines more into their own hands many of these evils would soon eliminate themselves from the drug stores."

It further advises physicians putting up their own prescriptions, citing England as a country where it is still in vogue, except in large cities, and also reminds us that as *Homeopathy* does this, so should *Allopathy*. Thus continues:

"With a small stock of reliable fluid extracts, and an equally moderate supply of gelatin-coated pills and compressed tablets from the best houses, physicians could checkmate the unscrupulous practice of many druggists to a great extent, save their patients many dollars, and retain many a dollar for their own pockets which under the present system goes to their ENEMIES, etc."

Now, is not this nice language to be in a text-book by an eminent physician, supposed to know whereof he writes? How much more generous it would have been of him to have ameliorated our shortcomings and to have given us clever advice, thus trying to bring the two professions nearer rather than farther apart! Such writings in some cases reflect upon themselves, but often, as probably in this instance, they do damage—incalculable injury, and what is worse, the druggists

are powerless to answer such an untruthful tirade or satire so as to have effect with the medical students. The latter see but their own books and writings, consequently ours seldom ever reach their close inspection, and they will only learn faulty assertions by sheer experience, and that extended over a long time.

Again, some few weeks ago, came under my notice an article in *The Medical Progress*, entitled "Shall Physicians Dispense Their Own Drugs?" in which we are in many instances wrongfully accused, thus:

"The druggists substitute, treat minor ailments, cut off physicians' income. Formerly a physician could not dispense his own drugs if he did a large practice, but modern pharmacy has come to his assistance, and this is possible, independent of the druggists. If necessary, the physician can employ a drug clerk. The hope of reforming druggists who prescribe is vain. The physician must look in another direction for relief from this infringement. Unless druggists are content to live by their business and quit usurping the place of the physician, they may soon expect to see a certain place in every physician's office occupied by a line of drugs, etc."

This is a little milder and tempered with better discretion all round.

Again, we noticed in a recent editorial from *The Medical News*, entitled "Physicians Should Dispense Their Own Medicines," quite a number of their characteristic reasons, thus:

"1. Chemical and pharmaceutical science and art have reached such perfection that it is now possible to do so.

"2. It saves the patient money and trouble.

"3. The ordinary character finds it hard to pay for simple advice.

"4. In emergency cases and in severe forms of acute diseases, time is saved and the disease more effectually withstood by the immediate administration of the needed remedy.

"5. The accidents of prescription writing and of prescription filling are lessened while at the same time (with proper care and watchfulness over laboratory preparations) the efficacy and physiological effects of drugs are assured.

"6. It will lessen the evils of hospital abuse, drug-store doctoring, the system of druggists' commissions to physicians, and of counter prescribing."

We have enumerated sufficient sources of authority to show that the subject is, just now, receiving by the medical profession more than a passing notice. Now, there is not truly an argument in any of these citations which cannot be masterly and successfully confuted, but time nor the space in this article will admit of the undertaking. Enough, in comment, is said when pharmacists are reminded of the purpose and intent of the medical fraternity, so that "by being forewarned we are forearmed."

There is however, nothing for the pharmaceutical profession to do but to await developments. Let us, therefore, go along in the even tenor of our way, being

Patent Medicine Proprietors

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Prevents Colds,
Cleanses the Teeth,
Sweetens the Breath.

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Laboratory.

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attentive to business, our every duty, and trying to be honest in not encroaching upon the physicians' domain, and all things will be well "to him that waits." I have great faith in abuses correcting themselves, and this will certainly be the result as soon as the novelty, with the physicians, of self-compounding has worn off and the additional work becomes not only non-appreciative, but also a non-munerative trouble and bother. Doctors, no more than druggists, like to "work for glory only," and such they will find their new undertaking to be before they have advanced far on their course.—*Pharmaceutical Review*.

University Examinations.

The following are the papers submitted in the Department of Pharmacy, at the examinations recently held at the University of Toronto:—

Practical Pharmacy.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G.

1. Prepare 56.7 c. m.³ of Syrup of Iodide of Iron by the following formula, submitting a report in accordance with the subjoined synopsis.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Iron wire	90.72	Grams.
Iodine	173.225	Grams.
Sugar	2480.625	Grams.
Distilled water	1163.25	c. m. ³

Product 2835.0 c. m.³

Sugar and distilled water 708.75 c. m.³ to make a syrup. Make a solution of ferrous iodide using distilled water 266 c. m.³; add syrup 177.25 c. m.³, heat to 100° C. and boil gently for ten minutes. Filter the solution into the remainder of the hot syrup; wash residue and filter with 177.25 c. m.³ distilled water, and resort to the proper expedient to make the resulting syrup permanent.

REPORT 1.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Amount of each ingredient used:

Iron wire	.....	Grams.
Iodine	.....	do
Sugar	.....	do

Product 2835.0 c. m.³

Solution of ferrous iodide, how made? ...
Added to render syrup permanent.....

Illustrate action of the preservative agent used by means of a chemical equation.

2. Determine the specific gravity of the liquid submitted.

REPORT 2.

Specific Gravity.

Liquid marked	.....
Weight of an equal volume of water...	.....
Specific gravity	.....

Materia Medica, Posology and Pharmacognosy

Examiner—J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B.A., M.B., M.D., C.M.

1. Write full notes on the drug *Senega*, giving Definition, Nat. Ord., Source,

Habitat, a short description with varieties and common impurities, chief constituents, medical properties, preparations and their doses.

2. Write a similar series of notes on *Cantharides*.

3. Give Nat. Ord., Botanical (or other) Source, part used, and active principle if any, of: Aconitum, Ac. Salicylicum, Gossypium, Myrrha, Caryophyllum, Hamamelis, Assafetida, Hirudo, Ol. Cadinum, and Scilla.

4. Give preparations and their doses of: Zingiber, Galla and Creasotum.

5. Write a detailed account of the cultivation of *Papaver Somniferum*, the production of Opium, and its commercial relations.

6. *Cinchona*. How many varieties? Name three important ones. Give Habitat, and special climatic conditions determining value of bark. Name chief alkaloids and state percentage of the whole in average bark.

7. Give gross appearance of *Cinchona*, distinguishing red from yellow and young from old barks. Describe fully the microscopic appearance of a transverse section of either red or yellow bark, distinguishing old from young bark, and giving drawings where possible.

Botany.

Examiner—J. J. MACKENZIE, B.A.

1. Give a short description of the structure and functions of stomata.

2. Describe fully the fibro-vascular bundles in a typical monocotyledon.

3. Distinguish between an albuminous and an exalbuminous seed, and outline briefly the process of germination in both cases.

4. What are the essential and what the non-essential parts of the flower? Give fully the functions of the latter.

5. Give an account of the development of *Claviceps purpurea* (ergot).

6. Describe the specimen submitted.

Chemistry.

Examiner—GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.

1. State "Boyle's law," and describe an experiment in support of it.

2. The elements Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine are said to belong to the same natural family. Explain fully the meaning of this statement.

3. Write an equation illustrating the preparation of Nitrous Oxide from Ammonium Nitrate.

What volume of Nitrous Oxide measured at 17° C and 740^{mm}. Bar. can be prepared from 25 grammes of Ammonium Nitrate?

4. Give an account of the Chemistry of Mercury.

5. Write equations illustrating the action of:

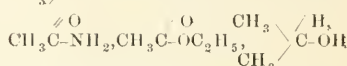
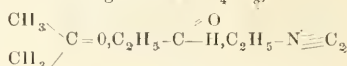
(a) Hydrogen Sulphide on a solution of Ammonia.

(b) Hydrogen Sulphide on a solution of Ferric Chloride.

(c) Potassium Hydrate on a solution of Iodine.

(d) Potassium Hydrate on a solution of Aluminium Sulphate.

6. Name the substances represented by the following formula: C₄ H₈.



(b) State the group of organic substances to which each of the above compounds belong.

7. Explain what is meant by the term Alcohol.

(b) Write equations illustrating the action of oxidizing agents upon primary Alcohols.

8. The analysis of an organic compound gave the following result:

Carbon	.....	55.54
Hydrogen	.....	9.1
Oxygen	.....	36.36
		100.

Calculate its empirical formula: If the specific gravity of its vapor = 44 (Hydrogen = 1), what is its molecular formula.

Practical Dispensing.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G.

NOTE.—Candidates will dispense the following five prescriptions with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch, labelling and finishing the medicines, as if designed for patients. The order in which each dispensing desk is left, and the cleanliness of utensils will be rated.

MR. BARTLETT, Hillside Villa.

R Plumbi acetatis, gr. xx.
Zinci sulphatis, gr. xxviii.

Misc. In pulveres octo haec quantitas dividenda est. Partitio fiat exactissima. Sig. More dicto utend.

MISS WILLIAMS.

R Emp. cantharidis, qs.

Ft. empl. epispastica pro post aurem sinistrem, super emplastr. adhesiv. extend, Sig. Usque ad vesicat. applicand.

MR. JACKSON.

R Ext. belladonnae, gr. j.
Plumbi acetatis, gr. iss.
M. Ft. suppos. Mitte tales tres.
Sig. Statim utend. et repet. p. r. n.

MRS. BLATCHFORD'S CHILD.

R Olei ricini f. ʒij.
Pulv. acaciae, q. s.
Aquam ad f. ʒiv.
Misc. ft. mist.

Sig:—Capiat, cochl. parv. ij. omn. quartus hor. donec alvus responderit.

MAST, MELVIN GREEN.

R Pulv. rhei.....0.650
Sodii bicarb.....1.300
Olei menthae ppt...0.325

DROP IN A CENT AND GET A SCENT !



THE

"BELLS PERFUMER"

SPRAYS PERFUME on the HANDKERCHIEF.

Yields \$1.50 per Ounce.

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EVERY CENT TAKEN IN BELONGS TO YOU !

WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN A FEW DAYS !



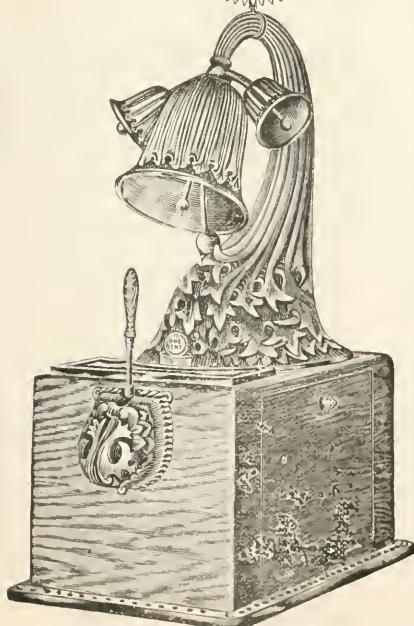
Has lock and key, which
opens into the
mechanism and money
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Special 4 oz. bottle
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every Machine.



Any child can understand
and operate it.



Every Machine tested
and guaranteed.



It is Fitted for the
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12 inches long by 7 inches wide by 18 inches high.

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W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario,

SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA

Misce ft. mass. et in pillulæ decem dividend.

Sig:—Sumat ager pilulam ant. cib. ter in die, si op. sit.

Pharmacy.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G.

1. *Alkaloids*: (a) Define. (b) How do they differ from glucosides. (c) Mention the liquid alkaloids, stating difference, chemically and physically, from the solid. (d) Name three important general alkaloid precipitants. (e) By what tests would you differentiate quinine from morphine.

2. *Percolation*: (a) Define. (b) Mention the essential features to be carefully followed out with a view to the exhaustion of the drug, and to demonstration of the process scientifically, as exhibited in the preparation of a fluid extract. (c) State the strength of fluid extracts. (d) Describe pressure percolation, and mention the objectionable features of the process. (e) Give method for determining amount of spirit and of extractive matter in a percolate. (f) Detail a general process for standardizing fluid extracts prepared from drugs containing alkaloidal principles.

3. Give the official names of the following:—(a) Donovan's Solution. (b) Labarraque's Solution. (c) Blaud Pill. (d) Plummer's Pill. (e) Spirit Mindererus. (f) Pulvis Jacobi. (g) Blue Pill. (h) Gregory's Powder. (i) Sal Polychrestum. (j) Salt of tartar. (k) Hoffman's Anodyne. (l) Chloric Ether. (m) Turner's Cerate. (n) Huxham's Tincture.

4. Mention the important ingredients in each of the following preparations: (a) Clemen's Solution. (b) Pearson's Solution. (c) Monsel's Solution. (d) Monsel's Solution. (e) Goulard's Extract. (f) Lugol's Solution. (g) Javelle Water. (h) Solution Glonoin. (i) Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.

5. (a) Define Gum Resins. (b) Give three examples. (c) State in full how to prepare a perfect emulsion of a gum resin from both medicinal and pharmaceutical standpoints.

6. (a) Why is ether used in the preparation of Tincture Strophanthus. (b) Carbonate of Lead in Liq. Gutta Percha. (c) Copper in Spts. Etheris Nitrosi. (d) Water in Emp. Plumbi. (e) Strong solution of Ammonia in Spt. Ammon. Arom. (f) Carbonate of Potassium in Ung. Potassi Iodidi.

7. What is "soluble saccharin," and how may it be prepared?

8. (a) Define Fixed Oils. (b) Why are some fats solid and others liquid. (c) Mention the impurities and adulterations of volatile oils, and give tests for their detection. (d) State method for making a "precipitated oleate" of your own selection. (e) Mention the official products resulting from saponification.

9. Detail method for preparing permanent colorless Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.

10. State solubility in distilled water at 15 C. of: (a) Potass. Iodide. (b) Potass. Bromide. (c) Potass. Chlorate. (d) Mercuric Chloride. (e) Acid Tartrate of Potassium. (f) Sodium Bicarbonate.

Prescriptions.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G.

1. Translate into English:

Recipe—Olei ricini, fluidunciam et semissem, Tincturæ opii, fluidrachma dimidiam, Pulveris acaciæ et Pulveris sacchari albi ana drachmas tres, Aquæ menthæ viridis, fluiduncias quatuor. Acaciæ et saccharum cum paululo aquæ menthæ tere; dein oleum adijce et iterum tere; denique aquam reliquam paulatim infunde et omnia misce.

Signum: Capiat ager cochlearia duo magna bis terve in die, donec adsit catharsis.

2. Write the following directions without abbreviations, and translate: (a) Ft. mas. et. div. in pil. xij. (b) Ft. S. A. R. (c) Detur cochl. dimid. pro dos. tempore matut. (d) Applic. paululum auri afflicte omn. nocte cum gossipio. (e) Ft. pil. bine, nocte sum. ad vicem secund. (f) Cap. cochl. ij. magn. statim; iterentur. post. horam si tussis accevit. (g) Cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. quart. horis ubi dolor urget.

3. Translate into English:

Recipe—Antimonii tartarati, grana quatuor, Pulveris foliorum digitalis, grana decem, Confectionis rose, quantum sufficit ut fiat massa, in pilulas viginti dividenda.

Signum:—Initio sumat ager pilulam unam, pro dosi, mane ac nocte, postea bines, dein tres, et denique augeatur dosis, quantum fieri potest.

Translate the following prescriptions, and if necessary criticise in full:

4. R Quinina sulph. ʒ j.
Acidi sulphurici dil. q. s.
Syrupi pruni virg. f ʒ ss.
Ext. glycyrrhizæ fld f ʒ j.
Syrupi simplicis ad f ʒ iv.

M. Sig. Exhibe cochl. parv. ter. quaterve die.

5. R Ext. sarsæ comp. fld. f ʒ ij.
Spts. atheris nitrosi f ʒ j.
Syr. ferri iodidi f ʒ ij.
Liq. potass. arsen. m xx.
Syr. rhei aromat. f ʒ ij.
Glycerini f ʒ ijss.
Syr. simpl. ad f ʒ ij.

Misce. Sig ʒ j. q. q. h. sum.

6. R Ammon. carb. ʒ j.
Syr. toltan. f ʒ ij.
Syr. scillæ f ʒ iv.
Aq. menth. pip. ad f ʒ iv.

M. ft. mist. ejus cochl. med. omni horæ quadranta calefacta sumenda, durante frigore.

7. R Hydrarg. chloridi corros. gr. iv.
Potassii iodidi ʒ i.
Tinct. cinchonæ comp. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. nucis vomicæ f ʒ ss.
Syr. Aurantii f ʒ ijss.
M. f ʒ j. t. i. d. sum.

6. R Sodii bicarb. gr. xxx.
Spts. ammon. aromat. f ʒ j.
Liq. bismuthi f ʒ ij.
Tinct. cinchonæ comp. f ʒ j.
Aq. menthæ pip. ad f ʒ ij.

M. ft. mist. Sig. More dictu.

9. R Liq. strychnina.
Liq. arsenicalis aa. f ʒ jss.
Aq. distillatæ, ad f ʒ iv.

10. Mention at least one incompatible of each of the following preparations:—

(a) Lignor Cocaine. (b) Hydragry subchloridum, (c) Phenazonium, (d) Liq. Plumbi subacet, (e) Chloral hydras, (f) Mucilago acaciæ, (g) Ferrum redactum, (h) Liq. ammonii acetatis.

(Balance of papers not received at time of going to press.)

Iodide of Carvacrol.

Iodide of carvacrol is mentioned in the *Pharmaceutische Post* of Vienna as a new product of some interest. Carvacrol is an isomer of thymol, which is produced when camphor is heated with iodine. Now when carvacrol is submitted to the treatment which, with thymol, produced *aristol*, a substance similar to the latter is obtained, and is called iodide of carvacrol. The preparation is as follows: A solution of iodine in iodide of potassium (iodine 10.16, KIo 10.16—that is equal parts) is mixed with a solution of 1.5 parts carvacrol in 1.6 parts hydrate of soda. A yellow precipitate is formed, which is washed with water. Iodide of carvacrol is a yellow powder insoluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol, but readily dissolved by ligroine, chloroform, and olive oil. It softens at 50°, melts at 96°, and resists the decomposing action of light.—*The Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy*.

THE Japanese use paper at every instant. The string with which the articles you buy are fastened is made of paper. Do you want a piece of string? Tear a sheet of paper, roll it between the fingers: it requires a strong wrist to break it. The handkerchief thrown away after use is paper! The partitions dividing the houses are paper! The pane through which an indiscreet eye looks at you is paper! This pane is truly wanting in transparency, or not at all transparent, and the Japanese, especially the ladies, who are just as curious as they are in other countries, are none the less embarrassed to see, without troubling themselves, what is taking place outside. The method is very simple—one finger is passed through the paper, that is all! When one has had a good look, a small piece is stuck on this opening with a grain of rice. The yakunome hat passing is paper; the porter's cloak, who carries his burden, singing in cadence, through the rain, the garment of the boatmen who reconducts you on board, the tobacco-pouch, cigar-case—all are paper. These elegant flowers ornamenting the beautiful hair of the Japanese ladies, and those robe collars which are taken for crape—paper.—*Er*.

Successful Sellers.



Adams' Tutti-Frutti—Assorted Flavors,
34 5c. bars in Box, \$1.20

“ **Pepsin Tutti-Frutti**,
23 5c. Packages in Box, 75cts.

“ **Nerve Food Tablet**,
36 5c. Packages, \$1.20

Customers who get these brands from you always come back again, as the quality is high-class and they give entire satisfaction. These brands are highly recommended by the most distinguished men of the Medical Profession, and handled by every first-class Druggist.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

For beautiful Hanger Signs for your window and Illustrated Catalogue, address

ADAMS & SONS CO.,
11 and 13 Jarvis-st., TORONTO, ONT.

Patented U. S., Sept. 2, '90,
Canada, April 28, '91.



Patent applied for Great Britain.

The “OZONATOR”

WITH SANITAS FLUID.
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.
It is Pleasant, Powerful & Continuous.

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post-graduate School, etc.—See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1891—has determined with respect to the Staphylococcus Pyrogenes Aureus and the Typhoid Bacillus that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 4 minutes, and he classes the “Sanitas” Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germinocides.

School Boards should be canvassed by Druggists.

10th March, 1892.
“We have now for some months had your ‘Ozonator’ in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air.”

E. W. ARTHUR,
Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Where they are used they are liked.

Nicolet College, 3rd April, 1892.
“When navigation opens I shall go to Montreal and will try and bargain for FOUR MORE.”

M. G. PROULX PIRE.

The “Sanitas” Disinfectants are now in use by upwards of 1,000 Boards of Health, Sanitary Authorities, Hospitals, Asylums, Workhouses, and 1 other Public Buildings, who have adopted it because “Sanitas” is the Best Disinfectant.

See pamphlet containing “Reports on ‘Sanitas’ by Medical, Chemical and Sanitary Authorities.”

The Ozonator a necessity where Dypththeria and Typhoid exist.

New York, October 10th, 1887.
Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and twenty-three of diphtheria, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and consider its action upon micro-organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, pleasant to use renders it very easy to use or administer.

J. W. SMALL, M. D.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., Montreal.

General Agents, COPLAND & COMPANY, Montreal and Glasgow.

March, 1892 - VERY IMPORTANT. - March, 1892

Dupont's Brushes,
SPECIAL VALUE.

Violet Perfumes and Soaps
SPECIAL VALUE.

Sole Agents for the RHENICHE CELLULOID CO.

Reynold's Razors and Cutlery

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR VALUE.

Our line of FANCY BOXES and ALBUMS are the finest we ever produced, and entirely new and different from anything ever shown here before.

A Magnificent Line of BALL and OPERA FANS.

Druggists will have our special attention, and we will call on you in good time. NOTE this to your interests.

Reinhardt Manufacturing Co.,
MONTREAL.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline & Petrolatum
Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with acids.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HOMESTEAD, PA.

The Solubility of Various Substances in Purified Paraffin Oil, or Mineral Glycerin.

BY JOHN KOCHAN.

The extensive use of this substance in various affections of throat and nose, and the inconsistent manner in which medical practitioners attempt to combine medicaments with the same, have often proven a source of annoyance to the dispenser; and it is the aim of this paper to offer some suggestions as to what remedies do and do not dissolve in it.

In the treatment of affections of the nasal passages, as well as the throat, it was found necessary to devise some means by which the healing substances might be brought into intimate contact with the diseased surfaces. This could best be accomplished by dividing the medicaments into very fine particles, so that they might be drawn or blown into the passages while suspended, and appliances known as atomizers were devised for this purpose. If the medicaments were soluble in water, their application became an easy matter. Physicians, however, sought to increase the efficacy of their treatment by using as a vehicle a substance which itself would exert some soothing and healing influence. We accordingly find that atomizers were constructed several years ago in which the various petroleum products, such as cosmoline, vaseline, etc., properly medicated, might be atomized by first liquifying them by the application of gentle heat.

This, however, was found to be a troublesome procedure, and better methods were looked for. The manufacturers of these substances sought to remedy the matter by removing from their preparations a portion of the solid paraffin, and fluid cosmoline, oil vaseline, etc., were the result. These substances, however, were still decidedly vicious, had the color of the semi-solid products, and often were possessed of a decided odor. To remedy these defects was the next desideratum, and, as the result of continued efforts at improvement, we have before us the purified paraffin oil or mineral glycerin which is sold in the market either in its natural condition or slightly modified, as glycoline, fluid glymol, fluid alboline, fluid benzoinol, etc. The Bosshardt & Wilson Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of glycoline, kindly furnish the following regarding its manufacture: It is obtained from Pennsylvania petroleum by fractional distillation, deodorized by means of superheated steam, and deprived of color by being repeatedly percolated through ground animal charcoal or boneblack.

As we find this substance in the market, it is a colorless, odorless liquid (unless some odorous substance is purposely added to it, as is the case with benzoinol), having a specific gravity varying from .8364 to .8671 (glycoline, .8662; glymol, .8606; alboline, .8671; benzoinol, .8364). They are devoid of taste, are non-oxidizable, have very high boiling points, and may be reduced to very low degrees of temperature without congealing.

For a long time the medical profession was contented with using but few medicaments in combination with these petroleum products. Recently, however, physicians have shown a desire to use a greater number of substances, and it is not an unfrequent occurrence to find the pharmacist worrying how to dispense the various combinations prescribed, in a form suitable for an atomizer.

The name of "mineral glycerin," as well as the assertion that this substance has great solvent powers, are no doubt to blame for some of the attempted combinations. Prescribers as well as compounders should bear in mind that this substance is composed principally of the fluid paraffins, which have scarcely any affinity for other substances, and exert but little solvent action.

To determine to a limited extent its solvent powers over such substances as might be used as medicaments in combination, a few experiments were made. One grain each of the following substances, in a finely divided condition, was added to one hundred grains of the paraffin oil and repeatedly shaken during twenty-four hours, and, where allowable, the application of heat, with the results given below:

1. Iodine—Soluble.
2. Iodol—Almost insoluble.
3. Iodoform—Slightly soluble.
4. Aristol—Slightly soluble.
5. Euphrophen—Soluble.
6. Menthol—Soluble.
7. Thymol—Soluble.
8. Camphor—Soluble.
9. Salol—Soluble.
10. Phenol (crystallized carbolic acid)—Soluble.
11. Salicylic acid—Insoluble.
12. Boric acid—Insoluble.
13. Benzoic acid—Soluble.
14. Resorcin—Insoluble.
15. Betanaphthol—Insoluble.
16. Chloral hydrate—Insoluble.
17. Aeteanilid—Insoluble.
18. Cocaine (alkaloid)—Soluble.
19. Hydrastine (white alkaloid)—Sparingly soluble.
20. Guaiacol—Soluble.
21. Eucalyptol—Soluble.
22. Terebene—Soluble.

The above requires some explanation in order that erroneous conclusions may not be drawn. Only one per cent. strength was tried, and the table therefore affords no indication of how much of any particular substance might be dissolved. Aristol and euphrophen, for instance, are said to be quite insoluble in fixed oils—and they are; but bear in mind that paraffin oil does not compare in solvent action with fixed oils.

It is, however, possible to dissolve these substances in some bland oil to five or more per cent., and then mixing these solutions with paraffin oil, without fear of precipitation, thus producing stronger solutions than paraffin oil alone is capable of.

The steroptens, menthol, thymol and camphor, seem quite soluble in paraffin oil. Phenol we might also expect to dissolve to some extent; such, however, is not the case. While one or two per cent. may be dissolved without trouble, if we attempt to dissolve a greater quantity by the application of heat, we will find that it again separates out on cooling, giving the mixture a milky appearance, and if it is kept

sufficiently warm to liquify the acid, the latter will eventually collect at the bottom of the vessel.

Cocaine alkaloid dissolves quite readily on the application of heat, and a permanent solution of as much as 5 per cent. may be made.

The only other alkaloid tried was hydrastine. This alkaloid, above all others, was deemed a desirable addition in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes, and it is exceedingly unfortunate that it is almost insoluble in paraffin oil. By the application of heat two or three per cent. solutions could readily be prepared; nearly the entire quantity, however, was again thrown out on cooling.

There are, no doubt, a number of other substances that do dissolve in paraffin oil, but our experiments were confined to such as might be useful in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the throat and nose. Other substances that might be useful in such ailments, being of inorganic nature, such as potassium chlorate, liborate, bicarbonate, silver nitrate, etc., were not tried, as their insolubility was a foregone conclusion. In fact, it has been given out as a rule that substances that are insoluble in chloroform, ether and fixed oils are equally insoluble in paraffin oil.

As cocaine is often prescribed in combination with paraffin oil, and as the alkaloid is not always on hand, it may not come amiss to mention, in connection with this article, a simple method of obtaining it in a reasonably short time: Dissolve any quantity of the hydrochloride of cocaine in a small quantity of water—say one dram in half an ounce of water—in a test tube of one and one half or two ounce capacity; add to the solution sufficient water of ammonia to entirely precipitate the alkaloid, or until the odor of ammonia is noticeable in the mixture, then add to it half a fluid ounce of chloroform, cork securely and shake until the liberated alkaloid has entirely dissolved in the chloroform. Set aside for short time to separate, pour off the aqueous layer, wash once or twice with distilled water, pouring off as much of the water as possible, and finally removing the remainder of the water by means of blotting paper. After the chloroformic solution has been entirely freed from water it may be transferred to a watch glass, and, by a means of gentle heat, evaporated. The alkaloid will be obtained in a semi-crystalline condition, without loss, at very little expense, and in a reasonably short time.

Regretting very much that a lack of time has prevented me from going deeper into the subject of solubilities, I hope that the little accomplished may act as an incentive to those having more time, to carry it to completion.—*Rocky Mountain Druggist.*

CAMPHOPYRAZOLON, derived from camphocarbonic acid, is an active body (Pharm. Zeit.) which may find therapeutic employment.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**

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Toothache, Sore Throat,
Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises,
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Dalley's Condition Powders.
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An extract from a letter written by
Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to
their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10th/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of
Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought
and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross
without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a
perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich..

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JUNE 15TH, 1892.

The Labelling of Proprietary Medicines Containing Poisons.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy a motion was submitted to the effect that all proprietary medicines which contained any of the poisons embraced in schedule A of the Pharmacy Act must be registered in the manner set forth in Sec. 25 of that Act. The matter was thoroughly discussed and the conclusion arrived at seemed to be that by enforcing such a provision the sale of patent and proprietary medicines would be confined to the legitimate drug trade. It must not be forgotten, however, that to the retail druggists this might prove a matter of a good deal of concern. In the numerous army of "patents" with which the country is flooded, there are many, and, in fact, the larger proportion of them, of which the component parts are merely a matter of conjecture. These articles are sold to them as "Smith's Soothing Syrup," "Brown's Pain Killer," "Black's Regulator," "White's Panacea," etc., etc., and the question arises, who is to decide whether they contain any of the poisons enumerated in the schedule named? If the responsibility is to rest on the retailer, would he be justified in registering a sale of any of these articles as a "poison"? thereby not only leaving himself open to an action-at-law from the manufacturer, but also giving effect to a statement that he cannot verify. Certainly, it is not to be presumed that every druggist should be called upon to make an analysis of such proprietary remedies as he has in stock, nor can it be expected that the manufacturers will take the initiative by declaring upon his labels that the article he prepares for the use of the general public is a poison, under the interpretation of the Act. Clearly if any action is taken in this matter it must be done by the Government, who shall insist upon the registration of the formulas of all patent and proprietary medicines, and they shall declare which preparations must be registered and also be labelled in conformity with the Act.

An interesting case has recently been tried in England in which J. T. Davenport, manufacturer of "Chlorodyne," was fined by the Court for not labelling his preparation "poison." Counsel for the defense took the ground that although the medicine contained poisons, they, being part of a proprietary medicine, did not render it subject to the provisions of the Act relating to the labelling of them as "poisons." The defendant gave notice of appeal, but it was afterwards withdrawn, and we observe by an article which appears in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, that a number of leading proprietary

medicine makers in England have come to the conclusion that the Pharmacy Act of that country renders them liable to a similar penalty and have taken steps to comply with its provisions. We quote from that journal:—"We are glad, therefore, to notice the fact that some of the large firms engaged in the sale of these articles are wisely recognizing the necessity of conforming to the law as it has been construed by Mr. Lushington in the prosecution recently instituted by the Treasury. Not only are circulars being issued announcing the fact that certain preparations contain a scheduled poison, and stating that they will consequently in future be labelled "poison" in accordance with the requirements of the Pharmacy Act; but the retail dealers in these articles are informed that a label containing the name and address of the seller must be attached in every instance of the sale of these articles, and further that the preparations now referred to can only be sold retail by legally qualified chemists. The evidence thus furnished presents a marked contrast to the bombastic declamation lately put forward ostensibly in the name of the proprietors of such articles, and it may be inferred that proper steps will be taken to secure such an observance of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act as will be consistent with its paramount object of affording protection to the public in the sale of poisons."

Protecting the Druggist.

Now that the cutting of prices of patent medicines by dealers outside the drug business has assumed such proportions that during the past month alone, it has led to department stores in Hamilton, London, and elsewhere branching out in this line and advertising largely to the general public, it seems to us that it is high time the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy should take the matter in hand and deal with these offenders under the Pharmacy Act. Section 24 of this Act says, "No person shall sell or open shop for *retailing*, dispensing or compounding poisons, or sell or attempt to sell any of the articles mentioned in Schedule A of this Act . . . unless such person is registered under this Act." and again Section 26 reads "No person shall sell any poison named in the first part of Schedule A, either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled "poison," and, if sold by retail, then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold," etc., etc. Now, this Act has been framed for the protection of the druggist as well as the general public and we do not see why the Council should not take it upon themselves to make a test case by summoning one of the offenders to see whether the Pharmacy Act does not apply in the matter of proprietary medicines. Let them select a preparation, known to contain one or more of the articles named

in Schedule A, and we predict that the result will be similar to that of the case mentioned elsewhere which was tried under the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain.

The conviction of one offender and with it the legal interpretation of the Act as relating to proprietary remedies, would be the greatest victory which could be achieved and would be the securing of the trade in these lines to the druggists, to whom it rightly belongs. Should the Council not take the matter up either through doubts as to its powers or otherwise we would then urge the formation of a "Druggists' Defense Association," to which Druggists in general through the Province, we have no doubt would willingly subscribe the funds necessary to test the matter in the courts.

Such an association would be found to be very beneficial, not only in the matter named, but also in the numerous infractions of the law which apparently escape the knowledge of our worthy Council. We should be pleased to hear the opinions of some of our readers on this subject.

Graduates in Pharmacy.

The following is the curriculum established for graduates in pharmacy at Toronto University:—

Degree.—*PHM. B.*—The degree for graduation shall be Bachelor in Pharmacy, contracted to *Phm. B.*, and shall be granted to all who have conformed to the regulations hereinafter given.

Matriculation.—Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy must either—

(1) Possess a degree in Arts (not an Honorary Degree) from some recognized University; or

(2) Have already matriculated in the Faculty of Arts, or the Faculty of Law, or the Faculty of Medicine, in this or some other University in Canada; or

(3) Be matriculants in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; or

(4) Have passed the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class departmental non-professional examination in which the Latin option has been taken.

Provided always that all candidates registered as apprentices of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, or who have received the diploma of the College of Pharmacy up to the first day of June, A. D., 1893, shall be admitted as matriculants in the Department of Pharmacy on payment of the registration fee of \$5.

Requirements for the Degree of Phm. B..—Undergraduates (candidates for the degree) resident of the Province of Ontario must have complied with all the requirements prescribed from time to time by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy for admission to examination for a diploma licensing to practice pharmacy in Ontario, and must have received from the Registrar of the Ontario College of Pharmacy a certificate of having passed the final examination of that College.

Candidates for a degree not resident in Ontario must have devoted at least four

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LONDON, CANADA.

years (not being engaged in any other business) to the study of Pharmacy, being apprenticed during that time to a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

A New Automatic Numbering Machine.

With the increasing practice amongst pharmacists of employing automatic numbering machines, inventors have been busy improving upon existing types, and readers of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST will be



pleased to be made acquainted with the newer devices as they appear upon the market. The accompanying cut illustrates one of these.

This numbering machine, manufactured by the Bates Manufacturing Co., of New York, seems especially adapted to the numbering of prescriptions, owing

to its comparatively small size and light weight, scarcely 16 ounces. Every figure disc changes automatically in its consecutive order, from 1 to the full numerical capacity of the machine, herein differing from other machines which are self-changing to 999 only, beyond which the operator must move the numbering discs around by hand, as it becomes necessary for them to change in the course of the advancement of the number. The changing from consecutive numbering to duplicate and continuous numbering is effected by the mere moving of the pointer in front of the dial. The ratchets are not attached to the figure discs, but are solid in each disc, being milled upon the inner edges, thus presenting a wearing surface equal to the width of the wheel. This permits the retaining and the changing, or operating pawls to be made a similar width, a feature increasing wearing qualities.

The figures, which are compactly set, receive ink automatically from a thick, practically indestructible felt pad which is held against them by spring pressure when at rest. To reink the pad it is not necessary to remove it from the ink carriage, but it is exposed by pressing on the finger-piece in the upper part of the ink attachment. Every machine is fully guaranteed and the prices range from \$14 to \$20, according to the numbering capacity, 10,000 to 10,000,000. Another feature is worthy of notice, viz., it will number consecutively 1415, 1416, 1417, etc., or it will duplicate numbers, 1120, 1420, 1421, 1421, or again it will print the same number indefinitely. We would suggest that every druggist write the Bates Mfg. Co.,

Edison building, Broad street, New York, at once for their full descriptive circular, mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Proverbs for Advertisers.

Spare the advertisements and spoil the business.

He is a wise man who takes a large space and puts little matter in it.

Whoso loveth a good business loveth advertising; but he that despiseth fame is an ass.

A good advertisement is like the merchant's ships; it bringeth abundance from afar.

He that payeth for advertisements with goods is a fool, for he raiseth up competition in his own market.

Every wise man advertiseth, but a fool speculateth on the Stock Exchange.

He that trusteth in a large circulation shall be wealthy, but he that believeth in cheap rates shall be busted.

A big advertiser leaveth an inheritance to his children's children's children.

The smallest circulation hath oft the loudest tongue.

A small advertisement is better than a bad traveller.

There is no worse robber than a journal that does not circulate.

It is hard to get a forty-page catalogue into an inch in a column.

An advertisement is not a luxury, but a necessity.—"Wal," in London Fame.

A Chinese Patent Medicine.

A magazine writer gives the following translated extract from an advertisement in the *Shen Pao* of a "Fairy Receipt for Lengthening Life":

This receipt has come down to us from a physician of the Ming Dynasty. A certain official was journeying in the hill country where he saw a woman passing southwards over the mountains as if flying. In her hand she held a stick, and she was pursuing an old fellow of a hundred years. The mandarin asked the woman, saying, "Why do you beat that old man?" "He is my grandson," she answered; "for I am 500 years old and he 111; he will not purify himself or take his medicine, and so I am beating him." The mandarin alighted from his horse, and knelt down and did obeisance to her, saying, "Give me I pray you this drug, that I may hand it down to posterity for the salvation of mankind." Hence it got its name.

It will cure all affections of the five intestines and derangement of the seven emotions, constitutional debility, feebleness of limb, dimness of vision, rheumatic pains in the joints and knees, and cramp in the feet. A dose is ½ oz. Take it 5 days and the body feels light; 10 days and your spirits become brisk; 20 days and the voice will be strong and clear, the hands and feet supple; 1 year and white hair becomes black again, and you move as though flying; constantly, and all troubles vanish and you pass a long life without growing old. Price per bottle, 3s. 3d.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

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A SPECIALTY.

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A Positive Cure for PILES.

A Remedy of the Highest Merit, Effective and Reliable.

It has more than met the anticipations of those Physicians that have used it in their practice. Druggists may with confidence recommend Pilekone. Read opinions:

London, Ont., April 18, 1892.

I have found the suppository prepared by Mr. W. T. Strong of great assistance in hemorrhoids. It is the best local application I have used.

CH. T. CAMPELL, M. D.

London, Ont., May 14th, 1892.

I have used W. T. Strong's Pilekone for external as well as internal piles, and get better results than from any other remedy I have used.

A. GRAHAM, M. D., Dorchester.

London, Ont., May 11th, 1892.

W. T. Strong, Druggist, London, Ont.
Sir, I have used your "Pilekone" in my practice as well as in my own case, and can justly certify that it is an excellent remedy for the purpose for which it is intended.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M. D.

London, Ont., April 16th, 1892.

I have been prescribing Strong's Pilekone for the last eight years, and have had better success with them than with all other means.

WM. WOODRUFF, M. D.

London, Ont., April 25th 1892.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very successful results I have obtained in the treatment of hemorrhoids by the use of Strong's Pilekone. The relief comes early and is, I believe, lasting.

W. J. LOON, M. D.

Candleoye, May 14th, 1892.

I have used W. T. Strong's Pile remedy in my practice with most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES SUTTON, M. D.

London, Ont., May 8th, 1892.

I have examined the composition of Strong's Pilekone and used it for external and internal piles with the best results.

J. D. WILSON, M. D.

London, Ont., May 11th, 1892.

W. T. Strong, Esq.
Dear Sir, I have used your Pile remedy in my practice and would cheerfully recommend it to the general public as one of the best remedies for piles on the market; knowing its composition makes me more inclined to recommend it as a first-class remedy for piles.

JOHN R. FLOCK, M. D.

London, Ont., May, 1892.

I have used Strong's Pilekone in internal and external piles, and find them most satisfactory than any other suppository on the market.

G. H. WILSON, M. D.



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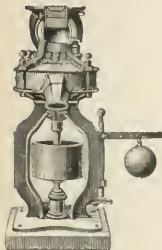
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The delightful New SWEETING SALTS and agreeable deodoriser—appreciated everywhere as a most refreshing luxury. By treating the sleeper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably. —L. E. FOLLER.

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Has a world-wide
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Used by all large drug houses.

CHIVERS' CARPET SOAP

Thoroughly Cleanses and
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Warranted to take out GREASE or INK,
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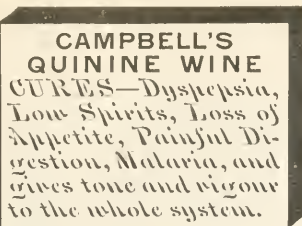
Likewise in all Woollen Fabrics.

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CAMPBELL'S
QUININE WINE
CURES—Dyspepsia,
Low Spirits, Loss of
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gestion, Malaria, and
gives tone and vigour
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For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole-
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The Obligations of Medical Practitioners and Chemists to each Other and the Public.

FROM A PAPER BY R. R. RENTOUL, M. D.

For some time I have inquired into the different laws and customs relating to prescriptions, the duties of practitioners and chemists to the public, and to that of patent medicines. At the last meeting of the British Medical Association I gave notice of motions relating to the two latter subjects. Since then I have moved no further, because the question has been put to me, Is there any use in trying to stop the supply of poisonous patent medicines when at the same time equally dangerous medicines can be supplied by chemists, either by their repeating a practitioner's prescription or by prescribing and supplying proprietary or other dangerous medicines? Therefore, my point is that until practitioners and chemists decide as to the necessity of retaining the prescription and refusing to compound it upon a second occasion, unless instructed to do so by the practitioner, and until we come to some practical finding as to dispensing practitioners and prescribing chemists, we had better not make any attempt for a repeal of the Medicine Stamp Act. We know that large quantities of chloral, chloroform, laudanum, and chlorodyne, and such like dangerous drugs, are consumed through the repeating, *ad infinitum*, of a prescription, or through the consumption of proprietary medicines. This supplies a form of trading which is as much to be condemned as the action of the publican who supplies alcohol to the inebriated. To whom then does a prescription belong? The practitioner, chemist, and patient, I am told, each lay claim to it. I hold that it is the property of the practitioner, and that it is simply a written instruction to the chemist from the practitioner; it is as much so as is a note from a practitioner to an instrument maker, in which directions are given as to the making of a splint. The fact that the directions are in Latin shows that it is not for the patient. We know that the superscription, subscription, and inscription read thus:—"Let the compounder take" so and so; "let him make" so and so; let the patient take." All these directions, be it observed, are to the chemist, and not to the patient. It has been suggested that a prescription be written in English. I hope the Latin style will be retained. If practitioners be permitted to pass the examining bodies unable to write a prescription accurately in Latin, this is to the discredit of these bodies. It is further important that we retain the Latin, as we may wish to conceal the names of ingredients; also because a prescription written in Latin can be understood throughout the civilized world. I have elsewhere pointed out that if a prescription is not the property of the practitioner he has no right to defend it. He would, for instance, not possess the power to write across it the words, "not to be repeated," a very necessary in-

junction when prescribing morphia, chloral and other dangerous remedies. Now it is well known that a practitioner possesses this right, thus showing that it does not give away his future control of the prescription. Last January this point was settled in Germany, by it being enacted by law that a prescription containing certain remedies must not be dispensed on a second occasion without the express consent of the practitioner. In this country there is no law upon the subject, and therefore we fall back upon custom; the custom varies; in one case medicine itself is supplied by the practitioner, yet here no prescription or copy of it is given to patients, and remembering that about three and a half million of persons belonging to friendly societies and sick clubs are supplied in this way it is a strong argument. (Here, I would say, it would be much better if the medical officers to sick clubs contracted to supply medical treatment only, leaving the clubs to contract with chemists for the supply of medicines.) Again, when a practitioner arranges with a chemist to dispense medicines for his patients, the chemist does not give the prescription to the patient. Also the medical staff of charities do not supply them. It would be of little use, as frequently stock mixtures and certain formulae are used.

If no agreement can be made between practitioners and chemists, then the practitioner will be acting within his rights if he has printed on the prescription paper the words "to be retained by the chemist." In times gone by, when the chemist hardly existed, and when the apothecary made up prescriptions, we make take it they did give them to the patients.

I have heard it stated that the patient pays the practitioner for the prescription. In the first place the patient seldom pays for either the prescription or treatment! In all cases, however, the patient pays for the advice given. If he paid for the prescription, then when no prescription, but only advice is given, the patient might refuse to pay. I may say I have been refused payment of a fee because I did not write a prescription. There was a time when the practitioner could charge only for drugs, and not for treatment, and when oceans of physic were poured into the unfortunate patient, because this was the only way of securing payment.

There are other reasons for retaining a prescription besides that it contains dangerous and poisonous drugs, one is, that when a patient finds that he derives benefit he lends the prescription to his friends. This is unjust to the practitioner. Another is that in this age of running after cheap articles the patient goes to some drug store and obtains medicine which will do him no good, while the doctor's reputation suffers. Again, the practitioner complains that he receives, or is promised a fee of 2s. 6d., and never again sees the patient, while the chemist may repeat the mixture on several occasions; this again is unfair. It is all very well for

the doctor who is paid a two-guinea fee "cash down."

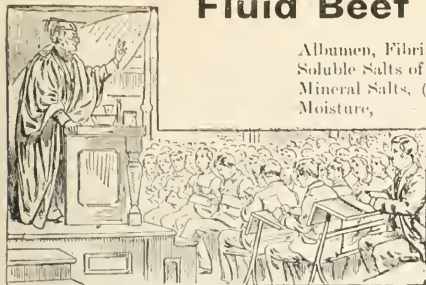
By all means let the financially superior practitioner adopt any plan he chooses, only it must not be forced upon us all. It may be asked, supposing the patient leave a locality and wish to continue taking the medicine, here the chemist should refer the patient to the practitioner. As to the "repeating of prescriptions" this can readily be settled by writing such words as "not to be repeated three times." This is all I shall say regarding the ownership of prescriptions, and the duty of the chemist in not repeating the medicine until directed. It is a point which must be settled sooner or later—if so, then the sooner the better.

Next as regards dispensing practitioners and prescribing chemists in Germany, France and Italy the laws enact that unless in exceptional cases the practitioner shall not dispense, nor the chemists prescribe. In this country the apothecaries at first only dispensed, but afterwards began to treat sickness. The Pharmacy Act of 1868 enacts that the chemist "is to keep open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners," while Section 16 states that registration under this Act "shall not entitle any person so registered to practice medicine or surgery." Unfortunately some do prescribe for sick persons. Formerly, no doubt, the old apothecary treated the sick poor; but now the sick poor are so thoroughly provided for by medical charities that this excuse is of no value. It has been suggested that practitioners should combine to establish depots in every town from which medicines would be supplied without the aid of the chemist. This would only be repeating what the College of Physicians did in the eighteenth century, when, being dissatisfied with the apothecaries for their prescribing, they opened a dispensary in Warwick Lane for the sale of medicines to the poor at cost price. To do so now would be a retrograde movement. If we acted in this way I hope chemists would retaliate.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

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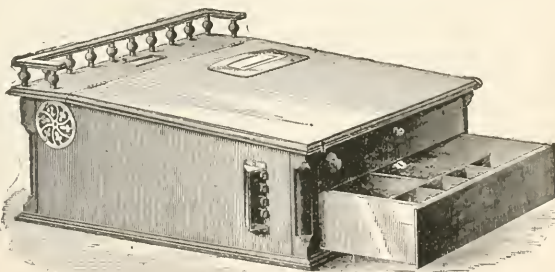
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Gums, Resins, and Balsams.

In the following few notes on several of the better known gums and resins, I have adopted no systematic arrangement. Neither have I said all I should have liked to say concerning them. But as it was not consistent with the room at my disposal to mention all their various uses, I have suppressed the minor properties and given in as few words as possible the more interesting features.

I have endeavored to give the name of the plant producing each variety, together with its uses, native country and other interesting items.

The distinction between gums, resins, and balsams may be briefly tabulated as follows:

Resins are the inspissated or thickened juices of plants. They are generally mixed with an essential oil, are insoluble in water, but are soluble enough in either alcohol or the essential oils. Their general characters are inflammability and fusibility. Their ultimate components are carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen.

Gums are soluble in water, but are insoluble in alcohol.

Balsams or *gum resins* contain a quantity of gum, are partly soluble in water, partly so in alcohol, or in other words, they take both alcohol and water to perfectly dissolve them.

Gum arabic is produced by several species of acacia. It is quite soluble in water, but in alcohol, ether, and oils it is insoluble. It forms an acid solution, as permalate of lime is present. Several of the metallic oxides combine with it. It is very nutritious, so much so that the Arabs who gather it nearly live upon it during harvest time. We import it from the Levant, Barbary, Senegal, Cape of Good Hope, India, Cairo, etc.

Gum senegal, the product of *Acacia senegal*. This is the best kind of Arabian gum. It is much more clear than gum arabic, sometimes entirely white, in drops as large as a pigeon's egg. Its principal use is in the manufacture of silks, muslins, crapes, etc., to give them the requisite amount of stiffness and glaze. It is also mixed with the colors in calico printing to give them solidity.

Gum tragacanth or *gum dragon*. This is obtained from *Astragalus tragacantha*. In appearance it resembles twisted ribbons, of a brownish white color, opaque and rather ductile. When pulverized in a mortar it is of a white color. The operation of pulverizing is a difficult one, and should be performed in a hot mortar, the gum having been previously heated to 212° Fahr. This gum has a remarkable power of consistence, a small piece swelling up to many times its own size. It has not, however, such a strong power of adhesiveness as gum arabic, but if equal parts of the two be mixed together it forms a nice white gum, very suitable for fastening plants to paper, and other natural history work. The tree is itself a native of Crete.

Gum sandarach. The product of *Calotropis quadrivalvis* is a native of Barbary. This gum is chiefly used in the manufacture of varnishes, for which it is peculiarly adapted. The Turks employ the wood in the construction of their mosques, it being very tough and possessing great lasting qualities. Importation, about fifteen tons per annum.

Barbary gum, a very dark looking kind produced by the *Acacia cummifera*. In the manufacture of lozenges and confectionery it has valuable qualities. It calls for no special comment. We import it from the Morocco coast.

Gum gadda, an inferior quality of the foregoing. Reddish color.

Canada balsam. This is supplied by the *Abies balsamifera*. It is contained in blisters in the bark. The blisters are punctured, and the balsam is collected as it exudes. This is a most useful substance, being in great demand in a number of manufactures, etc. It is used in cementing lenses together. In microscopy comment is needless, but besides being an excellent preservative, it gives great transparency to the object. We import nearly all of it from America.

Guaiacum. This resin exudes from the *Guaiacum officinale*, a native of Jamaica and the surrounding islands. A piece of paper treated with tincture of guaiacum takes on a green tint under the violet rays, when exposed to the prismatic spectrum, through oxidation. Red rays destroy the color. Solubility, 90 per cent in absolute alcohol. Lignum vite, the hardest and heaviest wood known, and which sinks on being placed in water, is the timber of this tree.

Copal. This is the product of several leguminous plants in Africa, East Indies, South America, and Australia. It is generally seen in large angular lumps, often as large as a hen's egg, of a bright yellow color, and very transparent. The African variety is of a darker color, and not so transparent, its surface appears dusty. The Australian is the largest. That from the East Indies is the product of *Hymenocarpus combaril*. In lumps sometimes nearly square and generally covered all over with slight indentations. It is known as gum anime. Chiefly used for fine varnishes.

Gum mastic, the product of *Pistacia lentiscus*. In small ovoid and round tears about the size of a pea and rather flattened. The tree is a native of Chio and Northern Africa. To obtain the resin the bark is cut transversely, after which the mastic exudes in small drops and either hardens on the bark or falls to the ground; that which falls to the ground is the inferior quality. It has a fragrant smell, and is much used by the Turkish ladies in their toilet. A fine varnish is made from it. Dentists also use it for stopping hollow teeth. About ten or twelve tons are imported annually, mostly from the Levant.

Gum dammar; this is a light colored substance which is obtained from the *Pinus dammara*, native in India, from

whence it is exported. It is very useful in making varnishes, especially photographic. It is soluble in benzole, only partly so in alcohol, and is used sometimes as a substitute for Canada balsam.

Gum gamboge, a product of *Hedraulron gambogioides*, native on the Malabar coast and in Ceylon. It is a gum resin, and is obtained by puncturing the bark of the tree when the flowers begin to appear. We know it best by its appearance in amorphous masses, but it also takes the form of hollow rolls and solid cylinders. The best hollow rolls come from Siam. From this gum the beautiful yellow color of gamboge is manufactured.

Gutta percha, the inspissated juice of *Isanandra gutta*. When freshly gathered it is rough, dry, slightly soluble and very inflammable. To render it fit for use it is immersed in boiling water; this softens it and makes it capable of being moulded into any shape, which it retains when cold.

The juice is found between the bark and the wood. Its uses are too numerous to specify, many being too well known.

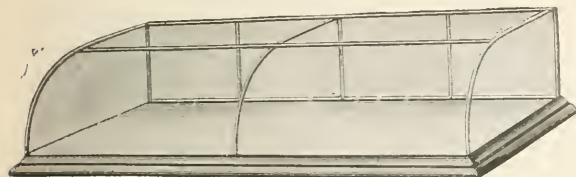
Caoutchouc, India rubber, is the product of many euphorbiaceous plants. We get most of it from the Brazils and Central America. In Brazil it is obtained from the *Siphonia Elastica*, which grows to a height of between fifty to sixty feet, and in Central America it is obtained from *Castilloa elastica*. Most of that we now use comes from Central America, where the juice is simply collected into cups, from incisions made in the bark. To coagulate the milky juice and convert it into rubber fit for exportation, the juice of a vine called "achuca" is mixed with it, and so powerful is its action that five or six minutes is sufficient to produce coagulation. The Brazilian method slightly differs. The juice is first collected in clay bowls, it is then smeared over various shaped moulds, made also in clay and taking the form of bottles, balls, spindles, etc. Successive coats are laid on, each one having previously been allowed to thoroughly dry, either in the sun or in the smoke of a fire, which blackens it. When a sufficient thickness is obtained, the clay is washed out, leaving the india rubber ready for exportation. The trees yield twenty or thirty gallons of juice, and when we consider that each gallon will produce two pounds of market india rubber, the harvest is not so bad. Other trees producing caoutchouc are *Siphonia brasiliensis*, *S. lutea*, and *S. brevifolia*.

Dextrine, British gum, torried starch. To produce this gum, starch is heated until vapor rises; by this procedure the starch becomes soluble both in cold and hot water, and all its gelatinous character disappears. It can also be made by moistening 1,000 parts of dry starch with very dilute nitric acid. It is formed in small blocks and dried in the open air, afterwards being placed in an oven heated to 152°. After this they are pulverized and again dried by heat. In color dextrine is pale yellow, insoluble in alcohol,

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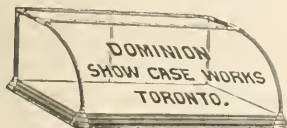
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W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

more flexible and not so brittle when dry as gum. Dextrine and starch have the same chemical composition, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. The gum on the back of postage stamps is dextrine.

Turpentine. This valuable fluid is the product of several trees, principally *Pinus palustris* and *P. taeda*. Most of it comes from the United States, generally in large barrels, of the consistence of treacle or honey. The oil is obtained by distillation and the remainder is the common resin, sometimes called rosin, which is applied to a variety of uses. There are several kinds of turpentine, viz., Venice turpentine, procured from the *Abies larix*, Strasburg, from *Abies pectinata*, Bordeaux turpentine, from the *Pinus pinaster*, and Chio turps, from the *Pistacia terebinthus*.

Gum thus or frankincense, an odoriferous product of the *Boswellia serrata*. It is of slight use except for its odor, which the Roman Catholics turn to account in their churches. Employed also by the ancient priests of Egypt, its odor destroying the foul emanations from the sacrifices. It is imported from India and sometimes the Levant.

Assafetida (*Narthea assafetida*). This flows from incisions made in the root of the tree. In color it is milky white, but after it has been dried it takes on a pinkish tint and is curiously mottled. It has a most unpleasant odor. Afghanistan and Persia is the home of the tree. It is used medicinally as an anti-spasmodic in cases of asthma. *H. Durrant, in Harri- ickle's Science-Gossip.*

Pills.

BY PROF. L. E. SAYRE.

(Concluded from last month.)

There are a number of dry powders especially well adapted to pill-making. It may be said in a general way, that powders, not deliquescent, such as are administered in small doses and such as would be unpalatable or nauseous, are especially well suited to pill form.

A list of such powders, pulverulent and other substances is given in Parrish's Pharmacy. Substances suited to pill form, given in less than fifteen grain doses, are in this book arranged as follows:

UNADHESIVE MATERIALS.

Calomel.	Plumbi acet.
Hydrarg. iodid. rub.	Antimon. et pot. tart.
Hydrarg. iodid. vir.	Antimon. sulphuret.
Pulv. ipecac et opii.	Argenti nitras.
Bismuth. subnit.	Argenti oxidum.
Morphine acet.	Ferri pulvis.
Strychnine and salts.	Ferri subcarb.
Pulv. digitalis.	(Other iron salts.)
Pulv. ipecac.	Potass. iodid.

CAMPHOR AND OTHERS, DIFFICULT TO COMBINE EXCEPT BY PECULIAR TREATMENT:

Ol. tigell.	Ferri iodidum.
Ol. terebinthine.	Copaiba and others.
Ol. sabine.	

GOOD MEDICINAL EXCIPIENT. (Generally adhesive.)

Extracts:	Pil. ferri carb.
-----------	------------------

Pil. hydrarg.	Terebinthina.
Pil. copaiba.	

With Moisture.

Pulv. aloes.	Pulv. opii.
Pulv. rhoi.	Pulv. scilla.
Pulv. kino.	Ferri citras.
Pulv. acid tannici	Assafetida and others.

With alcohol and tinctures:

Guaicum.	Resinous extracts, and others.
----------	--------------------------------

WITH DILUTE SULPHURIC ACID.

Quinine sulphus.	Cinchonidine sulphus.
Cinchonine sulphus.	Quinidine sulphus.

To this list I will add certain new remedies which have come into use within the past few years and tabulate such as are used in pill form.

The new remedies sometimes prescribed in pill form are as follows:

Antifebrin (Acetanalid).	Hydromophthol.
Antipyrin.	Iodol.
Antithermin.	Phenacetin (Paraacet-phenetidin).
Betol.	Salol.
Hydrarg. carbolas.	Terpine hydrate.
Hydrarg. salicylas.	Terpinol, and others.

There are many substances unsuited to the pillular form such as deliquescent salts, viscid substances, requiring undue amount of dry powder to make a mass, volatile oils exceeding half a drop to each pill, very volatile solids, such as carbonate of ammonia, etc., etc. Yet these unsuitable substances are occasionally prescribed. The prescriber in such cases seldom thinks of the trouble he may bring to the druggist, or the tax he may lay upon his skill.

Here is a department of pill compounding in which a good deal can be said, but, if the student will read carefully the textbooks and journals and practice on some of the pill formule from this source or upon some supposable cases of difficult pill-massing of his own devising, he will do more to inform himself than I can teach him with my pen.

In such practice, or in any practice, for that matter, avoid the use of any excipient or process which will damage in the least the therapeutical action of the medicinal ingredients. These should be, above all things, kept intact. For example, confection of rose should not be used with iron compounds, because of the reaction which might take place between the tannin contained in the confection, and the iron. Magnesia or lime which may be used for giving firmness to copaiba mass if used with acetic extract of colchicum would form an incompatible mixture—incompatible from a physical as well as therapeutical standpoint. A good and safe rule is, adopt the most inert excipient, one that will be the least likely to interfere with medicinal action and select the one which least increases the bulk of the pill.

Camphor is a difficult substance to manage in pill-massing. For this purpose it is best to pulverize this substance by the use of a few drops of alcohol. Sometimes, however, it is best not to do this. Since the introduction of compressed pill-machines such powders can be readily compressed into pill-tablets in which form they are best dispensed. Mr. Joseph Ince,

lecturer on pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society, London, says: "Powdered tragacanth, in sparing quantities, and employed with discretion, can be used in certain camphor combinations." The chief caution is to allow time; for it is surprising how small quantities will prove effective.

The following formula illustrates camphor manipulation:—

Camphore.....	gr. vi.
Pil. Galbani Co.....	gr. xvij.
Ext. Cannabis id.....	gr. iij.
Pulv. Tragacanth.....	gr. iij. (only)
M. ft. pil.....	xl.

Let the camphor and Indian hemp deliquesce; add the galbanum, previously warmed gently; when the inevitable action has taken place, add three grains of powdered tragacanth.

There are a number of substances like camphor requiring especial manipulation, prominent among these is phosphorous. The study of the United States Pharmacopeia formula for Pil. Phosphori will give some acquaintance with phosphorous manipulation. A reference to "phosphoretted resin" as found in the *National Dispensary* (fourth edition) page 1172, will give some suggestions as to method of handling this powerful and dangerous drug under the pill mortar and pestle.

Before closing I should call attention to a fruitful source of information in pill formule. Outside of the United States Pharmacopeia I know of no better collection of pill formula to operate upon for practice than that given in the *National Formulary*, a work, by the way, too much neglected by both physician and pharmacist. I should like every young pharmacist and physician, particularly, to seek out the hidden treasures of this little volume. Here is the list of its pill formula:

Pilule Ad Prandium.	Pilule Colocynthis et Podophylli.
Pilule Aloes et Podophylli Compositae.	Pilule Glonoini.
Pilule Aloini Compositae.	Pilule Laxative Post Partem.
Pilule Aloini, Strychnine et Belladonnae Compositae.	Pilule Stetallorum.
Pilule Antidyspeptice.	Pilule Opii et Camphorae.
Pilule Antineuralgice.	Pilule Opii et Plumbi.
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THYMOL is the much more rational name by which some writers designate aristol, or dithymol-diiodide.

IODEOSIN AS INDICATOR.—This substance is dissolved by aqueous alkalis with a yellowish-red color which changes to orange in the presence of acids. It is nearly insoluble in absolute ether, somewhat more so in hydrated ether. To use as an indicator in alkalimetry, Mylius and Foerster (Chem. News) state that the slightest excess of acid will cause the iodeosin to pass into solution in ether if the liquid be shaken together with that solvent. This method is exceedingly sensitive.



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STICK LICORICE, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb. Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.

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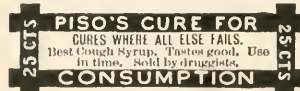
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FORMULARY.

FRECKLE CREAM.

Quince seed ½ ounce, av.
 Chloride of ammonium. ½ ounce, av.
 Cologne or bulk perfume. 1 fl. ounce.
 Hot water sufficient to make 1 pint.

Crush the quince seed and macerate with the hot water for one hour stirring frequently, then strain through muslin, without pressure, and add the chloride of ammonium in fine powder. When dissolved add the solution to the cologne or bulk perfume slowly, shaking them well together.

This is an excellent application for the skin, and will remove freckles if applied regularly for a few days. It is also a good application for sunburn, tan, etc.—*Fruer*.

FRECKLE MILK.

Camphor, (Spirit of ?) 1½ ounces.
 Ammonium chloride ½ ounce.
 Corrosive sublimate 150 grains.
 Allumen 3½ ounces.
 Rose water 2 pounds.

Use with care.—*Askunou*.

FRECKLE OINTMENT.

Oleate of copper 1 ounce.
 Petrolatum 16 ounces.

Mix them, and apply twice a day.

MOUSTACHE FIXING VARNISH.

Mastic 2 parts.
 Sandarac 1 part.
 Colophony 12 parts.
 Spirit of wine 16 parts.
 Ether 2 parts.

All by weight. Dissolve and strain—*Phar. Zeit.*

RED LIP SALVE.

The *Zeits. d. Allg. Oestr. Apot. Ver.* gives the following :

Paraffin 20 gm.
 Cocoa butter 20 gm.
 White vaselin 25 gm.

Melt together in the water bath and add 5 gm. eosin rubbed up and dissolved in alcohol. Perfume with 5 drops of oil roses. Stir until the mass is homogeneous, and then pour into forms. Rods are best.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE (NELSON).

Take of

Powdered rhubarb 2 dr.
 Fluid ext. of gentian 3 dr.
 Peppermint water 7½ oz.
 Bicarbonate of sodium 6 dr.

Mix. Dose.—A teaspoonful half an hour before meals.—*The Drug Mill*.

COMEDONE LOTION.

Take of

Sulphuric ether 1 oz.
 Carbonate ammonium 1 dr.
 Boric acid 20 gr.
 Water to make 16 dr.

Mix, and apply twice a day. The ammonia carbonate forms a soap with the grease. The boric acid acts as an antiseptic and the ether as a solvent.—*Analectie*.

A NEW LABEL PASTE.

The *Monteur Industriel* gives the following : Macerate in a small quantity of water 120 grams of gum arabic, and in another vessel with a similar quantity of

water 30 grams of tragacanth. When the latter is thoroughly swollen, rub it up until it makes a homogeneous magma, and to this add the gum arabic. Force the mass through a linen strainer, and to the mixture and 120 ccm. glycerine and 2.5 ccm. oil of thyme, and bring the volume up to 1 liter by adding distilled water and thoroughly incorporating the whole. This preparation should be preserved in well stoppered bottles.

INDIAN INK.

B. Pitard, in the *Scientific American*, gives the following process for making Indian or India Ink :

"I find that a color apparently identical to Indian Ink can be produced by the action of sulphuric acid on camphor. An excess of camphor should remain some twenty-four hours in strong sulphuric acid ; it then results in a gelatinous mass of a slightly reddish color. This, when heated, effervesces, gives off fumes of sulphuric acid, and turns intensely black. By evaporation the superfluous sulphuric acid and camphor (for there remains an excess of both, the weakened acid not acting on the camphor) can be driven off. The remainder, when applied to paper as a paint, appears, to my unartistic eye, to be Indian ink. When dissolved in water, it remains an indefinite time without precipitating.

Saccharin in Preparation for the Teeth.

Paschke, in the *Vierteljahresschrift für Zahnheilkunde*, has collated the following formulae for preparations for the teeth in to which saccharin enters as an ingredient :

COLLUTORIES.

1. Saccharin 2 gm.
 Dilute alcohol 200 gm.
 Essence of peppermint 10 drops.

Mix. For a mouth wash. Half of a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful, *pure*, thrice daily.

2. Saccharin 1 gm.
 Tincture of myrrh 5 gm.
 Lavender water 95 gm.

Mix. Half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful as a gargle and mouth-wash after meals. Use undiluted.

3. Saccharin 1 gm.
 Cologne water 50 gm.
 Rose water 50 gm.

Mix. Use as above. The spirit of cochenilla may be used in place of cologne, and distilled water in place of rose water.

4. Saccharin 30 gm.
 Borax 10 gm.
 Peppermint water 50 gm.
 Distilled water 450 gm.

Mix. Use as a gargle.

5. Saccharin 2 gm.
 Essence of clove 20 cgm.
 Tincture of calamus 5 gm.
 Tincture of musk 5 gm.
 Alcohol, 60° 50 gm.

Mix. Twenty drops in a glass of water, to be used as a gargle and mouth-wash.

TOOTH POWDERS.

1. Saccharin 3 gm.
 Pulverized calamus root 4 gm.
 Precipitated chalk 53 gm.
 Essence of peppermint 20 drops.

Mix. Make an impalpable powder.

2. Carmine 20 cgm.
 Saccharin 2 cgm.
 Magnesium carbonate 10 gm.
 Cattle-fish bone 20 gm.

Reduce to fine powder and mix thoroughly.

LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

Saccharin 1 gm.
 Essence of clove 2 gm.
 Tincture of myrrh 30 gm.
 Tincture of benzoin 30 gm.
 Tincture of quinine 30 gm.

Mix.

A Few Dental Formulae.

BY D. D. IN BRIT. AND COL. DRUGGIST.

As an obtundent for applying to cavities previous to filling,

Cocaine hydrochlor 8 grs.
 Acid salicylic 80 grs.
 Aq. camphor ½ oz.

Mix.

For a similar purpose, also for hypodermic injections previous to extraction,

Cocaine 10 grs.
 Oil of cloves 3 drops.
 Chloroform 6 drops.
 Ether 6 drops.
 Extract Indian hemp 6 grs.
 Camphor water 3 drms.

Another highly recommended is,

Cocaine 1 drm.
 Chloral 10 grs.
 Carbolic acid 5 grs.
 Oil peppermint 5 drops.
 Soda bicarbonate 10 grs.
 Tinct. Indian hemp 30 drops.
 Camphor water to ½ oz.

To be mixed thoroughly. To use, place a few drops on a piece of cotton wool, and hold it by finger and thumb to the gum surrounding tooth to be extracted, for one minute ; then remove the tooth without loss of time. It answers capitally for upper and lower incisors, canines, and bicuspids.

A simple and effective solution for painless extractions is—

Cocaine 30 grs.
 Tinct. cannabis ind. 30 drops.
 Ether 10 drops.
 Chloroform 10 drops.
 Camphor water to ½ oz.

A simple solution of cocaine is not recommended, though for front teeth it is all right.

For children a little S. V. R. on wool is about the best thing, and avoid delay as much as possible.

The late celebrated Dr. Budd, of Plymouth, used to say that sulphur was the best medicine in the pharmacopeia of his day, and that if it were a guinea an ounce more would be used.

ETHER is not an exclusively Irish tipple. It is stated that it is largely used in Michigan, in the form of Hoffman's anodyne, by Finns, Swedes, and Poles. They mix it with whiskey.

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Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.

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Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

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HEARTBURN

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house. For sale by all Chemists.

The best, safest and most agreeable of the preparations of Magnesia. For all disorders of the stomach it will afford immediate relief. Its pleasant taste and milk-like smoothness render it very valuable for infants. It positively prevents food souring on the stomach.

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in the MOUTH

NAUSEA

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Impure Breath

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Write us for prices, etc.

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Yagyard's Black Oil,

Hagyard's Condition Powders,

Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,

Hagyard's Cattle Spire,

Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry,

Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,

Dr. Fild's Worm Lozenges,

National Pills,

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Freeman's New Domestic Dyes,

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Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap,

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Roscoe's Hair Reviver.



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The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

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Syrups, Etc., for the Soda Water Fountain.

SIMPLE SYRUP.—Sugar, 10 pounds; water, 1 gallons; Cooper's isinglass, 1 ounce.

Heat the water and sugar sufficiently to dissolve the sugar. Dissolve the isinglass separately in hot water and add to the syrup. Strain through flannel cloth. The syrup may be made with cold water by repeated stirring, or may be made by percolating the water through sugar placed in a vessel with a perforated bottom. The whites of two eggs may be substituted for the isinglass. They should be beaten with a little water, and added to the syrup when nearly cold. The use of isinglass, egg, gum arabic, Irish moss, soap bark, or something of like nature, is essential to retain the froth on soda when drawn. Soap bark boiled in water is very effective. A little alcohol added will preserve the decoction.

FRUIT ACID.—Citric acid, 1 ounces; hot water, 8 ounces.

ESSENCE SASSAPARILLA.—Essence checkerberry (wintergreen), essence sassafras, equal parts.

GINGER SYRUP.—Extract Jamaica ginger, 2 ounces; simple syrup, 3 quarts.

ORANGE SYRUP.—Same as lemon, substituting orange for lemon.

LEMON SYRUP.—Take juice of four lemons, rub peel, after outside has been grated off, with twelve ounces granulated sugar; add one pint of water; strain, and add the solution together with juice, to one gallon simple syrup.

Or.—Simple syrup, 3 quarts; fruit acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce; essence lemon, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, or two tablespoonfuls.

SASSAPARILLA SYRUP.—Simple syrup, 2 quarts; essence sassafras, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; sassafras color, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Sassafras color may be made by dissolving one part extract licorice in four parts water, and adding a little whiskey to prevent fermentation.

PINEAPPLE SYRUP.—Pineapple juice, 1 pint; simple syrup, 2 quarts.

RASPBERRY SYRUP.—Raspberry juice, 1 pint; simple syrup, 2 quarts.

STRAWBERRY SYRUP.—Raspberry syrup, pineapple syrup, equal parts.

COFFEE SYRUP.—Sugar, 10 pounds; Mocha and Java coffee in equal parts.

Boil together, or pass through a suitable filter coffee-pot, until one gallon of infusion is obtained, then settle, and add the sugar.

VANILLA SYRUPS.—Extract vanilla, 1 ounce; simple syrup, 3 quarts. Or, simple syrup, 1 gallon; extract vanilla, 1 ounce; citric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Stir the acid with a portion of the syrup; add the extract of vanilla; mix.

CHOCOLATE SYRUP.—Take of best quality of Baker's or Millard's vanilla-chocolate, 1 pound; water, 1 gallon; corn starch, 3 ounces; sugar, 7 pounds.

Dissolve the chocolate in hot water,

using great care not to scorch it. Mix the corn starch with cold water; add one to the other and boil over a slow fire, stirring constantly; strain through a sieve to remove coarser articles. Dissolve the sugar while hot.

FOAM FOR SODA WATER SYRUPS.—Quilaya bark, 1 ounces; percolate with a mixture of alcohol, 4 ounces; alcohol, 1 ounces; glycerine, 4 ounces; hot water, 8 ounces.

Macerate in hot water for twenty-four hours, and make 1 pint of tincture. From two to five drachms of this tincture to every gallon of syrup will be found sufficient to give every glass of soda water drawn that creamy appearance so universally liked.

CREAM.—When genuine cream cannot be obtained, the following is an excellent substitute:

Pure milk, 2 quarts; corn starch, 6 teaspoonfuls; egg, 1.

Mix the corn starch with a little milk, and beat up the egg thoroughly.

GINGER ALE.—Ginger ale extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; granulated sugar, 8 pounds; cold water, 10 gallons.

Place the whole in a suitable fountain and charge with gas to a pressure of a hundred pounds. To be drawn from the apparatus in the manner of soda water, but without syrup. A substitute method for dispensing beer or ginger ale is to add two ounces of Peruvian beer extract to one gallon simple syrup. Mix the syrup with equal parts of water, and place in syrup can. Draw tumbler half full of this and the balance of soda water from soda draught tube.

ARCTIC MEAD EXTRACT.—Mead extract, 1 gallon; cold water, 11 gallons.

Place the whole in a suitable fountain and charge to 175 pounds. Before re-filling the fountain, see that it is thoroughly washed out.

NEW ORLEANS MEAD.

Tonka Beans	2 ounces.
Cloves	7 ounces.
Cinnamon	7 ounces.
Ginger	7 ounces.
Nutmeg	7 ounces.
Mace	2 ounces.
Simple Syrup	20 gallons.

DIRECTIONS.—Spices to be bruised in a mortar; those containing the most oil should be placed in a bag by themselves, and the others in another bag. Immerse all in the syrup, and boil from twelve to twenty-four hours—the longer the better. Take two pounds of sassafras bark, add three gallons of water, and boil slow until reduced to two gallons. Eight ounces all spice may be added to advantage. After spices are sufficiently boiled, add the sassafras liquor and two gallons of honey. Put five quarts to ten-gallon fountain.

SARATOGA WATER.

Common Salt	8 ounces
Hydrate Soda	23 grains.
Bicarbonate Soda	21 grains.
Calcined Magnesia	19 ounces.
Rochele Salts	2 ounces.

Water to make 10 gallons.—Charge same as soda water but not so high a pressure.

SELTZER WATER.

Solution for 10 gallons.

Chloride Calcium	1 1/5 ounces.
Carbonate Soda	1 1/5 ounces.
Common Salt	1 1/5 ounces.
Water	2 1/2 pints.

Charge as above.—*Druggists' Exchange.*

Shukai.

Shukai is a Persian drug which is sold in all Indian bazars. Haji Zein el attar, the author of the *Ikhliat*, states that it is useful in palsy and other diseases caused by cold humors. He quotes Galen as recommending its use in melancholia, and Paulus as saying that it is useful in leprosy. In Persia it is said to have a reputation as a remedy for ague. In Shiraz it is known as Khar-i-mehak. Ibn Sina (Avicenna) notices it, and says it is the same as Bazward (Badaward, Pers.). Mir Muhammad Husain, the author of the *Makhan el albiyya*, very truly denies this, and says that it is the Akraniki or Afsharniki of the Greeks, and that the Arabs call it Shaukat el-baida, Shaukat-el-Arabiya, and Kathir-el-rakab, and the Persians charchah and kangarkhar. He describes two varieties, one with a white flower and more slender stems than the other, which has purple flowers, and is the kind generally used. The latter, he remarks, has angular stems the size of a man's finger, or less, and thick, small, triangular downy leaves, terminating in thorns; the seeds are small, triangular, and of a greyish color; the drug has a sweetish taste; it is attenuant and deobstruent. As met with in India, the drug consists of all parts of the plant broken up. The portions of the stem are of a greenish-yellow color, crooked, channelled, with numerous branches springing from the axils of the leaves. Externally they are siliceous, hard and pubescent, internally full of soft pith. The petioles of the leaves are stem-clasping, the lower ones completely so. The lower leaves are of considerable size, with a triangular midrib, channelled on the upper surface, and short, thick, spinous lobes, which vary much in shape. The fruit is occasionally found mixed with the drug in considerable quantity; it is a woody nut one-fourth inch long, formed by the fusing together of the different parts of the perianth and ovary, somewhat triangular in form—at the base are spines formed by the calycine segments, at the apex the perianth forms a number of tooth-like processes. The seed is ovoid, horny, and has a terebinthinate odor.—[W. Dimock and C. J. H. Warden, in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.]

ALUMINIUM DOOR KEYS are a novelty brought out in Germany. If strong enough they will prove a very acceptable innovation.

SPAIN produces annually, on an average 300,000,000 kilos, of olive oil. One half of this is required for the home market.



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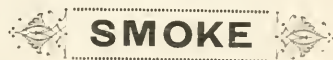
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Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.

The 21st session of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy concluded in the 20th commencement exercises held on the evening of April 21st, 1892, at Sinton Hall, Y. M. C. A. building, which was filled to its utmost capacity by the friends of the College and of the graduates.

The exercises opened with an address on behalf of the Board of Trustees by Dr. Louis Schwab, one of the earliest students and graduates of the school. Among many good points contained therein, the speaker outlined the position of the pharmacist in his various business and social relations, and directed attention particularly to the necessity of his selecting carefully all articles of the materia medica as purchased and of preparing them skilfully for use. In his view, as a medical man, these were the duties of the pharmacist in his relations to physicians and the public, and their careful performance alone would ensure his support and standing.

On behalf of the faculty, Prof. Fennel addressed the graduates and audience, handling, among other things, pharmacy laws and examining boards of pharmacy.

The address of President Klayer concluded with the presentation of diplomas to 29 graduates.

The prizes (medals, except the last one) were awarded to Juniors, Henry Sudhoff, best general examination; John V. LaGrange and Miss M. Knoll, botany; Frank H. Morgan, chemistry; and to graduates, Benj. H. Ewing, best general examination; Chas. C. White, theoretical chemistry; Miss A. L. Bramworth, microscopy; Benj. H. Ewing, theoretical pharmacy, practical pharmacy, practical chemistry, and best investigative work. The prize for the latter subject being a complete set of Roscoe & Schodinnier's Treatise on Chemistry.

After the close of the exercises the class was entertained with a supper, participated in by members of the College and of the alumni, the faculty, and many invited guests.

The following theses, among those presented by applicants for graduation, will be sent to the next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at White Mountains, N. H.:—Antiseptic Dressings, Miss H. Lucas; Calcium Lactophosphate and Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphate, H. Aufmevasser; On Commercial Solution of Bimeconate of Morphine with Proposed Formula for Solution, Miss A. L. Bramworth; Quantitative estimation of Methyl Salicylate in Oil of Wintergreen and in Oil of Sweet Birch, with a Test for These Two Oils an Assay for Methyl Salicylate, Benj. H. Ewing.

W. SIMONSON, Corres. Sec'y.

BURE BIRON has been obtained by Moissan (Compt. Rend.) by the use of crucibles lined with titanic acid. Hitherto, Moissan claims, the pure element has not been obtainable by chemists.

English Market Report.

London, May 27th, 1892.

A dull and quiet market has prevailed during the month and very few alterations have to be recorded. The Chloroform makers have united and unanimously raised their rates all round, 6 cents per lb. Phosphorus has also risen in value and some fluctuations have taken place with mercury. The rumour has been circulating "on 'Change" that the Rothschilds are endeavoring to depress quicksilver as their contract with the Spanish Government expires shortly, and more favorable terms are expected. Quinine is stagnant. Amongst drugs, the gum resins, such as Guaiacum, Gamboge and Myrrh are higher.

Most kinds of roots and barks are used as medicines now, except the cube and square root, and the bark of a dog.

The World's Columbian Exposition.

An elegant Bird's eye view of the Exposition Grounds and Buildings, in eight colors, size 35 x 45 inches, price, \$1.00. The same Engraving, size 26 x 36 inches, price, 75 cents. The same Engraving, size 20 x 21 inches, price, 50 cents. A Photo-Gravure, Bird's eye view, 12 x 18 inches, price, 25 cents. A map of Chicago, price, 25 cents. A pocket map of the U. S., or of any State or any Canadian Province, price, 25 cents. Any of the above mailed to any address, postage prepaid on receipt of the price named. Any other World's Fair publication mailed on receipt of the advertised price.

Box & Co., 576 Rookery, Chicago.

Watch carefully your credit accounts. A merchant can soon dispose of his goods if he is willing to trust for them.

To the Drug Trade:

When requiring Specialties, New Pharmaceuticals, or New Remedies, write THE JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON CO., 200 West King-st., Toronto. They carry a complete line of the products of

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.

John Wyeth & Bro.

The Upjohn Pill and Granule Co.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Seabury & Johnston.

Johnson & Johnson.

Grosvenor & Richards.

Schorse & Co.

Armour's Digestive Ferments, &c.

Also a full assortment of Messrs. Smith & Painter's Fruit Juices for the Soda Fountain.

THE JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

200 West King-st., TORONTO.



Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine \$1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address **QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.** You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$500.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk Extra Large Belt and sample of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

REFERENCES:—The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 218 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation, on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of Queen's Anti-Hairine, IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address **QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.** You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$500.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk Extra Large Belt and sample of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

PURE Sulphate of Strychnia

WE GUARANTEE IT
STRICTLY PURE.
OUR PRICE IS RIGHT.

Ask for quotations either
in bulk or bottled as
required.

MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**USE
PERSIAN LOTION**

For whitening the COMPLEXION,
imparting or preserving its rosy hue,
removing FRECKLES, the MASK
and all other eruptions on the SKIN.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price: 50 cts.

Beware of Imitations.

PROPRIETOR,

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

FOR
DINTMENTS

THE BEST AND NEATEST
PLAIN AND LACQUERED

FOR
COSMETICS

**SEAMLESS TIN
BOXES**

ARE MADE BY
Burnham, Taite & Son,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR
SALES

FOR
PILLS

For Sale by Wholesale Druggists
and Druggist Sundrymen.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an
excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent
antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burn-
ing in diphtheritic cases.

THESE SPEIA LTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,
more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may
be obtained at all the wholesale houses
at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of Lagauchetière)

MONTREAL.

Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

50 lbs.

MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China,
Glassware, Furniture, Meerscham, Vas-
es, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.
15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for re-
pairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for re-
pairing all kinds of soft rubber goods.
15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for
repairing wood, etc., always ready for
use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent
on application to all dealers who handles my goods.
Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also
rush a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in.,
for outside use, with a 36 lb. weight, and a thermometer
4 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait
Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong
easel. \$27. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

BUY
THE
ONLY
BEST

Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

**THE GAIL BORDEN
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk**

Has maintained its high reputation for ABSOLUTE
PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable
Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic
Asthma, Bronchitis and
Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Do-
minion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S
REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co.
and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.;
Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans &
Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker
& Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth,
Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer
& Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR

Restores the color, strength,
beauty and softness to Gray
Hair and is not e dye.

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT

SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO: Lyman Bros. & Co., Evans Sons & Co.,
Northrop & Lyman,
Elliot & Co., T. Milligan & Co.
MONTREAL: Kerry, Watson & Co.,
Lyman Sons & Co., Evans Sons & Co.,
Lyman, Knox & Co.
HAMILTON: Archdale Wilson & Co., J. Winer & Co.
LONDON: London Drug Co., C. McWilliam & Co.,
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Change of Advt. Every Month.

Lyman Bros. & Co. offer some new special lines to the trade this month. Read their advt. not only this month, but each succeeding month, as it is always new and has something to interest you.

Filing Prescriptions.

The Monarch File Co. present to the notice of the trade in this issue a prescription file which must commend itself to every dispensing pharmacist. It is simple in construction and in all respects a model file. Write for descriptive circular, etc., mentioning this paper.

Fly Paper.

As summer advances the demand for fly paper is on the increase, and the druggist who finds himself without a good stock of *Wilson's Fly Pads*, should order at once, as the public will have them. The largely increased advance sales made this year speak volumes for their acknowledged excellence.

Fancy Goods.

The Hemming Bros. Co., of Toronto, have issued an illustrated circular in pamphlet form, calling the attention of the drug trade to some special novelties as well as the staple lines carried by this firm. Travellers are now on the road with a very full assortment of samples, and for style and quality of goods as well as cheapness, their display is hard to equal.

"Tanglefoot."

Don't overlook the fact that the Tanglefoot Holder is one of the greatest conveniences ever brought out in connection with sticky fly paper. It removes all objections to its use, prevents all unwelcome contact with the paper, and adds much to its convenience as well as appearance. Packed 10 in a box, five boxes in a case; price, 60 cents per box or \$5.50 per case. Order of jobbers.

Drug Mixer and Sifter.

A new size of the Jones' Drug Mixer and Sifter has now been placed on the market which is admirably adapted for Tooth Powders, and similar preparations which are put up by the retail druggist. It holds five pounds of powder and is fitted with sieves, etc., as in the 10 lbs. and 25 lb. sizes. These goods can be supplied now by the Canadian agent, in all sizes. See advt. on page 38.

Rubber Goods.

The acknowledged excellence of "Tyrian" rubber goods has made this brand a most familiar one with the drug trade who desire only first class goods in these lines. Nothing is more unprofitable to handle than the inferior manufacture of rubber, and on the other hand nothing gives more satisfaction to the buyer as well as the seller than thoroughly reliable makes. The goods made by the Tyer Rubber Co. can always be depended upon and in making up your order for your

jobber, do not fail to specify "Tyrian." See advt. of new lines in this issue.

Soap Cutter.

We would direct the attention of the trade to the advt. of the EXCELSIOR SOAP CUTTER, in this issue. It is an article almost indispensable in every drug store and meets the demand for a perfect cutter doing its work without waste. The attached trimmer enables the edges of the soap to be neatly finished and gives it a better appearance. The price of one dollar is very moderate, and we predict a very extensive demand for this article.

Sugar and Gelatine Coated Pills.

Purity in materials, reliability in manufacture, superiority in coating and general excellence, together with the lowest prices consistent with "the best" are the qualities claimed for the sugar and gelatine coated pills made by Fredk. Stearns & Co. The products of their laboratory are so well and favorably known, that it is but necessary to remind the progressive pharmacist that full lines of Pharmaceutical products are supplied and at prices which will not suffer by comparison. Read their advt. in this number of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST and send for catalogue if not already received, or better still, send in an order and you may depend on its being filled to your perfect satisfaction.

Kodak Souvenirs.

Whether you are off to Europe, the lake, the seashore or the woods this summer, it will add immensely to the pleasure of your trip to take along a Kodak. When Jack Frost has taken command of affairs next winter, it will be pleasant to live over again your summer vacation.

There will be a hundred things that you will want souvenirs of—picturesque scenery, jolly yachting parties, your camp in the woods or your cottage by the sea. Possibly you will catch such a big mess of trout that nobody will believe your "fish story." If you do, just "press the button" and your story will be corroborated by an indisputable witness. You can have as many pictures as you please without fussing with chemicals and a dark room, by simply sending your roll of film to The Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, N. Y. Or if you choose you can do this yourself.

Send to them for "Through Europe with a Kodak" free by mail. It is a delightful little book, fully illustrated, and will give you an idea of how much fun there is done up in one little Kodak.

The World's Columbian Exposition.

Send 50 cents to Bond & Co., 576 Rookery, Chicago, and you will receive, post paid, a four hundred page advance Guide to the Exposition, with elegant Engravings of the Grounds and Buildings, Portraits of its leading spirits, and a Map of the City of Chicago; all of the Rules governing the Exposition and Exhibitors, and all information which can be given out in advance of its opening. Also, other Engravings and printed information will be sent you as published. It will be a very valuable book and every person should secure a copy.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

THAT EXCELLENT DRUG BUSINESS of John Field, of Calgary, who wishes to retire from business. This is a good opening for one or two men. Apply in person or by letter to

JOHN FIELD, Calgary.

WITHOUT DOUBT TEXAS BALSAM

—IS THE—

BEST HEALER

For Corks, Galls, Scratches, Sore Shoulders and

ALL WOUNDS on HORSES and CATTLE.

Sample by mail 25 cents.

Per Doz. \$1.80, express prepaid.

EVERY DRUGGIST

Should have it in stock.

STICKFAST CEMENT!

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND INVISIBLE.

THE ONLY PERFECT CEMENT ON THE MARKET.

Sample by mail 25 cents.

Per Dozen on NICE CARD, \$1.80.

Express prepaid.

Address—

C. F. SEGSWORTH,

6 Wellington-St. East,

TERMS:—Cash with order. TORONTO.

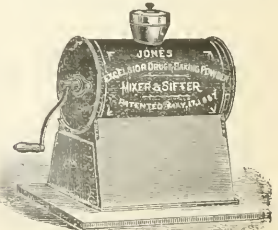
The Best in the World.

IN THREE SIZES:

Suitable to mix—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scent.

Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.



Rubber brush rules all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each.

Two Sieves, 41 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable Formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Send for Circular.

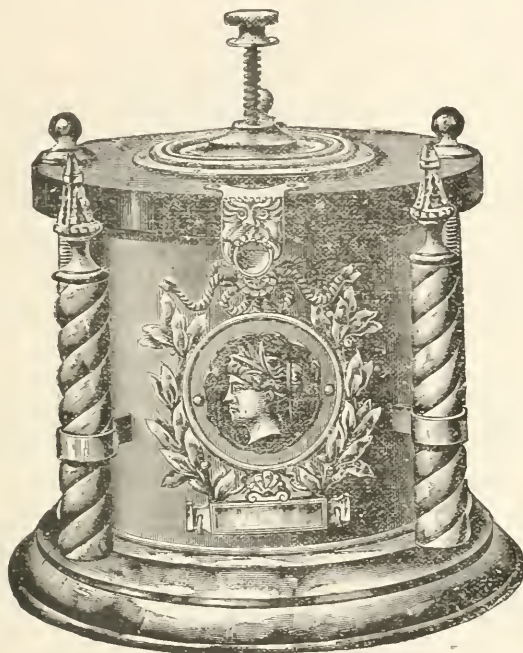
WILLIAM J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

Agent for Canada.

INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

For Parlor,
Dining Room,
or Chamber.



Office, Store,
Cigar Shop,
or Saloon.

Electricity Generated by Chemical Action.

A Handsome Ornament for Table, Mantel or Counter.

NICKEL PLATED. OCCUPIES SIX SQUARE INCHES.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.

Aside from lighting, this battery apparatus can be used for Medical Battery, Motor or Fan, Burglar Alarm and Call Bell purposes, all of which attachments we supply.

PRICE, \$5.00.

- Liberal Discounts to the Trade and Agents.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

BARR ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,

17 and 19 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Drug Review.

Business has kept up very well during the past month.

Quinine has been depressed in price both at home and abroad. American speculators seem to have stopped buying at present, but having bought previously in such large quantities it is hardly likely that it will drop much in price. At present low prices it seems a favorable time to buy.

Glycerine is marked up a little. Lower prices are not looked for in the near future.

Pilocarpine will likely be higher owing to a scarcity of Jaborandi leaves.

Opium. The price of this article for some time has been very unsatisfactory to both producer and dealer, as it has been continually downward. The prospect for the next crop continues very favorable as the weather has been unusually propitious for the Poppy plant. If it turns out a large crop prices will not likely be higher.

Pot Bichromate has taken a sharp advance owing to a combination among manufacturers.

Menthol Crystals are higher.

Napthaline, balls or cakes, are quoted a little lower than last season.

Paris Green and Hellebore are about same price.

Tanglefoot Fly Paper was quoted in er-

ror in our advertising columns. Correct price is 60c, a box, \$5.50 a case.

Tonquin Beans, Angustura, will likely be higher owing to a large stock being burned in a New York warehouse. This with a short yield is the cause.

Arnica Flowers, German, are higher. Italian are cheaper but inferior.

Chamomiles, first class, are scarce and high in price.

Chlorate of Potash is higher.

GEHE & Co., in a recent circular, speak of the low price of Hydrate of Chloral as follows: "Since we last reported about Chloral Hydrate, the struggle between the various manufacturers has continued unabated and the prices have experienced further declines. From the fact that the lead in the manufacture has been transferred to new German factories, who, together with the French manufacturer, have established prices never considered possible before, we may conclude that the factories are still making some money at the present prices and that therefore a renewal of the understanding formerly existing between the manufacturers together with the then ruling prices can hardly be expected to come into force again."

THE color of Fluorine, Moissan reports (Ann. Chem. et Phys.), is greenish, but paler and more yellow than chlorine. The density of the gas is 1.26 compared with air.

We have in Stock:

*A large assortment of Rowntree's
Celebrated English Pure Gum
Candies.*

Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
London, - Ontario.**

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTS

For Summer and Winter Use. Cold or Hot Drinks.

NO CYLINDERS OR GENERATORS.

No danger of Poison or Sickness.

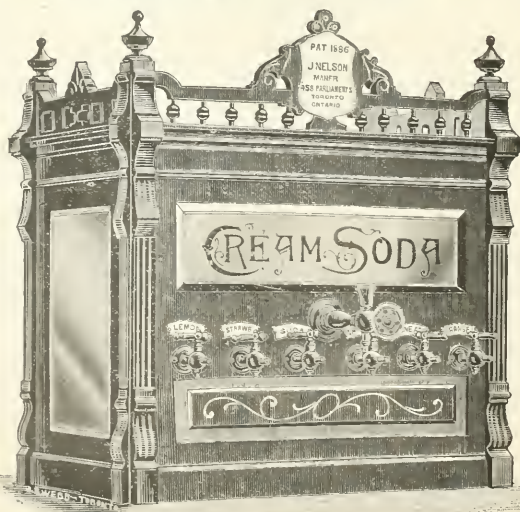
*A Delightful, Refreshing and
Healthful Drink.*

*These Founts are Easy to Manage
and can be Moved at pleasure,
Without Expense.*

There is not Half the Labor.

The Drink is More Profitable.

*You can buy one for about Half
the Money that others Cost.*



CAUTION.

Having purchased and had assigned to me all the right and title of Black's **PATENT ICE CREAM SODA**, the public are warned to beware of infringements. Why take a risk when you can purchase of me at the lowest prices.

We contemplate buying another Fount for our second store. We were more than satisfied with Fount last season.

J. H. WILLIAMS

REGINA, March 20, 1890.

We have got your Fountain running. It is just grand.

F. DOWELL

PARRY SOUND, May 16, 1889.

"THE MIRROR."

J. NELSON, 458 Parliament Street, Toronto.

WHITTAKER & GROSSMITH'S TOILET SOAPS.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Sole Agents for Canada.

W. & G.'s Transparent Soaps are undoubtedly superior to Pears. They are sold to the Drug Trade only and offer a profit even at the cut prices of Pears. The demand has increased steadily and is now very large.

Unscented, \$14 per gross.

30 Scented, \$18 per gross.

Shaving Sticks, \$18 per gross.

THE FOLLOWING, WITH ABOVE, COMPRISE THE FULL LINE OF W. & G.'S SOAPS, ALL OF WHICH ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED:

Transparent Wash Balls, No. 1.
" " " No. 2.
" " " Shaving Sticks, No. 2.
" " " " No. 4.
White Clover Toilet Soap.
Cent Fleur Soap.

White Glycerine.
Musk Brown Windsor.
Sandalringham.
Eucalyptus.
White Carbolic.
Pink Carbolic.

Cucumber and Glycerine.
Baby Soap.
Thymol Tooth Soap.
White Rose Tooth Soap.
Superfatted Floral, in single fancy boxes.

For orders of \$25 worth and over we allow a trade discount of 5.

These goods will satisfy the best class of trade and cannot be procured by cutters.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JUNE 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$4 03	\$4 20	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.	9 00	9 50	Bleached, lb.	45	50
Methyl, gal.	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15	Prep., see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	15	17	Prepared, lb.	5	6	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz.	40	45	CARBOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Sorts, lb.	25	75
ASAFETIDA, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25	Thus, lb.	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50	CLOVE, lb.	25	30	HERB, Althca, lb.	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.	40	45	Burdock, lb.	16	18
Copaiba, lb.	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb.	75	80	Bonsect, ozs, lb.	15	17
Peru, lb.	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.	75	80	CONFECTION, Scina, lb.	25	30	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25	Cresote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	CUTLEPSID ROSE, lb.	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Canela, lb.	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb.	17	20
Cascarilla, select, lb.	30	35	EBOGT, Spanish, lb.	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20	Powdered, lb.	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20	EGGINS, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Powdered, lb.	65	70	Pounds, lb.	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Yellow, lb.	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pale, lb.	40	45	Calendula, lb.	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.	21	25
Ground, lb.	17	20	German, lb.	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	20	28	Elder, lb.	29	22	Sage, ozs, lb.	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Spearmint, lb.	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.	35	40	Wormwood, ozs, lb.	20	22
Sassafras, lb.	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25	Jaborandi, lb.	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	French, white, lb.	40	50	Hors, fresh, lb.	25	30
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.	17	20	Indigo, Madras, lb.	75	80
Tonka, lb.	1 00	2 75	GRAPANA, lb.	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.	25	28
Vanilla, lb.	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cube, sifted, lb.	1 25	1 50	GRM ALGOS, Cape, lb.	18	20	Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.	1 50	1 75	Bulbadoes, lb.	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	10	12	Sacottine, lb.	65	70	Bay, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	12	14	Assafetida, lb.	23	25	Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.	90	1 00	Buchu, long, lb.	40	45
BRS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	Powdered, lb.	1 00	1 10	Short, lb.	15	18
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.	50	55	Coca, lb.	55	60
BUTTER, Cacag, lb.	75	80	Sorts, lb.	10	15	Digitalis, lb.	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.	65	70	Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2 40	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Hysocyanus, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30	Guaiac, lb.	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	90	1 20	Timnevelly, lb.	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18	Kino, true, lb.	45	48	Stramonium, lb.	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50	Myrrh, lb.	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
			Powdered, lb.	55	60	LEECES, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.	3 50	3 60	LIQORICE, Soluzzi, lb.	45	50
			Powdered, lb.	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli, lb.	35	40
			Seammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00	Grasso, lb.	30	35
			Shellac, lb.	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S - Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2 40	2 60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Duck, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, lb.	45	50
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
MAXXA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
MOSS, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Barlock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
MTSK, Tonguin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHISOIDINE, oz.	15	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery, lb.	30	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum, lb.	75	80	Croton, lb.	75	80
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
OUTWENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	70	75	Fengreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	9 50	10 00
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 3	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6 1	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
PLASTER, Calcined, lbl cash	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
ROSIN, Common, lb.	24	3	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40
White, lb.	3 3	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	SERMACETI, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Root, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., lb.	18	30
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Sanders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.				40	45
Cohos, Black, lb.	15	20	ACTO, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Syrup, lb.	40	45
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzole, English, oz.	20	25	Permanganate, solution, lb.	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boric, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	25	25	Exsiccated, lb.	80	85
Cureuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallie, oz.	65	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gelsenium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1 50	1 60	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	7 3	4
Ground, lb.	10	12	tes doz	22	25	One, lb.	6	7
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	10 1	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Po., lb.	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Sulphate, oz.	35	40
Ginseng, lb.	2 60	3 00	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 3	3
Indian Hemp.	18	30	Pyrogallie, oz.	32	35	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Silicic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MENTHOL, oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2 1	2 6	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Calomel, lb.	1 15	1 20
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	With Chalk, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1 00	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Bin., oz.	25	30
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 3	3	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIA, Lignor, lb.	12	15	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1 60	1 65
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Muriate, oz.	1 60	1 65
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Sulphate, lb.	1 50	1 60
Plenirisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PHENACETINE, oz.	60	65
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHLOCARFINE, Muriate, grain	5	6
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTIPYRIN oz.	1 00	1 10	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ARISTOL, lb.	2 00	2 25	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Cut, lb.	50	55	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Senega, lb.	55	60	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Squill, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bichromate, lb.	14	15
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in 3 ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bromide, lb.	37	40
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	11	16

Chlorate, Eng., lb.	20	22	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Zinc Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65	
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Neroli, oz.	1 25	1 50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb.	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Origanum, lb.	65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb.	50	55	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80	
Pernanganate, lb.	54	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.				Peppermint, lb.	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rhodium, oz.	80	85	
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00	
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rosemary, lb.	70	75	
QUINISE, Sulph., bulk	27	29	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	25	30	
Oils, oz.	32	38	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	6 00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.	65	70	
SALICIN, lb.	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75	
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1 00	Capiscum, oz.	60	65	Spruce, lb.	65	70	
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50	
SODIUM Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.			
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.	94	12	
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	18 00	20 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25	
Salicylate, lb.	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50	
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20	
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.	90	1 00	
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	61	65	
STROBILUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.	58	60	
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 00	1 10	
SULFOAL, oz.	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	21	4	Wood, lb.	70	75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40	
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13	
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.	1 60	1 75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Lemon, lb.	2 75	3 00	TURPENTINE, gal.	55	60	

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The Coming Convention.

THE recent issue of a circular to the druggists of the Province, by a committee appointed by the council, calling a convention of the various District Associations, to be held in Toronto at the time of the council meeting in August next, is a step in a direction likely to produce very gratifying results if, as the circular intimates, it is probable a Provincial Pharmaceutical Association will be formed.

It will readily be conceded that the various Associations by collective discussions and resolutions have brought about individual benefit to their members, and have been of very great assistance to the Council of the College by advising their representatives of the needs they felt to be most pressing. The combined effort thus far put forth in this manner has resulted in the procuring of legislation, the securing of affiliation with the University, the addition to the College building of laboratories such as place it on a plane with the best of any country, the introduction of a College staff eminently qualified to give thorough theoretical and practical instruction in every domain of the pharmacist's art, the lengthening of the term of apprenticeship and College course, and the harmonizing of the entire trade to such an extent that a convention, called by the Council as representatives of the various Associations, is likely to be so successful as to bring to a fitting finale the accomplishments of that body, as above enumerated.

The organizing of a Provincial Association cannot be accomplished without some labor, and the committee having the mat-

ter in charge have wisely, we think, distributed the preliminary part of it to the executive officers of the Associations now in existence. The reports thus sent to the Registrar will enable the committee to arrange a suitable programme and will undoubtedly form the basis of the action taken by the convention, as such reports will be accepted as the deliberative desires of the districts thus represented.

That the formation of a Provincial Pharmaceutical Association, as a head to the various district associations, can accomplish results far more reaching in their benefits than can any local association is clearly apparent. The combined power and influence of all these bodies merged in one for the accomplishment of special purposes, such as securing amendments to the Pharmacy Act which will meet the requirements of all parts of the Province, and the treatment of trade questions, by united action in such a manner as will make them subservient to our benefit, is bound to succeed on account of the widespread and organized influence which it exerts. If the business of the pharmacist is going to attain to the standing which the professional training required to conduct it is entitled to, it will have to be by such concerted and uniform method of business conduct as will establish in the public mind the fact that druggists are not mere business tools subject to every caprice of trade-method adopted by other tradesmen, who may seek to encroach on the legitimate domain of the drug trade. Unity of action is the druggists' hope. We are not engaged in business as business competitors of one another. Our trade is a restricted one, subject only to demand, being but slightly affected by the luxurious desires of a variable public. Cutting in business to compete against an outsider will of course limit the sale of the outsider, but, as they are necessarily few in number, and are not at all dependent on the sale of such articles other than for the benefit secured from the advertisement thus gained, the druggist is bound to be the final loser, as a cut on the other means a cut upon one another, indirectly, of course, but none the less injurious from a financial point of view on that account. Under present trade circumstances the time of calling the convention is very opportune, the necessity of a large attendance and thorough representation of each division cannot be too firmly impressed on each Provincial druggist, and the time for preparation is now so limited that prompt

and energetic action is absolutely necessary on the part of those upon whom the success of the meeting will so largely depend.

As the circular indicates, certain persons from each district or divisional Association, are expected to attend, but all are welcome as they. We advise every druggist who can possibly do so to come—to come prepared to speak and to act, and to be a charter member, as it were, of an organization which will be expected to defend our individual business interests, to assist the Council in securing such legislative measures as will be mutually desirable, and to endeavor to bring about reciprocal relations between the druggists of each Province, which will conduce to a confederation, such as will raise the standing of the drug trade to a uniform level in this portion of her Majesty's dominions.

Chloroform.

THE questions which have recently been raised as to the relative purity of different kinds of chloroform and their applicability for anesthetic purposes have received considerable attention in Germany. At a meeting of the Berlin Pharmaceutical Society last February the subject was dealt with by Drs. Schacht and Biltz (see *The Month*, li., 691). Since that time a monograph has been published by Dr. Biltz in which he reviews the work that has been done to add to the knowledge of chloroform since the time it was first employed for producing anaesthesia. Dr. Biltz attaches great importance to the decomposition effected in chloroform by the influence of light, as being one of the chief circumstances which contribute to make chloroform dangerous, and we take from a German contemporary a summary of his remarks on this part of the subject. It may here be mentioned that while the German *Arzneibuch* orders chloroform to be kept protected from light there is no direction to that effect in the British Pharmacopoeia.

Dr. Biltz regards it as an established fact that the decomposition to which chloroform is liable does not result from the presence of certain impurities as has been assumed; but that it is a natural characteristic of chloroform. Consequently whatever may be the source from which chloroform is obtained, by whatever method it is prepared, and however perfectly it is purified, it is in all cases equally in-

dispensable to adopt fitting precautions against the decomposition of which it is naturally susceptible.

The purer chloroform is, and the greater its freedom from alcohol, the more readily and the more rapidly does it undergo decomposition when exposed to light in vessels of white glass containing air. It is to this decomposition that is to be ascribed the danger attending the use of chloroform for medicinal purposes. The decomposition is brought about by atmospheric oxygen displacing, under the influence of light, a portion of chlorine while at the same time there is a formation of phosgene gas and water.

It is to the presence of free chlorine and phosgene gas in chloroform that Biltz attributes the danger attending the use of chloroform, and on that account he considers that it should be protected from light, and the decomposition prevented by a sufficient addition of alcohol.

The protection afforded by the presence of alcohol, however, is but limited. The joint action of air and light still causes decomposition, but while alcohol is present it takes up the prejudicial products of decomposition, forming with them products which are harmless and even suitable for producing anaesthesia. When the alcohol has been exhausted in this way the liberation of chlorine and the formation of phosgene gas are no longer counteracted. The time that may elapse before this decomposition commences is dependent upon the intensity of the light to which the chloroform is exposed, also to some extent upon the quantity of air with which it is in contact. Consequently in diffused daylight the alteration is more rapid in summer than in winter, and it is still more rapid in direct sunlight. In the latter case chloroform absolutely free from alcohol will be decomposed within one or two hours in summer time, and in diffused daylight within one day, while in winter it may take ten days, according to the clearness of the atmosphere.

In regard to the protection offered by alcohol Biltz finds that with one part of alcohol in four hundred decomposition is prevented only for a few weeks or months. With double that proportion the preventive effect lasts for eleven months, and with one per cent. it continues much more than a year. He is of opinion that all the statements made as to the keeping quality of certain kinds of chloroform point only to the circumstance of failure to detect the presence of alcohol to which the permanence of the chloroform was due.

The method recommended by Biltz for that purpose is treatment with the chromic acid solution prepared by dissolving potassium dichromate in 2000 parts of water containing one eighth its volume of sulphuric acid. The chloroform to be tested for alcohol is well shaken with half its volume of this solution and then allowed to rest. With one per cent. of alcohol the chromic solution soon becomes paler in color and at last appears quite colorless, since the green color of the

chrome salt produced by the alcohol is not perceptible in that degree of dilution. With less than a quarter of one per cent. the reduction takes place much more slowly, and with a tenth of one per cent. an entire day is requisite. In such cases the reduction of the yellow tint must be determined by comparison with a portion of the test solution in a second tube of the same dimensions. When the chloroform is absolutely free from alcohol the tint of the solution is not altered after several days. Lieben's iodoform test may also be applied by shaking the chloroform with water and adding to the separated water a colorless solution of iodine in caustic potash.

As the result of a great number of observations made by Schacht and Biltz with different kinds of chloroform, as to the action of concentrated sulphuric acid upon them the following conclusions have been arrived at:—

1. That chloroform prepared from alcohol and chloride of lime, when perfectly purified by concentrated sulphuric acid and completely freed from alcohol by copious washing with water, does not communicate any colour to concentrated sulphuric acid either before or after its decomposition by air and light.

2. When chloroform that does not colour sulphuric acid gives, after undergoing decomposition, a colour to sulphuric acid, that result can only be due to the action of a product of the decomposition—especially free chlorine—upon some foreign substance, *i. e.*, either ethyl chloride or alcohol. If therefore, in decomposing chloroform free from alcohol and in contact with a layer of sulphuric acid, a drop of alcohol be added, the free chlorine and the phosgene gas disappear immediately and the sulphuric acid is coloured brown owing to the alcohol having been converted into ethyl chloride.

3. When chloroform that is absolutely free from alcohol and that does not colour sulphuric acid is left to undergo decomposition and the acid after that becomes brown, this coloration indicates the presence of ethyl chloride that has been converted by the free chlorine into a higher chlorinated product.

Applying these results to Pictet's chloroform Biltz comes to the conclusion that it is in regard to purity one of the best, if not the best, to be met with. He thinks this should have been the limit of its recommendation, and that it was a mistake to have attempted, on the basis of the antiquated belief that the susceptibility of chloroform to decomposition is simply due to its containing those impurities which are removed by Pictet's process, to recommend it still further as having been less susceptible of decomposition than ordinary chloroform. The demonstration by Schacht and Biltz, at the February meeting of the Berlin Pharmaceutical Society, that the Pictet chloroform undergoes decomposition precisely in the same way and at the same rate as ordinary chloroform, showed that in this respect there was no difference, and that the

precaution of adding alcohol and keeping in the dark are as indispensable in the one case as in the other.

The Filtration of Syrups.

JNO. S. GIBSON, PH. G.

This is a class of preparations that are very troublesome to filter, and I believe they are more so than any other class in the Pharmacopœia unless it is the Mucilages, and it is very seldom we have to filter them. I have for the past few years tried several ways; but they were nearly all too slow indeed, sometimes requiring twenty or thirty hours to filter one pint of syrup.

For instance syrup Ipecac when first prepared is a nice clear syrup, but on standing a few days it precipitates and looks badly. Syrup Tolu should also be filtered, as made by the Pharmacopœia it does not look clear as a crystal.

Nearly all our syrups would look much nicer if they were filtered, but as it requires so much time we very often neglect to do so.

I think one of the best and quickest ways to filter them is as follows: Take a conical percolator, and put a small layer of clean excelsior in it so as to entirely cover all the percolator, then fold your filtering paper, and place it inside the excelsior, by doing this the syrup will pass through the paper on the sides as well as it will at the bottom, the excelsior preventing the paper from touching the percolator. In this way one can filter syrups, say a pint in an hour.—*Pacific Drug Review.*

THE Russian government has caused a census to be taken of the pharmacists of the empire with respect to their nationality. In the report the result is given with the greatest minuteness, but very curiously enumerates, as one class, "true believers." This has been interpreted to mean that all foreigners are to be got rid of in the near future. But it is also observed that twenty-five per cent. of the pharmacists are Jews, and it is argued by some that this census and its publication are only a preliminary step to an attempted attack on that element. However, the Cossack rulers are not in the habit of beating around the bush in this manner—when they want a thing they take it. It is also given out that the Russian government contemplates the nationalization of all the pharmacies in the empire.—*West ern Druggist.*

A phrenologist feels a good many hard bumps in his life.

If excuses had a market value the money market would be glutted.

A great many giants become very small when you get close to them.

Benzoic acid in vanilla may be detected by adding soda solution, neutralizing with hydrochloric acid after filtering, and then adding ferric chloride, whereby ferric benzoate will be precipitated.

Cut the Gordian Knot.

Just now the pharmaceutical profession of this country is agitated over the question as to how best to check the cut-rate evil in the patent medicine line. One meeting after the other is held to devise means for stemming the tide, one plan after the other is formulated, but one plan after the other proves a failure long before it is even half matured. And yet every retail dealer has the remedy in his own hands, if only he will apply the same.

The remedy is heroic and yet not painful. Cut the Gordian Knot. **DISPENSE YOUR OWN GOODS**, and reap the profit now pocketed by wealthy corporations and inimical newspapers. Thousands are doing it, and have done so for years. Why should not every one of the 33,000 druggists in this country do so? Many, of course, would not care to undertake getting up a line of preparations, for some reason or another.

To this class of traders we can only say that their requirements are already anticipated by the widely known manufacturers of **NON-SECRET REMEDIES**, Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit and Windsor. This firm, who, as every one knows, originated this class of remedies, has been wonderfully encouraged by pharmacists from the start, so that from very small beginnings they have risen to first position in the ranks of the manufacturing pharmacists.

The reasons for this are not far to seek. They were the first in the field with a plan based on correct and ethical principles. Their goods are always put up in elegant style, much more handsome than the majority of patent medicines. But principally their various preparations are made after the most approved formulas, in the most perfect and scientific manner, and only from the very best and purest of drugs. Besides, these goods are never put up in imitation of any proprietary article with a view to deceive. This is the explanation of the phenomenal popularity of the **NON-SECRET REMEDIES** as sold by Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., and no one intent on pushing his own interests should fail to at least write them for printed matter and catalogues, not forgetting to order a specimen copy of the "New Idea," published by them.

We have in Stock:

*A large assortment of Rowntree's
Celebrated English Pure Gum
Candies.*

*Chocolate Creams in boxes, speci-
ally suited to THE DRUG TRADE.*

*A full line of Gibson's Candies in
stock.*

*Seely's Perfumes, a large assort-
ment.*

*Taylor's Perfumes in half pound
and twenty ounce bottles, a full
assortment.*

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

London, - Ontario.

are always sold loaded ready for
immediate use. They can be
used for roll films or glass plates.
The new

KODAKS

Kodak
Daylight

can be loaded in daylight. Registers exposures and locks automatically when
a new film is turned into place.

\$850 to \$2500

THE EASTMAN COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Send for Circulars.

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1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.

DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.

BERTRAND FRERES Fine Perfumes.

TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest
manufacturers of FANS and SILK
NOVELTIES in the world.

HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods,
Mirrors, Albums, Etc.

We have been very successful in securing an
entirely New and Well Assorted Line of
Novelties for the **Christmas Trade**,
superior and larger than anything ever shown
by us, and can assure our friends it will repay
them to reserve their orders for our representa-
tive.

Belladonna Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES ACNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

*Very kindly permits us to say to Physi-
cians and Druggists that "he is greatly
pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S
BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives
a quicker and better effect than any
Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore
used."*

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S
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MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Dodds' Kidney Pills.

Hayden's Viburnum Comp.
4 and 16 oz.

Mylius' Anti-Rheumatic Pills.

Pilekone.

Powell's Pimple Pills.

Rimmel's Florida Water.

" Oatmeal Powder.

" Rice Powder.

" Tooth Soap.

" Violet Powder.

" Vinegar, large and small.

Standard Iron Pills.

Vinolia Cream.

" Dentifrice.

" Soap, Floral.

" " Medical.

" " Premier.

" " Shaving.

" " Toilet.

Highland Heather Perfume

1 oz. and 16

GIBSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

FULL LINE.

PRESTON'S COUGH LOZENGES.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

TRADE NOTES.

G. W. Parsons, druggist, Dundalk, Ont., has sold out.

A. E. Walden, Calgary, Alberta, intends admitting a partner.

J. T. Marchessault, druggist, of Coucouke, Que., is dead.

Mr. Williamson has opened a new drug business in Beaverton, Ont.

Mr. Macdonald intends opening a new drug store in Calgary, N.W.T.

The drug stock of Dr. J. A. Morin, of Quebec city, has been sold to J. B. Morin.

W. J. Mitchell, formerly in the drug business in Winnipeg has opened an office in Toronto as drug valuator and appraiser.

The estate of Livingston & Co., Glenboro, Manitoba, has been sold to Geo. H. Rogers & Co., of Winnipeg, at 63 cents on the dollar.

Henry & Adams, druggists, of Ainsworth, British Columbia, have dissolved partnership. Dr. J. Henry will continue the business.

The stock in Mr. Kavanagh's drug store in St. Johns, Newfoundland, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$2000; covered by insurance.

A. W. Harrison, St. Thomas, Ont., has sold his drug business to Geo. W. Campbell. Mr. Harrison will go to California for the benefit of his health.

Messrs. Bole, Wynne & Co., wholesale druggists of Winnipeg, Man., have moved into their new premises in the Gerrie Block, corner of William and Princess Sts.

Mr. W. J. Davidson has closed his branch store on King St. east, Toronto, and removed the stock to his new premises on the corner of Queen and Sumach Sts.

Robert Martin, druggist, Regina, N.W.T., has decided to leave his old stand and move into a new brick store to be built for him by Major Montgomery on the site adjoining Fleming's, on South Railway street.

Mr. J. Stewart has sold out his drug business on the corner of Parliament St. and Wilton Ave., Toronto, to Mr. Hugh Brown, of Bright, Ont., who will carry on the business of this old-established and well-known stand with all the energy of a new graduate of the O. C. P.

Frank Armfield and L. Turner, two clerks who were in the employ of the Davis & Lawrence Co., of Montreal, have been sent to gaol, the former for six months and the latter for three months for robbing their employers. Enough goods are said to have been found in their houses to start a store with.

Mr. F. H. Laing, of the firm of Laing & Fleming, druggists, Windsor, Ont., spent the latter part of June in camp with the 21st Battalion on Carling's Heights, London. Mr. Laing holds the position of 1st Lieutenant in his company and takes a deep interest in military matters. Few men, as shrewd in business,

are better calculated to enjoy an outing of this nature.

The firm of Johnston & Johnston, wholesale druggists, Toronto, is gazetted as a stock company to sell and supply by wholesale, drugs, chemical preparations, fruit juices, and surgical appliances to druggists and physicians. The capital is \$20,000 in 40 shares of \$50 each. The first directors are Balfour Johnston, Thos. K. Johnston, Jas. C. Johnston, J. A. Unsworth and R. A. Chapman.

Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and the St. Louis Medical College, and editor of *Meyer's Brothers' Druggist*, was married to Miss Laura Eugenie Spannagel on Wednesday evening, June 29th, in the Church of the Unity, corner of Park and Armstrong Aves., St. Louis. They will be "at home" after August 15th, at 2342 Albion place. We extend our hearty congratulations.

W. E. Saunders & Co., London, Ont., have completed and are now occupying a handsome new warehouse on Clarence St., adjoining Lawson & Jones' label works. The building will be devoted entirely to the manufacture and storing of pharmaceutical preparations and surgical instruments. The retail business heretofore carried on by this firm will in future be under the management of Henry S. Saunders.

The *Pacific Druggist*, heretofore published at San Jose, California, has been disposed of to Prof. W. M. Searby, the well-known pharmacist, writer, and Dean of the Faculty of the California College of Pharmacy, under whose able management this popular exponent of the trade on the Pacific coast cannot fail to commend itself to the "craft." Its future place of publication will be at 859 Market St., San Francisco.

Although "cutting" is by no means on the decrease in Toronto, yet trade in general seems to be so quiet that the "latest idea" of a well-known "cutter" in the eastern part of the city has been to adopt the old drygoods store scheme of making "a calculation" of the number of peas in a bottle by every customer of a package of pills, prizes ranging from a "choice building lot," &c., down to a bottle of "our own" liniment.

Letters of incorporation have been granted to the firm of Lyman Brothers & Co. (Limited), with a capital stock of \$150,000, divided into 3000 shares at \$50 each, to acquire and purchase the business of Lyman Bros. Co. with headquarters at Toronto, Ont. The present stockholders are Messrs. H. Lyman, Sr., and his four sons, with John Henderson, George W. Lillie, Charles McD. Hay, and James Watt.

Manitoba Notes.

The business of the late John Stork, of Portage La Prairie, who died of typhoid fever, has been sold to Mr. Joseph Taylor of the same place. Mr. Taylor will continue both businesses.

Mr. J. G. Templeton, of Cobourg, Ont., has purchased the business of Mr. John Field, of Calgary, who purposes spending the remainder of his life in the cool shade of a gentleman at leisure.

Mr. C. Flexon and family, of Winnipeg, are summering at Rat Portage.

Mrs. Rosser and family (Martin, Rosser & Co.) have gone east for the summer.

The Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association has issued its annual announcement. The Pharmacy Session will open in the Medical College, Winnipeg, on Monday, the 3rd day of October. The Faculty consists of R. M. Simpson, M. D., C. M., Univ. Man., L. R. C. P. and L. R. C. S., Edin., L. F. P. S., Glasgow, Lecturer in Materia Medica; H. E. Neelds, Grad. O. C. P., Member Man. Phar. Ass., Practical Pharmacy and Botany; W. A. B. Hutton, M. D., C. M., Univ. Man., Chemistry.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

There is great excitement among druggists in Charlottetown over Sunday sales and the sale of liquors. An old Act framed in Puritanical times forbids sale of anything on Sunday except fresh fish and milk. Under this Act a druggist breaks the law by selling *anything*, or even by opening his shop door for customers on Sunday. An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday passed the Legislature at its last session. This Act requires among other things that only cigars and one or two other articles be sold in the same place as the liquors are, hence it is evident that druggists may not sell liquors unless when they are prescribed by doctors for medicines. A result of this the Charlottetown druggists are wondering whether or not it is worth while to open their places of business on Sundays, when, even if they sell medicines only or such articles as plasters and invalids' goods they are liable to a fine. It is to be regretted that it seems impossible to form a society of druggists by whose concerted action such difficulties could be met and a remedy applied, and it is to be hoped that the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs may ultimately and speedily lead to this desirable result. At present it is only for the convenience of the medical profession that the Charlottetown drug stores are open, and it is not at all improbable that a compromise may be effected and the drug stores open solely for dispensing of physicians' prescriptions during shorter hours.

During the recent Firemen's Tournament Mr. Davies did good business with his soda fountain.

One of the attractions of the city during tournament week was the window of Mr. Watson's drug store, where two magnificent peacocks were seen in a mossy haunt. It was pronounced by visitors and natives one of the finest window displays they had ever seen.

The stock and book debts of Mr. J. C. Milford, of Victoria, are offered by sale,

Mr. George Hughes, of Apothecaries Hall, was appointed one of the trustees of the estate.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council for granting certificates of competency in accordance with section eight of the Act respecting Pharmacy, and for general business, will be held in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Provincial Druggists' Association

The following circular letter in reference to the proposed Convention to be held in Toronto on August 4th, has been mailed to all druggists in Ontario :

To the Chemists and Druggists of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—With the object of uniting the various District Associations of the Province, a motion was made and unanimously carried at the last meeting of the College of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to provide for the calling of a Convention of these Associations at the time of the Council meeting in August next.

As it was felt that such a Convention would in all probability result in the formation of a Provincial Pharmaceutical Association, which could aid the Council in promoting the well being of College affairs, the protecting of individual and collective interests, and the securing of such protective amendments to our Act as would be satisfactory to all parts of the Province—which can only be secured by such united action.

With the object of carrying to a satisfactory issue the intention of the motion, the Committee requests the Secretaries of the various Associations to prepare and send to the Registrar of the College as full a report as possible of the difficulties and requirements of their Districts, such report to be in the hands of the Registrar not later than the 10th day of July, so that a programme may be arranged for, and sent to the Trade, so that the Convention may be able to deal intelligently with the various reports.

As it is particularly desirable that the Province should be well represented at this Convention, each District will be expected to send its President, Secretary and Executive Officers, together with such additional members as can make it convenient to come.

To enable the Committee to arrange for reduced railway rates, the Secretary of each District will please send to the Registrar, with his report, a list of the members of his Division who may be expected to attend.

By order of the Committee,

ISAAC T. LEWIS,
Registrar.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Lecture hall of Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday, June 14th; Henry R. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. E. Muir, read the annual report and financial statement, both of which were highly satisfactory, the latter showing a balance of \$2,038.97 to the credit of the Association on April 30th. The Registrar's report shews that there are 206 licentiates, 54 certified clerks, and 155 certified apprentices on

the register. The President in his address gave an outline of the origin and commencement of the Association, which was first organized under the name of the Montreal Chemist's Association in 1867, and afterwards becoming the Provincial Licensing and Examining body, by charter from the Provincial Legislature in 1875. After the address of the President the election for members of council was proceeded with and resulted in the following gentlemen being chosen as members of the new Council, namely:—Henry R. Gray, Joseph Contant, David Watson, L. A. Bernard, A. E. DuBerger, and Ed. Giroux, jr.; these with the following who remained in office, will comprise the Council of the Association for the ensuing year, namely:—Alex. Manson, W. S. Kerry, R. W. Williams, A. LaRue, John T. Lyons and J. R. Parkin. The election for president, vice-president, treasurer and auditors will take place at the regular Council meeting on July 5th.

At the regular meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held on July 5th, the following officers of the Association were duly elected, namely:—President, Henry R. Gray, Montreal; 1st Vice President, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; 2nd Vice President, Edmund Giroux, jr., Montreal; Treasurer, Alex. Manson, Montreal; Auditors, Wm. S. Kerry and L. A. Bernard, Montreal. Major and Minor Board of Examiners—S. Luchance, John T. Lyons, W. H. Chapman, Montreal; Joseph E. Morrison, Quebec; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, and A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo. Mr. Alex. Manson was nominated for re-election as chairman of this board, but declined the honor owing to business duties preventing him from devoting the required time to this work. Preliminary Board of Examiner for Montreal—Wm. S. Kerry, C. E. Scarff and Edmund Giroux, jr.; For Quebec—Wm. B. Rogers, A. LaRue, and John I. LaRoche. Mr. E. Muir, Secretary-Registrar, was chosen to represent this Association officially at the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at the Profile House, White Mountains, on the 14th inst.

Wholesale Druggists' Association

A well attended meeting of wholesale druggists of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, was held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto, Ont., on June 6th, when it was decided to form an association to be known as the "Wholesale Druggists' Association of Canada." Several matters of importance to the Trade were brought before the meeting, notably amongst which was the matter of cash discounts. It was finally unanimously resolved, that on and after August 1st, the terms would be as follows :

TERMS:—Credit, 4 months.
For payment within 30 days from date of Invoice, 3 per cent. off.

For payment from 30 to 60 days from date of Invoice, 2 per cent. off.

For payment from 60 to 90 days from date of Invoice, 1 per cent. off.

Monthly accounts paid on or before the 15th of the following month will be credited with three per cent. On payments between the 15th day of the second month and the 15th day of the third month 2 per cent. will be allowed, and on payments between the 15th of the third month and 15th of the fourth month, 1 per cent. may be credited.

These terms do not apply to sales made for net thirty days, or prompt cash.

The date of forwarding remittances to constitute the date of payment under this agreement.

On all overdue accounts and renewals, at least 8 per cent. per annum will be charged.

It was also decided not to allow more than three-quarters of the price charged for empties returned, outside the city from where sold. Such containers to be in good order, and all charges for carriage to be paid by the person or firm returning them. Spirits, Acid and Ammonia packages excepted.

A resolution was carried that this Association request proprietors and manufacturers of Patent Medicines to place all goods on rebate.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association and the Ontario College of Pharmacy, urging upon them the advisability of taking steps to compel all manufacturers of Patent Medicines, containing poisons, to stamp such medicines with a poison label as is the custom in England.

The following were elected officers of the Association:—President, Robt. W. Elliot, Toronto; vice president, David Watson, Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, John Henderson, Toronto.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

THE Board of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, having decided to issue a College Diploma to all students who have taken two full courses of lectures at their College, passed the required examinations, and have received their license from the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, requests those who are entitled to receive this Diploma, to send their name and address in full to the secretary, Mr. E. Muir, 595 LaGauchetière street, Montreal, as early as possible.

Lyman Bros. & Co., (Limited.)

The long established firm of Lyman Bros. & Co. changed its constitution July 1st, 1892, having been formed into a Joint Stock Company. The capital of the Company has been placed at \$150,000, the number of shares being 3,000 of a par value of \$50 each. The present business will be transferred to the new company

TANGLEFOOT

Sell the Best.

It pays to handle the best brands of any goods, this is especially true of sticky fly paper. Examine the different brands, then select the one which you think will give your customers and yourself the best satisfaction and will net you a good profit at the same time.

New Price for 1892.

One Box 60c.
One Case \$5 50

Each box contains twenty-five double sheets of Tanglefoot and one Tanglefoot Holder. Each case contains ten boxes.

PRICE OF HOLDERS.

Per Box of Ten 30c.
One Case, five boxes \$1 50

The Holder.--(Patented)

Is the greatest convenience every brought out in connection with, and removes all objection to the use of sticky fly paper. It protects the paper and prevents all unwelcome contact with it. It is as easy to handle and to carry about as a plate. The Tanglefoot Holder makes the use of sticky fly paper possible in any place, and is the only thing suitable for stores, show windows and offices. One Holder is packed in each box of Tanglefoot.

Box Trade.

On account of the independent sealing of each sheet, Tanglefoot is peculiarly adapted for box trade; for no matter how long a box may last the last sheet will be just as perfect as the first.

Many Druggists have built up a profitable box trade among Storekeepers, Bakers, Confectioners, Hotels, Restaurants, and Meat Markets; also many private families will purchase by the box when their attention is called to the economy and convenience.

The Sealing Border

(PATENTED)

Our method of sealing each double sheet of Tanglefoot with an air tight border of wax, is the only effectual device yet invented to retain the sticky material in place.

It is placed one inch back from outer edge of the paper, thus insuring a clean one inch border all round the sheets, permitting the ready opening of the sheet, and protecting articles of furniture from the sticky material.



TANGLEFOOT

—IS SOLD IN

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BY THE FOLLOWING JOBBERS:

TORONTO:

Lyman Bros. & Co.
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Evans & Sons, Lim.
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Moore & Co.
Langley & Co.

VANCOUVER:

H. McDowell & Co.

NANAIMO

E. Pimbury & Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER

D. S. Curtis & Co.

whose headquarters will be in Toronto as before. The style of the firm will remain the same except the addition of the word "limited," and the provisional directors are Messrs. Henry Lyman and H. H. Lyman, of Montreal, Geo. W. Little, John Henderson, James Watt and Charles McD. Hay, of whom the last four mentioned will reside in Toronto and conduct the operations of the Company. The two new members of the firm, Messrs. Watt and Hay have been in the employ of the late firm for a number of years, Mr. Watt having been connected with the financial affairs for 22 years and Mr. Hay for 16 years, the greater part of which he has spent as traveller. We have no doubt that the reorganization and the infusion of new blood will tend to the still further advance of this deservedly popular house, one of the leading drug houses of Canada.

North-West Territories Pharmaceutical Association.

The first meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories was held in Regina on June 20th. The following officers were elected:—Robt. Martin, Regina, President; W. W. Bole, Moosejaw, Vice-President; W. G. Pettingill, Regina, Registrar.

By-laws were adopted and provision made for examinations.

British Columbia Notes.

At the annual meeting of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association held in Vancouver, the following were elected members of the Council for the ensuing two years:—T. M. Henderson, Victoria (re-elected); O. S. Curtis, New Westminster (re-elected); and T. E. Atkins, Vancouver, T. Shotbolt, Victoria, was re-elected president, H. McDowell, vice-president, and Dr. M. G. Blanchard, registrar. Messrs. T. M. Henderson, Chas. Nelson and H. Watson were re-elected board of examiners. In his annual address the president was able to give a very encouraging account of the progress of the association and the good work being done, while the secretary's report showed a satisfactory state of affairs.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The following is the result of the recent examinations before the Boards of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, held in Montreal and Quebec, for admission to study:—A. R. Pennoyer, L. A. Gravel, Victor Archambault, John Earle, V. Bouthillier, F. J. Tooke, Miss Kate McAulley, R. Claude and L. E. Hudon, passed on all subjects, and James Cummings, A. F. Raymond, E. Gauvreau, E. J. Comeau, H. Dumont, A. J. Trotter, O. Gagnon, passed on the one subject in which they had failed at the last examination.

The following passed on all subjects, ex-

cept those named, and will have to present themselves again for examination on those subjects only:—Alph. Lemoine, arithmetic; J. R. Cox and S. R. McCallum, French; A. Filion, history; Madame Bachand, Latin.

There were thirty-two candidates in Montreal and three in Quebec.

Prosecution Under the Pharmacy Act.

Acting on a suggestion made in the June number of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, the druggists of London, Ont., caused an action to be taken against C. C. Woods, of Wood's Fair, of that city, for infringement of the Pharmacy Act. The action was based on the sale of a box of "Rough on Rats," which the complainant contended contained a poison coming within Schedule A of that Act. The case was brought before the Police Magistrate, July 5th, but in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, who was particularly desirous of being present, the trial was postponed until Tuesday, July 12th, when the case was withdrawn, an arrangement having been entered into by which Mr. Woods agrees to abstain from selling patent medicines for the period of one year, and the druggists of the city take over his stock of those goods. It is understood that the basis of the agreement was mutually agreeable to all parties, and it is believed that the practice of "cutting" prices has received its "quietus" in that city.

The action at-law mentioned in these columns some time ago, as having been instituted by a Mr. Wright, of London, Ont., against a number of the druggists of that city, on the charge of selling opium, remains in abeyance, and it is believed the case will not be called for trial.

Trade Notes.

E. A. Tanner has purchased the drug stock of T. J. Bird, Lakefield, Ont.

J. A. Barr, Hamilton, Ont., has sold his drug business to George Park, of St. Catharines.

The drug store of T. McMurdo & Co., of St. John's, Newfoundland, was burned in the very disastrous fire which destroyed the greater portion of that city on July 8th.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A recent discussion on terebene in the pages of one of our trade journals has led to the announcement by several of our best chemists that the optical inactivity test should not be construed too literally. A correspondent has laid it down as an axiom that pure terebene should not give any rotation whatever, whereupon Mr. D. B. Dett, F. R. S. E., and others proceeded

to show that terebenes which rotated as much as 3°, might claim on the score of therapeutic efficiency to be pure. At the same time the obvious fact was pointed out that mere optical inactivity alone would not constitute a test of purity, as a judicious mixture of the so-called French and English turpentine would yield an inactive product *without a trace of terebene*. It is quite certain that considerable latitude must be allowed to such a complex body as terebene. In fact the late Dr. Tidy, who spent some time investigating the subject stated that the optically inactive terebenes were less efficient than the cruder ones. Unfortunately, terebene has apparently seen its brightest days, for the demand is steadily growing small by degrees and beautifully less. Like many of the much vaunted class of newer remedies it has lived its little day.

The ingenious products of the Upjohn Manufacturing Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., U. S. A., have attracted considerable interest here. Friable pills—pills that are easily reduced to powder by merely crushing with the thumb—are a novelty which in a case of quinine bids fair to be appreciated. One is very much tempted to ask how on earth it is possible to mass a pill and coat with a thin but hard sugar coating and yet leave it such a friable condition. Anyhow, as I have said, the idea here has 'caught on' and they are coming much to the front. One of the most serious objections hitherto against sugar-coated pills has been the fact that it appeared necessary to dry the pills so much as to rescuse miniature bullets, before the coating could be applied. Another novelty of the Upjohn Pill Co., is kaolin-coated permanganate of potash pills. These pills are not friable, like the quinine, but only require a few moments immersion in water when the permanganate colour indicates that solution is taking place.

It would be as well if the British Pharmaceutical Conference or the American Pharmaceutical Association would take up the subject of coated pills and officially declare tests for solubility, etc. I recently examined some coated aperient pills which according to the label should contain oil of cloves. When dissolved in water, which operation took a considerable time, not the faintest smell of cloves could be detected. I then made some up from the same formula, with the addition of a little powdered soap to retain the oil, dried and coated them. These, as would be expected, were strongly aromatic, indeed the odor was perceptible through varnish and coating. It is evident that in the first case the pills had been dried at such a temperature and for so long that all the oil had been driven off. I give this version instead of suggesting that the oil had never been put in, because the reputation of the makers was sufficient guarantee of absence of fraud. All pill coaters are aware of the difficulty of coating pills that contain much oil, as it gradually dries out, discoloring the pearl coating in the process, hence the temptation to dry the

WHOLESALE ONLY.

H. B. SLEEMAN**Agent**

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Druggists' Supplier,

Executes orders promptly and cheaply

Drugs,

FOR

Patent Medicines,**Proprietary Goods,****Surgical Instruments
and Appliances,****Druggists' Sundries,****Sponges,****Chamois Skins,****Tooth Brushes.****Personal attention. Prompt Shipment.****No old Stock.****No Travellers employed. No Agents.****84, Leadenhall St.****LONDON, Eng.****Warehouse—75, LEADENHALL STREET.**

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**LITTLE'S
PATENT FLUID**
 NON-POISONOUS
**SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.**

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND
ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,
PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other
animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion
Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and
pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

287 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and
Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



**NUTRITIOUS,
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AIDS DIGESTION.**

A DAINTY, DELICIOUS SWEETMEAT,

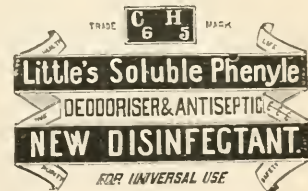
Containing 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanbury's
celebrated Malt Extract.

Dr. John Tanner says:—"They assist di-
gestion and are a most delicious compound. I
can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for
giving power to delicate children and persons with
feeble digestion."

1/- Bottles, 9/- per doz.; 1 lb. Bottles, 18/- per doz.;
and in 2 lb. and 4 lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.

JAMES PASCALL, Blackfriars Road, London, England.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American
Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Dis-
infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which
ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per
cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers
and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any had
smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the
Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all
parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted
by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton
and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

pills too well. Coated pills, in spite of the fact of their being daily swallowed by the hundred-weight, are not recognised in the pharmacopœia. A standard should therefore be devised by the authorities above mentioned. It should be stated that coated pills should break up completely within an hour when kept in water at 100° F. It is often found that the pearl coating falls off in a few minutes unless very thick, but that a long time elapses before the pill disintegrates.

This is due to the varnish used before coating the pills with French chalk. Many attempts have been made to do away with this insoluble varnish but without avail. A pill containing a considerable amount of volatile oil or oily extract—vermifuge pills of extract of male fern are especially troublesome—requires sometimes two or three coats of varnish, or the oil will inevitably ooze out after a time and discolor the pearl coating. A good idea is to coat pills which contain oils, such as rhubarb, with a yellow tinted coating. By this means if the oil comes through very little further discoloration takes place.

The green extracts of belladonna, henbane, etc., are very much increased in value owing to the severe winter having destroyed a large portion of the crop. The greatest sufferers are stated to be the elaterium plants, next belladonna and then henbane. Some idea of the damage may be understood from the fact that Messrs. Ransom & Son, of Hitchin, Herts., tell me that their crop even of henbane is only one-third of the usual. The demand for juices of the green herbs maintains a steady level, but of recent years each of the green extracts has been more enquired after, except aconite. Perhaps when the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society have finished with their aconite and aconitine investigation we may have a standardised preparation which will in all probability give more satisfaction. The subject of standardisation of pharmacopœial drugs and preparations is a burning one and the action of the committee engaged on the New American Pharmacopœia is awaited with interest.

FORMULÆ.

Tincture of Podophyllin, Soluble.—Podophyllin resin 160 grs., solution of potash 4 drachms, rectified spirit 10 fluid ozs., distilled water 10 fluid ozs. Macerate two days with frequent agitation and filter. Is perfectly miscible with water and alkalies, but not with acids.

Essence of Rennet.—Fresh rennet, minced small, 12 ozs.; common salt 3 ozs.; mix together and allow to stand for 2 or 3 weeks in a cool place, then add water 18 fluid ozs., proof spirit 2 fluid ozs. Macerate for 1 day and filter.

Glycerine and Cucumber.—Cucumber pomade 8 ozs., powdered white Castile soap 1½ ozs., rub together in a mortar and add borax powder 1 oz. dissolved in 4 pints of water, and glycerine 10 fluid ozs. Perfume with otto and essential oils of almond and lemon. Should be allowed to

stand 24 hours and poured off any separating portion.

Sanitary Rose Face Powder.—Finely powdered starch 4 lbs., powdered boric acid 1 lb., rose pink ½ oz., otto of rose 2 drms.

Codeia Jelly.—Best gelatine 12 ozs., water 40 fluid ozs., glycerine 40 fluid ozs., codeia 144 grs., citric acid 3 ozs., tincture of lemons 5 fluid ozs. Dissolve the gelatine in the water by heat and add the glycerine, and codeia dissolved in tincture. If a brilliant preparation is required the gelatine solution should be clarified by white of egg.

Petroleum Hair Restorer.—Rectified petroleum 1 pint, olive oil 1 pint, essence of bergamot 4 drms, oil of mybrane 4 drms. Mix.

Ivalid's Disinfectant.—Sea salt, powdered, 2 ozs.; iodine 2 drms, iodide of potash, 1 dr., bromine 2 drops, fluid extract of fucus 1 dr., sawdust 1 oz. Mix together and put up in bottles with perforated box-wood tops.

Letter from Norway.

Special to the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL.

The fishing in all districts in Norway is now over for this season, and below I give you the total figures for the whole of Norway for 1892, of medicinal cod liver oil produced, and of liver available for other oils:

	Liver.	Cod Liver Oil
Soendmoere	4,600	1,200
Nordmoere	7,737	5,300
Vesteraalen	14,400	2,827
Tromsøe, Senjen, etc.	1,000	1,440
Finmarken	44,398	3,899
Lofoten	23,000	8,100
Total in Hectoliters* ..	93,135	22,766

The quantity of medicinal Cod Liver Oil is fully 1600 hectoliters below that of last year, and 2800 below the average of the last 4 years. But in reality the quantity of really good Cod Liver Oil this year is some 1000 to 5000 hectoliters below the average, because a great deal of the Finmarkin oil has turned out very inferior in quality. Present quotation may be said to be 70s sterling per barrel, *i. e.* wholesale, *cif.* Montreal. Last year the lowest prices touched were 68s to 70s, but at the close of the Finmarkin fishing in June price rose to 75s and 80s, and sales were even made at 85s. The present low price is therefore quite unwarrantable and an improvement must take place, if not now, at any rate as soon as the autumn demand will make itself felt.

JOH. RYE HOLMBØK.

Tromsøe, Norway, June 16th, 1892.

The largest telephone switchboard in the world is that in the Exchange at Berlin, Germany, where 7,000 wires are connected with the main office.

* 100 Hectoliters are equal to 86 barrels, or about 9 tons.

Pharmaceutical Notes from South America.

A correspondent who has lately returned from Buenos Ayres, after a residence of over four years, sends us the following notes on pharmacy in Argentina:

In Buenos Ayres there are no less than 182 *boticas* and *farmacias*, (chemists—druggists). Most of them are kept by Italians, Spaniards and Frenchmen; there are half a dozen kept by both English and German. Most of them “make lay while the sun shines,” during the “silly” season, which lasts between December to March, when fever is at its highest point in Brazil, and it behoves her neighbors to beware of “yellow Jack.”

The population of Argentina's capital and port does not amount to 500,000; the second city, Rosario, has from 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants. The whole Republic, with its 14 provinces, cannot count on five million inhabitants.

The wages of pharmacists' assistants from 150 dol. to 230 dol. per month, according to ability. But it must be borne in mind that it takes generally 17 dol. to the sovereign, and sometimes more, according to the state of exchange, which changes twice a day, at 12 noon and 3 p.m.

Most foreign drugs are imported from France, Italy and Germany, and other parts of the Continent, or from Africa and Asia. Those indigenous to the country necessitate culture and development before much good can be expected out of them.

Medicinal plants in the South American Republics are abundant, especially in Peru; they are as yet, it may be said, practically unknown to any but the aboriginal Indians. *Apropos* on the subject of medicinal plants in Peru, a very interesting work was handed to the writer by the author, *Senor Federico Benlishe, of Cable Florida, 163, Buenos Ayres.* It is called “Forty Anos de Observaciones Sobre la Naturaleza y el Hombre” (Forty Years of Observations upon Man and Nature), and contains entertaining data upon the medicinal herbs, &c., to be found in the interior of Peru and the cures they effect in syphilitic diseases, formerly known to and practiced by the Peruvian Indians, and now for the first time by Mr. Benlishe, who has also presented to your correspondent his cure, which he makes personally for rheumatism, and that he has cured many of that malady entirely. Another useful volume has just appeared, by the same author, called “La mineria Actual en la Republica, Argentina” (the actual mining in the Argentine Republic), which also is very interesting not only to miners and others, but to the naturalist and botanist. This last named work contains notes on the life of the author, who is a native of Gibraltar, though having spent some 60 years of his life in South America entitles him to be a *Sud Americano*.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Make it a rule to watch your want book closely and never get out of staple goods.

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THE CHAMPION TRUSS

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NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

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Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory
Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches,

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The *Springs* are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

PHILADELPHIA TRUSS COMPANY,

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AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

It is called *NOTOBAC* and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco *taste bad*, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centres and

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

preparing a way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. *NOTOBAC* stimulates, builds up and *improves the entire nervous system*. Many report a gain of ten pounds in as many days.

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following:

Gentlemen:

RED OAK, IOWA, 9-31 91.

Commenced using Notozac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 40 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notozac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

HENDERSON, N. Y., 10-6 91.

Gentlemen:

I used tobacco 40 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes Notozac. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notozac's effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

**NO
TO
BAC.**

(Registered Trade Mark)

Dear Sir:

I loved tobacco for 20 years: tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notozac. Have no desire—in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 12 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,
C. J. MANNING.

MIDVALE, N. J., 9-30-91

MT. CARMEL, ILL., 10-10-91.

Sterling Remedy Co.:

I commenced to use tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notozac. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have any craving for it.

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

We will Advertise for you !

If you will order three dozen *NOTOBAC* at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

We guarantee that three boxes of *NOTOBAC*, used according to directions, will cure any case.

NOTOBAC is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY :—Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.

Perfumes and Their Manufacture in Monte Carlo.

NOTES OF A VISIT BY MR. S. M. BURROUGHS.

A pleasant odour, as of a garden of flowers in June, greets one on entering the perfume laboratory of the Casino proprietors of Monte Carlo.

It is situated in the Condamine, opposite the old Casino, which is now used as a bathing establishment, where visitors have a choice of a swim in the sea if they prefer it to the hot baths inside.

The laboratory is arranged on two sides of a wide hall-way. In a room on the right are large copper cylindrical bins, marked *Eau de menth*, *Eau de fleurs d'orange*, *Eau de Cologne*, *Eau de roses*.

In the opposite room are large barrels containing 600 litres each of the special liqueurs invented by Madame Blanc. One of them labelled *Amara*, is the liqueur made of cinchona, bitter orange-peel, and Dutch curacao orange-peel dried.

Another is marked *Cafe* and is composed of coffee, cinchona, and spirit of wine.

During the Franco-Prussian war Madame Blanc sent two hogsheds of this liquor, called *Gallia Cafe*, to the ambulance department, where it was found very useful as a restorative cordial.

The hall-way leads to a court yard paved with cement, beyond which is the distillery. In one large copper still 400 lbs. of orange flowers are placed at one time with 75 gallons of water. There is no furnace in this room, a little heat is furnished by steam.

In an iron chamber like a large safe are shelves composed of bars of iron where trays of jujubes are placed to be dried by the heat generated in steam pipes at the bottom.

Another still is for rectifying alcohol and increasing its strength. Another still is a large copper vat with a false perforated bottom, upon which the peppermint leaves or orange blossoms are placed; the bottom can be removed easily by handles on the rim. When all is ready the steam is let on, which comes up through the mass of leaves or flowers, abstracting the volatile principles and passing out at the top through a pipe which connects with a condenser of about the same size as the still.

To show the steam pressure, the engineer raised to a boiling point an open jacketed pan full of cold water in three minutes. The steam pressure is 4 lbs., but for orange flowers the pressure is kept at 1½ kilos. A speaking tube and a telegraphic alarm bell communicates with the boiler house. Another jacketed pan has a capacity of 600 kilos, and is used for boiling syrups. There is a little still for experiments, which will hold about two gallons. Flannel bags are used for filtering syrups: paper filters for *Eau de Cologne*, the essential oils from which are prepared entirely on the premises.

Their oil or essence of *Eucalyptus globules* is of an amber colour; it was distilled

last year. The colour is acquired by age, and is about the same as of the *amara cordil*.

In the store room, about two drachms of the active principle of musk is shown in a small cut glass bottle. It cost to prepare 1,500 francs. The musk bags, with their hairy covering would, to a novice, hardly be thought worth 30 francs each; nor would the little block of ambergris if seen among the stones of the gutter, or even smelt of by itself, be thought to be worth 200 francs, though it is little more than one and a half inches square.

An elegantly cut and gilded bottle contains otto of rose made here, which required 25,000 kilos of rose leaves for the preparation of one kilo of otto.

The fatty matters extracted from orange flowers, and also from orris have a light brown colour, and are most fragrant of their source.

The oil of bigarade neroli has a most refreshing fragrance, and is the predominant odour of the company's *eau de Cologne*.

At the pharmacy of Cruzel they distil a very fine *eau de mentha viridis*. They also prepare all of the orange-flower water used in the pharmacy, but are so occupied with a large dispensing business that they have no time to prepare for the wholesale trade, though a finer water it would be impossible to make.

Mr. Cruzel is now engaged in preparing an aromatic antiseptic liquid of salol, thymol, naphthol, and saponified by means of quillaia. This will be useful as an antiseptic dressing for wounds; also as a mouth wash. A few drops in water makes a milky liquid, which leaves an agreeable and cleanly taste in the mouth, while at the same time it will, of course, annihilate all germs.

For a bath about two ounces should be used. An antiseptic dressing for wounds can temporarily be prepared by adding one or two teaspoonfuls to a quart of distilled water.

Oxygen gas is kept on tap for ready use from the gasometer holding 200 litres.

Granular effervescent salts are very popular in France. The newer preparations as of antipyrin, phenacetin, caffeine, have already taken their place with the staple citrate of magnesia and Bishop's bicarbonate of potash.

During the season there is usually a rush of business day and night, so by spring time Mr. Cruzel and all the assistants are glad enough to have time to take a long breath, enjoying a good sleep undisturbed by the bell, and also to refresh themselves by walks in the gardens opposite.

When in this little Eden, where Mr. Coulson is showing me round this afternoon, I am lost in admiration of the wonderful creations of Nature in plant-life, which, transplanted from the semi-tropic corners of the earth, find here a congenial home. Here, before us, is a splendid specimen of *Bitchardia filifera*, a splendid fan palm from California with a

trunk four feet in diameter; and date palms, natives of Africa, by the hundred, which grow from twenty to forty feet high, their plume-like branches stirring with the slightest breeze.

The *Brachyhiton populneum*, from Australia, has a smooth, green striated bark, with bright green leaves to match.

The *Coculus laurifolia*, from Nepal, has smooth grey bark and dark green waxy leaves. The areca palm, from India, is one of the most graceful of its species, for the stem is perfectly straight and smooth, with circles where the branches have fallen. The *Eucalyptus* flourishes as elsewhere along the Riviera, uplifting its evergreen foliage high above all other trees.

The *Merops humilis*, from Africa, has great spiked leaves and a yellow blossom. The *Lagunea Patersoni*, is a graceful tree, with smooth, striated bark and small oblong leaf, from the Norfolk Island.

The *Thuia gigantea* has a most aromatic odour, and is valuable for inhalations. The *Abies pinsapo*, of Spain, is a small pine. The bamboos of China grow thickly, as in their native jungle.

The *Viburnum japonica* is so covered with large, pale green leaves that the trunk and branches are quite hidden from view. The *condamine*, which is in the valley between Monte Carlo and Monaco, and lines the harbour, was not many years ago the garden whence Mr. Rimmel got the flowers for his perfumes. The land is much too expensive for that purpose now, and is mostly covered with buildings. There are no taxes on buildings, incomes, or anything else in the principality, therefore most handsome and substantial structures are erected. There is no tax on the value of land either, so the selling price is very high, \$5 or more per square meter.

The pharmacy is kept open all the summer, for there is more or less business all the time. That is the season for making up stocks of medicines, packages of drugs, tooth powders, bottles of glycerine, &c., in handy sizes for retail in the busy season. The Casino is open all summer, and the splendid band play every afternoon on the terrace overlooking the sea. Mr. Cruzel and his assistants can have the enjoyment of this when off duty with their friends.

Therapeutic Notes of Interest to Pharmacists.

BY H. M. WHELFLEY, PH. G., M. D.

Tonquinal is the name of a new preparation sold as artificial meat. It has the odor of the animal product, but is not used in medicine. In fact, true meat is now seldom prescribed.

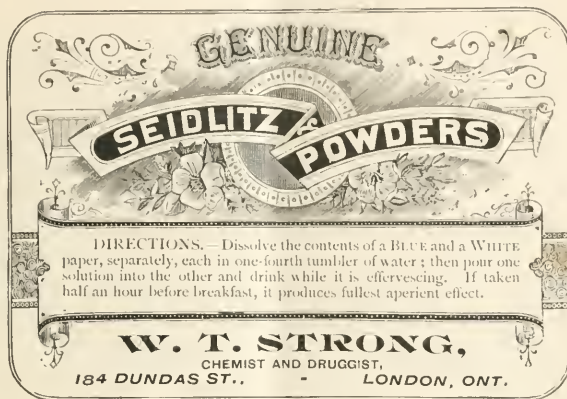
Male Fern may produce toxic effects in large doses, or when given on an empty stomach.

Fruit as a Medicine has in all ages been appreciated. A recent writer classes the different kinds as follows:—Under the category of laxatives, oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes,

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mulberries, dates, nectarines, and plums may be included; pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumach berries, quinces, pears, wild cherries, and medlars are astringent; grapes, strawberries, peaches, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants and melon seeds are diuretics; red and white currants, gooseberries, pumpkins and melons are refrigerants; lemons, limes and apples are refrigerants and stomachic sedatives.

Dandruff is treated by Shoemaker (*Medical Bulletin*) with the following ointment:

R. Balsam Peru.....	30 grains.
Beta-naphthol.....	60 grains.
Peanzoated lard.....	120 grains.
Lanolin.....	6 drachms.
Mix.	

Hoarseness is greatly aggravated and the trouble prolonged by persistent talking.

Perfumes by hypodermatic injections are used by some women, so says "somebody." This is not a new medicine, but a kind of a "love powder."

Sawkerand for dyspepsia is the latest remedy. It is needless to state that it is recommended by a German physician.

The water-bed has been for some time employed to raise the temperature of the human body. Dr. H. C. Wood now proposes to keep a supply of cold water passing through water beds for the purpose of reducing temperatures.

Gonorrhoea in little girls has occurred, says Comby, after bathing in the water used for a bath by some one suffering from the disease.

Ancient Hindoo vaccination was practiced, according to Pringle, long before it was introduced by Jenner, in 1798.

Baldness, according to Tyson, is increasing among men more rapidly than with women on account of the former wearing heavier clothing. The average weight of a male's suit is about one-third more than that worn by a woman.

"What is a Felon?" is a question answered by a recent writer in a four-page article. Anyone who has ever had one of the pets can give an opinion in much less space.

Toothache is said to yield to a 30-per cent. aqueous solution of tannic acid. We suppose the pain is contracted by the astringent until nothing is left of it.

Quinine should not be given to women during menstruation, says a writer, but the medical profession does not agree with him or heed such advice.

Tape-worms are supposed to be dislodged by eight-grain doses of salicylic acid every hour, and expelled with a dose of castor oil after six doses of the acid are taken.

Quinine for infants is prescribed by Lutz in the following form:

R. Sulphate of quinine.....	8 grs.
Dilute sulphuric acid (1 per cent.)	8 minims.
Spirit of peppermint.....	5 minims.
Saturated solution of saccharin.....	2 1/2 fld. drs.
Water.....	3 fld. ozs.
Mix.	

Baldness is treated by Shoemaker (*Medical Bulletin*) with the following solution:

R. Resorcin.....	4 drs.
Glycerin.....	4 fld. drs.
Bay rum.....	4 fld. ozs.
Mix.	

Amusement as a therapeutic agent is nobly defended by Blackwood in the *Medical Bulletin*. Theatre managers could make good use of the article as an advertisement, if it does not interfere with the ethics of their methods.

Piperazin is administered by Boik in the following form:

R. Piperazin.....	15 grs.
Syrup of orange peel.....	6 fld. drs.
Water.....	to make 6 fld. ozs.
Mix.	

Influenza patients are treated to the following pleasant mixture by Ringk:

R. Hyposulphite of sodium.....	1 dr.
Water.....	3 fld. ozs.
Syrup of raspberry.....	5 fld. ozs.

Mix, and give a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours, as the case may require.

Syphilis is sometimes contracted by physicians while in the discharge of their professional duties. A Boston doctor reports fifteen cases of this kind coming under his personal observation. This should be a warning to prescribing pharmacists, who are liable to be infected with a more terrible disease than they suspect their so-called "patient" to have.

Insecticides.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued a circular in which particulars are given of the preparation and use of insecticides for the treatment of insect pests in garden and field. The *Chemist and Druggist* gives the more important formulae, with such descriptions of their properties and directions for use as may be made into a label.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene.....	2 gals.
Common soap.....	1 lb.
Water.....	1 gal.

Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force-pump and spray-nozzle for 5 or 10 minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream which thickens upon cooling and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass.

This insecticide acts by contact, and is applicable to all non-masticating insects (sucking insects, such as the true bugs, and especially plant lice and scale insects) and also to many of the mandibulate insects, when the use of arsenites is not advisable. For use against scale insects dilute 1 part of the emulsion with 9 parts of water. For most other insects dilute 1 part of the emulsion with 15 parts of water. For soft insects, like plant lice, the dilution may be carried to from 20 to 25 parts of water.

THE RESIN WASH.

Resin washes vary in efficacy according to the insect treated. Experience has shown that the best formula for the red scale (*Aspidiotus aurantii*, Maskell) and its yellow variety (*A. citrinus*, Coquillett) is as follows:—

Resin in powder.....	18 lbs.
Caustic soda (70 % strength).....	5 lbs.
Fish oil.....	25 pts.
Water to make.....	100 gals.

The necessary ingredients are placed in a kettle and a sufficient quantity of cold water added to cover them; they are then boiled until dissolved, being occasionally stirred in the meantime, and after the materials are dissolved boiling should be continued briskly for about an hour, cold water (not too much) being added in small quantities whenever there are indications of the preparation boiling over. When boiled sufficiently the wash will assimilate perfectly with water, and should then be bottled.

This insecticide acts by contact, and also, in the case of scale insects, by forming an impervious coating which effectually smothers the insects treated. Before being sprayed on the trees the wash is to be mixed with its own volume of boiling water and strained through a fine wire sieve or through a piece of Swiss muslin. This is usually accomplished when pouring the liquid into the spraying-tank, by means of a strainer placed over the opening through which the preparation is introduced into the tank.

A very fine spray is not essential; as the object is not simply to wet the tree, but to thoroughly coat it over with the compound; and this can be best accomplished by the use of a rather coarse spray, which can be thrown upon the tree with considerable force.

FOR SUBTERRANEAN INSECTS.

Recent experiments have shown the practical value of resin compounds against the grape phylloxera, and they are also applicable to the apple-root louse and other underground insects. The cheapest and, at the same time, one of the most satisfactory compounds experimented with is the following:—

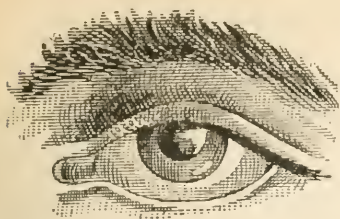
Caustic soda (77 per cent).....	5 lbs.
Resin.....	40 lbs.
Water to make.....	50 gals.

Dissolve the soda over the fire in 4 gallons of water, add the resin, and after it is dissolved, and while boiling, add water slowly to make 50 gallons of compound.

For use dilute to 500 gallons. Excavate basins about the vines 6 inches deep and about two feet in diameter, and apply to each vine 5 gallons. The results will be more satisfactory if the treatment is made early in the spring, so that the rain of the season will assist in disseminating the wash about the roots.

The kerosene emulsion is also applicable to certain underground insects in cases where it will not prove too expensive, as, for instance, the grape phylloxera, or where white grubs are infesting a valuable lawn. It may then be used in the proportion of 1 gallon of the emulsion to 15 gallons of water, applied liberally to the soil, and afterwards washed down at frequent intervals with large quantities of water for several days. This can be done only when there is plenty of water at hand, but will be found of great value in special cases.

In some cases bisulphide of carbon may be used for specific and local underground forms. Nests of ants, for instance, may be destroyed by pouring an ounce of this substance into several holes, covering



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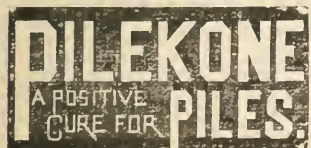
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them with a wet blanket for ten minutes, and afterwards exploding the vapor at the mouth of the holes with a torch. Against onion, cabbage, and radish magots this substance may also be used, by punching a hole with a sharp stick at the base of the plant and pouring in a teaspoonful of the liquid, covering afterwards with earth.

THE ARSENITES.

London purple, Paris green and white arsenic are of the greatest service against all mandibulate insects, such as larvae and beetles; and they furnish the most satisfactory means of controlling most leaf-feeders, and the best wholesale remedy against the codling moth. Caution must be used in applying them on account of the liability of burning or scalding the foliage.

The poisons should be thoroughly mixed with water at the rate of from 1 lb. to 100-250 gallons of water, and applied with a force pump or hand-spray nozzle. First make a thick paste with a small quantity of water, and then dilute. When freshly-mixed, either London purple or Paris green may be applied to apple, plum, and other fruit-trees, except the peach, at the rate of 1 lb. to 150-200 wood gallons, the latter amount being recommended for the plum, which is somewhat more susceptible to scalding than the apple. White arsenic does little, if any, injury at the rate of 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water. Lime with the mixture of London purple and Paris green may be safely applied at the rate of 1 lb. to 125-150 gallons of water, but it cannot be added to white arsenic, as it makes that poison too active.

Elecampane and its Therapeutic use.

By C. J. S. THOMPSON.

The antiquity of elecampane root in medicine is very great, it having been employed in the treatment of disease from even remote times. Although latterly almost obsolete as a remedial agent, it has lately been brought into prominence by the recommendation of one of its active principles, helenin, in the treatment of phthisis and tuberculous disease. Ancient writers in the time of the Romans were acquainted with its medicinal uses. According to Hanbury, Vegetius Renatus about the beginning of the fifth century calls it *inula campana*, and St. Isidore, in the beginning of the seventh century, names it as *inula*.

It is frequently mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon writings on medicine current in England prior to the Norman conquest, and it has also been identified as the marshallan of the Welsh physicians of the thirteenth century, it being both well known and largely used throughout Europe during the Middle Ages. In France it was known as *Annee commune*, in Germany as *Alant Alantwurz* or *Helenin Krant*, and in Spain as *Enula Campana*. At one time it was included in nearly all the pharmacopoeias of Europe, and enjoyed a considerable reputation as

a remedial agent, but it has gradually died out of use in medicine in this country, except in veterinary practice.

The plant *Inula helenium* is a perennial which is found in almost every country of the world, and grows wild in the South of England and Ireland. It was at one time commonly cultivated in gardens for medicinal and culinary purposes, for which it was largely employed during the last century. It was prescribed by the physicians of the time for its great healing virtues, and its properties as a tonic, diuretic, sudorific, expectorant, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. It always seems to have had a reputation in treating asthma and pulmonary complaints. The forms in which the drug was exhibited were many and varied. Thus we find conserves, aromatic powders, syrup, aqueous extract, decoction, wine and tincture, besides entering as an ingredient into a large number of unofficial preparations. Two favorite formulas much used in the last century will serve as examples.

A PECTORAL MIXTURE (GASSICOURT).

R Ext. elecampane	.....	2 scruples.
Gum arabic	.....	2 drachms.
Hyssop water	.....	1 ounce.
Oxymel squills	.....	.....
Syr. hyssop	.....	1½ ounces.
Misce.		

A COMPOUND TINCTURE.

R Asarabaca root	.....	3 parts.
Iris flor.	.....	5 parts.
Elecampane	.....	10 parts.
Sweet flag	.....	16 parts.
Liquorice	.....	10 parts.
Aniseed	.....	5 parts.
Proof spirit	.....	80 parts.

Infuse without heat several days, and strain; then add camphor, one part. This compound was much valued as a remedy for asthma.

With regard to the chemical composition of elecampane root, it was observed as early as 1660, that when a small portion was subjected to distillation with water, a crystallisable substance collected in the head of the receiver, but which soon passed over. Crystals can also be extracted from the root by exhausting it with alcohol and precipitating it with water. Kallin showed in 1874, that these crystals chiefly consisted of the anhydride of alantonic acid. The anhydride is accompanied with a little helenin and alant camphor, the crystals of the former having a bitter taste but no odor, and melt at 110°. It is a difficult matter to obtain helenin in a pure state, as it is nearly always mixed with a proportion of alant camphor, both substances being soluble to the same extent in alcohol or ether. When reduced to powder the root has an odor resembling a mixture of orris and camphor. Alantonic anhydride may be obtained on distilling it with water, but it is impregnated with alantol. Elecampane contains a large quantity of inulin, at some periods of the year to the amount of 44 per cent.

Valenzuela in 1883 seems to have been the first to call attention to the therapeutic properties of helenin, and its value in treating tuberculosis, early phthisis, per-

tussis, &c. In 1885 Korab observed that helenin possessed a powerful antagonism to the bacillus tuberculosis, and that it also exercised great antiseptic and deodorant properties, one part being sufficient to arrest putrefaction in 10,000 parts of urine. Also that larger proportions of carbolic, boric and salicylic acids were required to produce the same result. A few drops of the solution of helenin were found to kill organisms in ordinary infusions, and also in cultivations of the tubercle bacillus immediately. Internally he had given it in malarial fevers, tubercular, infantile and catarrhal diarrhoea with success. Balza, about the same time, reported he found the drug extremely useful in diminishing the secretions, especially in the trachea and larynx, and he corroborated the observations of Korab as to its antiseptic properties. In the same year helenine was extensively used in the general hospital of Madrid for treating tuberculosis, chronic broncho-pneumonia and whooping cough. It is stated to have been found exceedingly useful in the treatment of these diseases, especially whooping-cough, where it was observed to diminish the attacks of the cough, relieve the dyspnoea and pains in the chest; without causing any symptoms of narcotism; the expectoration at the same time diminishing and becoming almost gelatinous. It is further said to exert a decided tonic action on the digestive organs, and improve the appetite in phthisis. In 1886, Obiol recommended helenine as a local application in diphtheria, to be used in the following manner: Camphor in fine powder having first been applied with the end of the finger to the diphtheritic spots, the surface afterwards should be painted with a solution of helenine in almond oil. This application repeated every four hours is said to quickly destroy the membrane. Helenine is described by Obiol as a perfectly white substance, flocculent like sulphate of quinine when pure, with an aromatic odor and bitter aromatic taste; insoluble in water, to which it should impart no opalescence. Very soluble in alcohol, also in ether, the solution being clear, colorless, and without sediment. It is soluble in oil of sweet almonds to the extent of 2 per cent. A year afterwards Marpmann made a further investigation into the chemical composition of helenine, and stated he found it to consist of two bodies, alantonic and alantonic acid, both of which were useful in medicine. They acted as expectorants and caused death of the bacilli in tubercle nodules. According to still later and more complete investigation, the root contains the following distinct bodies, though some are only isolated with great difficulty:

Helenine, C_6H_8O , in white crystalline needles.

Alant, camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, a white crystalline mass.

Alantonic anhydride, a crystalline body.

Alantol, a yellow liquid.

Bokenham, in the course of a series of experiments on the therapeutic activity of

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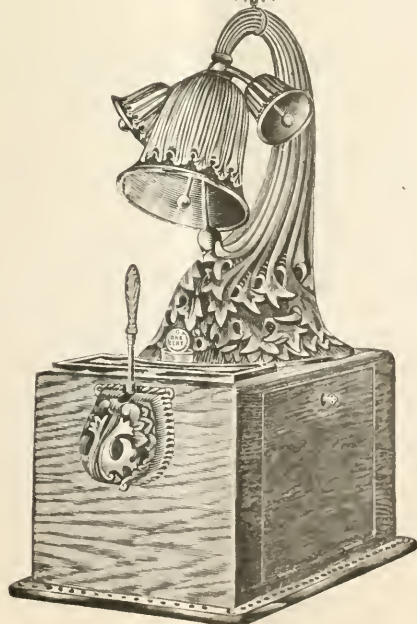
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those bodies last year, found that any of the crystalline bodies will prevent the growth of the tubercle bacillus, if present even in the proportion of 1 in 10,000, and concluded the drug was fatal even in that strength to the bacillus, thus confirming Korab's observations.

He further carried out experiments on animals with the alantane anhydride of Schuchardt, and a mixture of helenine with alantane anhydride, with the object of finding out the influence of the drug on the tuberculous process. The investigator was unable to procure pure helenine in sufficient quantities to test it alone. The results tended to prove that the administration of the bodies used exercised a real protective action against the disease. It is said anyone, or a mixture of elecampane derivatives, will answer the purpose of clinical experiment on the subject.

The investigations of recent years go to show the ancients did not altogether over-estimate the medicinal value of this drug, and which has gradually almost dropped out of use.

With greater facilities for research, and the discovery of better and more economical processes for isolating its active principles, we shall probably find in the derivatives of elecampane root medicinal agents of the greatest value in treating tuberculous disease.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

#### Note on a New Class of Liquid Extracts of One-Half the Strength of the Present Fluid Extracts.

BY OSCAR OLDBERG.

One of the many subjects receiving the careful attention of the Pharmacopœial Revision Committee is the question of the introduction of a class of liquid extracts of precisely one-half the strength of our present fluid extracts. This class of preparations has, for want of a recognized title, been spoken of as "50 per cent. tinctures," although, if these preparations are adopted into the Pharmacopœia, they will, of course, be so prepared that 100 C. c. (and not 100 Gm.) will represent 50 Gm. of drug. This class of preparations has also been, unfortunately and erroneously, spoken of as "half strength fluid extracts," although nobody has proposed to disturb the standard strength of the fluid extracts, for the very sufficient reason that the title "fluid extract" carries with it the idea of the already established strength, so that the title cannot be used for any class of preparations varying materially from that standard. A new and appropriate title for the new class of preparations will, of course, be adopted by the Pharmacopœial Revision Committee, if these preparations are made official.

The whole proposition, if the writer has judged correctly, is receiving more favorable attention than when first broached. This is easily understood from the fact that many opposed it because they assumed that it was intended to reduce the strength of the fluid extracts one-half,

while still giving the preparations the title of "fluid extracts"; while others again assumed that the new preparations would be called "tinctures," so that confusion would arise as between the new preparations and the now official tinctures of the same drugs. Both assumptions are erroneous.

Very few combat the statement that the new class of preparations would be preferable to both fluid extracts and tinctures, for two reasons. One important reason in favor of the new class of preparations is that the Pharmacists can readily prepare them, whilst they would find it impracticable, or at least they *think*, they find it impracticable, to make the fluid extracts of the same drug. The other reason is that many of the tinctures are much too weak, while the fluid extracts of the same drugs are necessarily strong, and it is hoped that the new preparations, being of one-half the strength of the fluid extracts, will take the place of both fluid extracts and tinctures in many cases, although this result can come only gradually.

It will hardly be disputed that such concentrated preparations as the fluid extracts of aconite, belladonna, capsicum and gelsemium are undesirable, and that such weak tinctures as those of bryonia, calumba, conium, cubeb matico and many others that might be named, are much too weak. Again, the want of uniformity in the percentage strength of tinctures is an ever present theme of discussion and yet has never been materially diminished.

If fluid extracts can be made to properly represent the drug in accordance with the official standard, then, certainly, preparations of one-half that strength can be far more easily made.

The writer proposed that whenever any liquid extract of a new drug is to be introduced into the Pharmacopœia, that liquid extract shall be one of one-half the strength of our fluid extracts, and that no fluid extract or tincture of such a drug should be made official. It will be conceded that this proposition is a very moderate one, and it was made only because he felt that a majority might be found favorable to his plan, while a majority might oppose a greater innovation; and yet there can be no doubt that many of our fluid extracts might, with advantage, be dropped from the Pharmacopœia, and preparations of half their strength, with a new title, introduced in their place.

There is no danger that any one would propose such a change in the case of fluid extracts of great importance—such as are in constant use and have decided medicinal potency, but it is difficult to see how any serious inconvenience would result from abolishing, for instance, fluid extract and tincture of Bitter Orange Peel, and substituting for both another liquid preparation of mean strength.

As to the present tinctures, it would seem to be best to leave their strength undisturbed, as all efforts heretofore made to bring about any degree of uniformity have failed. It is the writer's belief that

after a new class of liquid preparations, between the tinctures and fluid extracts, shall have been introduced, the fluid extracts and tinctures of the same drugs will fall into "innocuous desuetude," and may finally be dropped from the Pharmacopœia if it should be thought too rash to drop them now.

To drop any fluid extract or tincture from the Pharmacopœia of course does not preclude its use, and with reference to fluid extracts, it is of course understood what their strength is whether they are official or not.

A complete list of the new liquid extracts (it is not likely that the new preparations will be called *liquid extracts*, officially), should be introduced, including such preparations of the following named drugs: Aconite, Arnica, Aromatic Powder, Aspidosperma, Bitter Orange Peel, Brayera, Buchu, Calamus, Calumba, Cannabis Indica, Capsicum, Chinaphila, Chirata, Cimicifuga, Cinchona, Colchicum, Conium, Cubeb, Cypripedium, Digitalis, Ergot, Erythroxylon, Eucalyptus, Euconymus, Eupatorium, Frangula, Gelsemium, Glycyrrhiza, Cotton Root Bark, Grindelia, Guarana, Hamamelis, Hydrastis, Hyoscyamus, Ipecac, Iris Versicolor, Juglans, Krameria, Lactucarium, Leptandra, Lobelia, Lupulin, Matico, Mezeorum, Nux Vomica, Pareira, Physostigma, Pilocarpus, Podophyllum, Wild Cherry, Quassia, Rhubarb, Rhus Glabra, Rubus, Rumex, Sarsaparilla, Sarsaparilla, Squill, Scutellaria, Senega, Senna, Serpentina, Spigelia, Stillingia, Stramonium, Taraxacum, Uva Ursi, Valerian, Veratrum, Viride, Viburnum, Nanthoxylum, and Ginger.—*The Apothecary*.

#### Cocaine in India.

Some time ago an inquiry was instituted through the Secretary of State, by Dr. Macnamara of Madras, as to whether the hydrochlorate of cocaine could not be economically manufactured either by the Government opium agencies, or at one of the sulphate of quinine factories in India. According to a recent article in an Allahabad paper, it appears that the matter has been submitted to a careful consideration, and it was found that there should be no difficulty in extracting the alkaloid cocaine in a laboratory such as that possessed by the Medical Stores Department at Madras, with which Dr. Macnamara is connected. On reference, however, to the Surgeon-General, it was found that the total annual consumption of the drug amounted to only 4½ lbs. avoirdupois, and so it was decided that for the present it would not be worth while making it. The *Erythroxylon coca* has now been cultivated for several years in many parts of the Presidency of Madras. It grows like a weed, we are told, and the yield of cocaine from the leaves is fully equal to that obtained from the South American shrub. Should there happen to be at any future time a larger demand for this alkaloid, there would be no difficulty whatever in obtaining a very large supply of the leaves.

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## Something on Resins.

Professor A. H. Church contributes the following in *Chemistry of Paints and Painting*:

In commercial parlance resins are incorrectly termed gums. The true gums are either soluble in water or swell up in that liquid, but resins are not acted upon by water. The term resin is used throughout the present volume in its proper sense, so that "copal resin," "mastic resin," are spoken of, not "gum copal," "gum mastic." All the resins used for making vehicles and varnishes are of vegetable origin, and are probably oxidation products of certain hydrocarbons in essential oils. Some resins, such as gamboge, contain gum and are called gum resins; others contain a hydrocarbon of an aromatic acid, and are called balsams; others are true resins, but even these rarely, if ever, consist of a single definite compound, but are mixtures of at least two, often of three, four, or five different bodies. Generally these constituents of true resins differ as to their degree of solubility in various liquids, such as alcohol, ether, spirit of turpentine, benzene, petroleum spirit, and heated fixed oils. They contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, with occasionally a little sulphur, and are usually of acid character, and are capable of forming soaps, called resinates, with the alkalis. Resins differ much from one another not only in solubility but also in hardness and in the temperature at which they melt. Those which are least soluble are generally those which are hardest and which require the highest degree of heat to bring them into fusion. Most true resins contain, besides their proper resinous constituents, small quantities of coloring matter, of water, of crystalline aromatic acids, and of a volatile hydrocarbon or terpene. All these impurities, save the first, may be removed generally with advantage by the following treatment. The powdered resin is thoroughly mixed with a little water and placed in a large glass retort. A current of steam is then passed into the mixture until the terpene and volatile acids present have distilled over. To the contents of the retort carbonate of soda is added (1 part for each 100 of resin). The mixture after agitation is allowed to cool and then filtered through a fine cotton cloth. The purified resin is then washed on the filter with distilled water, then dried in the air and finally in the water oven; the air bath and a temperature of 110° to 120° C. may be used for the desiccation of the harder resins.

Copal is a name given to a number of hard resins which vary not only in their degree of hardness, but also in their degree of solubility; they are the produce of many different species and even genera of trees, while the origin of several of the kinds still remain unknown. One of the hardest, whitest, and best of all is known as Sierra Leone copal, from the port of collection and shipment. It has been identified as the resin produced by a tree,

*Copaifera Guibourtiana*, which belongs to the sub-order Cesalpinee of the order Leguminosae. It is probable that the hard West African pebble copal is the resin of the same tree, but it occurs in rolled pebbles with an abraded surface, and is at least semi-fossil; it is collected from the beds of streams. Pebble copal has more color than the the Sierra Leone copal, but yields as strong a varnish. The latter resin occurs in irregular rounded lumps or masses, generally varying in size from that of a hazel nut to that of a walnut. It is hard and elastic. It consists of at least two resins, one of which, present to the extent of thirty-three per cent is soluble in absolute alcohol and in spirits of turpentine. The other resin constitutes nearly the whole of the remaining part of the copal and becomes soluble in most of the usual solvents, as well as in hot linseed oil, when it has been previously heated to its melting point or to a temperature of 180° to 221° C. (360° to 430° F.) Another process for rendering this and other kinds of copal soluble is a reduction to a fine powder in the presence of water and the subsequent exposure of this powder to the air for several months or even a whole year. The time requisite for this change may be shortened by keeping the powdered copal at a temperature higher than that of the ordinary atmosphere.

Other species of the genus *Copaifera* yield similar but inferior resins to that produced by *C. Guibourtiana*, but *C. Gorskiana* is the source of Inhambane copal; Benguela copal, Angola copal, and Gaboon copal are other sorts, varying from straw color to a dull reddish orange, produced in all probability by different species of *Copaifera*.

Zanzibar copal is another hard and valuable resin of African origin; it is often called anime. It is produced by another leguminous tree, *Trachylobium Hornemannianum*, which belongs to the same sub-order Cestlupinee, as *Copaifera*. Most of this Zanzibar copal occurs in a fossil or semi-fossil state in the earth near the roots of the trees, or in places where the trees have formerly stood. This fossilized resin is covered when dug up with a semi-opaque, rough and dull brown crust; when this powdery coat is removed the remainder of the mass appears of a transparent yellow color, with a surface covered with small rounded elevations like those on the rind of an orange; this is spoken of as "goose skin." Many of the pieces are flat and tabular, with a thickness of a quarter of an inch or more. The same resin when occurring on the bark of the living trees of the same species of *Trachylobium*, presents a smooth and glossy surface; it is not so hard as the fossil variety. Zanzibar copal melts at a higher temperature than Sierra Leone copal, and is very hard. In order to render it soluble it may be treated in the same manner as the Sierra Leone copal. Its chemical nature requires further study.

A third resin, sometimes designated as copal, sometimes as anime, is produced by

another leguminous tree, *Hymenaea courbaril*, a native of Brazil and other countries of South America. It is rather softer and more soluble than Zanzibar copal. The copal of Madagascar comes from another species of the same genus, *H. verrucosa*. A Mexican copal is probably the resin of an allied species. The resin from *H. courbaril* is generally known as West Indian copal; fine specimens have been received from Demerara.

The bungo tree of Sierra Leone, *Daniellia thurifera*, affords a resin of inferior quality. It is probable that the same leguminous tree is the source of some of the Niger and Soudan copals.

A rather hard resin of comparatively recent introduction is kauri or cowdi copal, produced by the cowdi pine of New Zealand, *Dammara australis*. This is a coniferous tree belonging to the tribe Araucarieae. The largest masses, some of them occasionally over 100 pounds in weight, are found in the earth in many places far from those in which the trees now grow. Kauri resin usually becomes more transparent and yellower by keeping. It is generally somewhat whitish or streaked with opaque bands, when first found. It is cleaned and scraped and then sorted into several qualities. Its use has greatly extended of recent years. It is now largely employed as the basis of most of the so-called copal varnishes on account of its abundance, its low price and its easy manipulation. But the varnish which it yields is inferior in hardness, toughness, and durability to that made from Sierra Leone copal or Zanzibar copal.

Kauri resin is sometimes spoken of as dammar, but this name properly belongs to the resins produced by other trees, not by *Dammara australis*. White or Singapore dammar is the resin of *Dammara orientalis*. It is soft and may be scratched even by mica. "Sal-dammar" is produced by *Suarea robusta*, the sal tree, widely distributed in India. This resin, though soft, yields a good flexible paper varnish. The tree belongs to the Dipterocarpaceae. *Vateria indica*, another Dipterocarpaceae, yields piney resin or white dammar; a similar resin is produced by another species *V. acuminata*, a Ceylon tree. Several kinds of *Hopoe* (*H. mierantha* *H. odorata*, etc.), which belongs to the same natural order, yield pale, transparent resins which are a trifle harder than that of the sal tree. Black dammar or Tinnevely resin is produced by *Canarium strictum*; it is of a very inferior quality. This tree belongs to the Burseraceae. Several kinds of elemi resin are also furnished by plants belonging to the same natural order. These elemis are soft, sticky resins, occasionally employed in varnishes to prevent them from becoming brittle and cracking. They contain essential oils and other aromatic bodies, and vary very much in composition and properties, although they resemble one another in their solubility in boiling alcohol and in their easy alterability. They are unsatisfactory resins.

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### ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Chapter I. Historical Notice of Perfumery. II. The Perfume Materials for the Manufacture of Perfumery. III. Testing Volatile Oils. IV. The Volatile Oils in Perfumery. V. Resins and Balsams. VI. Perfume Substances from the Animal Kingdom. VII. Artificial Perfume Materials. VIII. Alcoholic Perfumes. IX. Dry Perfumes. X. Fumigating Essences, Pastilles, Powders, etc. XI. Dentifrices, Mouth Waters, etc. XII. Hair Pomades, Hair Oils and Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes and Depilatories. XIII. Cosmetics. Index.

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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JULY 15TH, 1892.

REMEMBER the Provincial Druggists' Convention to be held in Toronto on August 4th. Let there be a large representation from all parts of the Province.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the College building, Gerard Street, Toronto, commencing August 2nd.

BRITISH INDIA has revolutionized the world's trade in cinchona bark and tea by beginning the cultivation of these two products until the Indian yield has nearly doubled the world's supply. The government of Ceylon has now begun the cultivation of the India rubber tree, and this will probably end in doubling the supply and considerably more than halving the price of this article of general consumption.

THE Annual Announcement of the Ontario College of Pharmacy appears again this year, sandwiched with colored advertising sheets of various Toronto firms. To say nothing of the undesirableness of such a method, we would ask, is it fair to thus come in competition with their own Pharmaceutical Journal? If not breaking the letter of the contract between the Council and the publisher, it certainly does break the spirit of it, for it was never intended that advertising schemes should be adopted, such as the one mentioned.

DRUGGISTS of Chicago are having an interesting time "fighting the cutter." This matter of cutting has there become so established that there can be no hope of abating the evil, and the only hope of the drug trade seems to be in the pushing of their own preparations and the confining themselves to drugs proper and the dispensing of prescriptions. The Soda Water trade, which is a very large feature with the drug trade in the United States, has also become the object of an attack from the department stores, which renders it very unprofitable for many druggists.

## Sales of Tobacco to Minors.

THE Act passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature to prevent the sale of tobacco in any form to minors, became law on the first of the present month. We present the text of the Act in order that all druggists may make themselves acquainted with it and govern themselves accordingly.

1. Any person who either directly or indirectly sells or gives or furnishes to a minor under eighteen years of age cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form, shall on summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace be subject to a penalty of not less than \$10, or more than \$50, with or without costs of prosecution,

or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding 30 days, or to both fine with or without costs and imprisonment to the said amount and for the said amount and for the said term, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate. And in case of a fine, or a fine and costs being awarded, and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the justice may commit the offender to the common goal, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs are sooner paid.

2. This act shall not apply to a sale to the minor for his parent or guardian under a written request or order of the parent or guardian.

3. A person who shall appear to the magistrate to be under 18 years of age, shall be presumed to be under that age unless it is shown by evidence that he is in fact over that age.

4. This act shall go into effect on the 1st day of July, 1892.

The traders who hold licenses to sell tobacco in towns and cities where such sale is subject to municipal regulation, are permitted by those licenses to sell to all minors over 14 years of age. The municipal act gives to towns and cities the power to regulate the tobacco trade for minors up to that age. It will therefore seem that there is a collision of authority between the provincial and municipal law, the former prohibited sale to minors between fourteen and eighteen, and the latter permitting it. In the issue of Toronto licenses it is intended that a stamp shall be placed on each license stating the provincial law on the subject, which it will be advisable for the licensed trader to give the preference to. In places where licenses are not issued to tobacco dealers there is but one course open, and that is not to sell to anybody below eighteen years of age.

## Examination Statistics.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Will you kindly allow me through your columns to reply as briefly as possible to an article with the above heading in the July number of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, which is evidently intended to reflect very unfairly on the Board of Examiners. Were the figures their given complete, or the inferences correct, it would not require an answer from me.

The Board of Examiners as a body, and individually, do their work conscientiously and fairly to the best of their ability; careful alike of the interests of the students, of the College and of the public. They therefore do not fear, but rather invite a just criticism of their methods, but the *Journal*, in its criticism, is very unjust, in that its analysis of the constitution of the class is incomplete, its inferences, therefore, are very incorrect. This I shall endeavor to show. I assume the figures there given to be correct, as I have no means of knowing who were and who were not members of the recent senior term class. All candidates come to the Examiners under a pseudonym, and until the work of examining the papers is done, we know practically nothing of each candidate beyond what his paper tells us, nor do we wish to know.

The constitution of the class that offer-

ed for examination was as follows: 114 candidates in all, of which 97 enter for all subjects, and 17 for one or more, thus 8 enters for one subject only, 7 for two only, and 2 for three only. The results as published are: 56 of the 97 pass in all subjects, and 15 out of 17 pass on those subjects for which they entered, having passed the remainder at some previous examination. In all 71, or 62.2 per cent. receive the diploma of the College. According to the *Journal* eighty-nine candidates were members of the College Class of 1892. The remaining twenty-five were members of the class of some former year, therefore may fairly be taken to represent the class of one year ago, of which only 52.7 succeeded in passing. Granted, but truly I think that class deserves better from the *Journal*. Well may they exclaim, "Save us from our friends!"

This twenty-five is composed of the seventeen that wrote on only one or two subjects and eight of those that wrote on the whole examination.

If we summarize the above figures we find

|       |                                        |               |
|-------|----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Of 97 | candidates that wrote on all subjects, | 56 pass—57.7% |
| Of 89 | " of the class of '92,                 | 55 pass—61.8% |
| Of 8  | " of a former class,                   | 1 pass—12.5%  |

Or following the analysis laid down by the *Journal*,

|               |                             |                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Class of '92, | represented by 89 students, | 55 pass, or 61.8%   |
| " '91,        | " 25 "                      | { 1 passer, or 4%   |
|               |                             | { 15 partially, 60% |

The inference then is, the examination was very much more difficult and the candidates proportionately better than one year ago.

In offering the above explanation, I sincerely regret the necessity that brings me thus into print.

CHAS. R. SNEATH,  
Chairman of Board.

Toronto, July 7th, 1892.

PHOTOGRAPHING INSIDE THE BODY.—Phrenologists have long claimed to be able to ascertain the character of an individual by observing the conformation of the bumps on his skull, but now photography, in conjunction with the electric light, has rendered it possible for a man to know, by ocular demonstration, the state of his own inside, inclosed in a cylindrical camera. In front of the lense are two tiny incandescent lamps, the wires to which, as well as a short pipe from the camera, are carried in an outside casing tube. Simple pressure on a pneumatic ball drives the camera forward in the increasing cylinder, and at the same instant makes the contact for the electric lamps and opens the shutters. By removing the pressure on the ball the camera returns to its place, the lamps go out, and the shutters close.—*The Family Doctor*.

A new edition (the 4th) of the Russian pharmacopoeia is in press and will be in force as soon as issued.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Mexican pharmacopoeia has recently been issued under the auspices of the pharmaceutical society of Mexico.



# Armour's Pepsin-Phosphate

For the Soda Fountain or Dinner Table. Combines the most effective digestive agent known, with the best medium for its operation. Used with any syrup. New style package, 1-2 pint, \$4.00 per dozen, less 5 per cent. Fountain hangers supplied.

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Advertising Novelties,

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&c., &c., &c.



**LONDON, CANADA.**

## Foreign Notes.

At the instance of their Pharmaceutical Society the Government of the Argentine Republic have appointed a commission charged with the preparation of a Pharmacopœia for the Argentine Federation. The Pharmacopœia Commission, which was constituted by Ministerial decree of March 30, consists of Dr. del Area (president), of the Academy of Medicine; Senor Centeno, lecturer in materia medica and therapeutics; Senor Laralle, inspector of pharmacies; Senor Francesco Burroga, professor of medical chemistry; and four others.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

PROFESSOR EMIL FISCHER, of Wurzburg, has been offered the chair of chemistry in Berlin, rendered vacant by Von Hofmann's death. Emil Fischer, says the *Apotheker Zeitung*, was born in 1852 at Enskirchen, in Rhenish Prussia, and studied chemistry at Bonn and Strassburg under Kekule and Beyer. In 1882 he became Professor at Erlangen, and in 1885 he succeeded Wislicenus at Wurzburg.

THE late Signor Achille Zanetti, a Milan pharmacist, has bequeathed to the Royal Lombardian Institute of Sciences and Letters a sum producing an annual income of 600 lire, for the purpose of offering every three years a prize of 1,000 lire to the Italian pharmacist who shall be judged to have done most during that period to promote the interests of pharmacy or medical chemistry in his country.

THE University of Munich has created a new degree—Doctor of Pharmacy—which will be granted after a course of seven semesters and examination in one principal subject, chemistry or botany, and in three secondary subjects, namely, mineralogy, physics, and zoology. An inaugural dissertation must also be presented.

By a recent disastrous fire (June 29th) in Berlin, Germany, the extensive drug stores of Herr Ritter have been destroyed, and property to the value of 250,000 marks consumed. Two persons perished in the fire, which is supposed to have originated in the explosion of a boiler.

THE Russian Government has ordered that druggists in that country shall sell disinfectants at cost price, in order that they may be more generally used during the epidemic of cholera. The streets of Baku are to be sprinkled with petroleum as a disinfectant.

## A New Acid.

A NEW acid chromosulphuric, possessing the composition  $H_2Cr_2(SO_4)_4$ , is described, says *Nature*, by M. Recoura in the current number of the *Comptes Rendus*. A short time ago the same chemist obtained a remarkable isomeric form of chromic sulphate,  $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ , which exhibited neither the reactions of a sulphate nor of a salt of chromium. For instance, its solution yielded no precipitate of barium sulphate with barium chloride. This

isomeric form of chromic sulphate is found to combine directly with one equivalent of sulphuric acid or of a metallic sulphate to produce the new acid, or a salt of it. Thus, when a solution of zinc sulphate is mixed with a solution of the isomeric sulphate of chromium in equivalent molecular proportion, zinc chromosulphate is formed,  $ZnCr_2(SO_4)_4$ .

The solution of this zinc salt so obtained gives none of the reactions of sulphuric acid, nor does it yield those of chromic acid, but it exhibits the usual reactions of zinc salts; hence it must be a zinc salt of a specific acid, chromosulphuric. When the solutions of the new acid and its salts are allowed to stand, they gradually decompose, and barium chloride commences to precipitate barium sulphate; hence they appear not to be very stable, but to decompose slowly into a mixture of ordinary chromic sulphate and sulphuric acid or the metallic sulphate. Boiling brings about the decomposition at once. The acid itself has been obtained in the solid state, combined with eleven molecules of water; it is a green powder, which is very hygroscopic, and rapidly deliquesces in moist air, but is quite permanent in a dry atmosphere. Its solution possesses a brilliant green color when freshly prepared, but, upon standing, changes to blue, and, after a few days, passes completely into a violet colored solution of ordinary chromic sulphate mixed with free sulphuric acid. The potassium salt has also been obtained in the solid state, combined with four molecules of water, as a green powder whose dilute solution yields no precipitate with barium chloride, but at once gives the usual potassium precipitates with platonic chloride and picric acid.

This salt also appears to be formed when chrome alum is dehydrated first for some time at 90°, and finally at 110°. The sodium and ammonium salts have likewise been obtained, and are found to resemble the potassium salt closely in their nature and properties.

COCO, A COOLING DRINK.—Dorvault states that coco, a popular drink sold in the Paris streets, is made by macerating liquorice and a little coriander-seed in water. A kind of coco is also sold in the form of a paste, packed in tin boxes. This variety is described as a mixture of extract of liquorice with Vichy salts, to which essential oils of lemon, orange, anise, and peppermint, as well as asanthine and oil of cherry-kernels have been added. The compound is easily soluble in water, to which it imparts a red-brown colour. The presence of the carbonate (Vichy salts) causes an alkaline reaction, which assists the solution of the glycyrrhizin. In this form coco is recommended as a cheap, agreeable, and thirst-quenching beverage.

The Norwegian parliament has granted a subsidy of 400 kroner per annum for a pharmaceutical journal to be published. Several other scientific journals in Norway receive assistance from the government,

## How a Doctor who Has Tried it Regards Physicians' Dispensing.

Druggists will be interested in the following from a contribution to the *Philadelphia Medical World* by Dr. R. H. Kilpatrick, in view of the strong plea that has recently been made that doctors do their own dispensing:

"I am engaged, and have been for the past five years, in doing my own dispensing, and I have to condemn it on many grounds. First, great expense to physicians. My drug bills amount to about two hundred dollars per month, and receipts are not in proportion. Second, increased amount of labor. Third, a patient expects to pay nothing for advice and but a very small druggist's profits on medicines furnished. In fact, it would take a good sized book to explain all the torment and objections that could be laid against physicians dispensing their own medicines. From a general standpoint I will say that there is no condition in life with as many cares as that of a physician who does his own dispensing. If he happens to have a large practice he has the more worry. After a hard day's work one does not feel like coming to an office to work all night. The plan I would suggest would be as follows: Let every physician have his favored drug store, and keep posted on the stock of his druggist, and there will be but very little substituting and counter dispensing, and no refilling of prescriptions without an order from the physician."

## A Timely Hint.

The manager, the bookkeeper, the cashier, the entry clerk, the shipping clerk, the salesman, the office boy, the porter—everyone, in fact, who is in any way connected with a business establishment should bear in mind that there is such a thing as cultivating trade, and that they, as well as the proprietors, are responsible for a share of the firm's success. Because a man is hired to fill a certain position there is no excuse for his hesitating to do any other work which may require attention. A bookkeeper might soil his fingers by stepping outside the office and waiting upon a customer if occasion required, but he would not lower himself in the estimation of his employer through thus signifying his willingness to make himself generally useful, and anyhow the dirt will wash off. To make a business grow and make it pay should be the main object of every employe, regardless of position or conditions. The day is gone when business can be conducted successfully without the undivided and best efforts of those who are responsible for it. In days gone by a merchant might succeed by sitting down and waiting for trade to come to him, but not now. In our day and generation the most persistent and systematic efforts are essential to bringing about a satisfactory result. A progressive spirit and a capacity for pleasing customers will work wonders in any business.

—*The Bookkeeper*.



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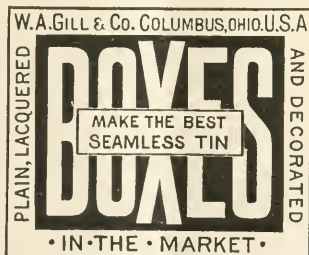
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Bird Seed and Cattle-fish Bone keeps our Birds in health and song. It is so very choice and clean you use no other.

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ONLY 10c. PER LB.

ASK YOUR GROCER AND DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

## COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and treble your sales.

## COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)

Sold at 5c. per Cake, is wanted in every house where a bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

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Not every Mustache is a thing of beauty, because it hangs down and has to rough. The MUSTACHE TRAINER will change, physiognomy, and is given appearance of a very manly, pleasant favorable change. Sent on receipt of all 7c. in Postal Notes or Money. For 10c. before mentioned them

G. D. RUSSELL & CO., 5 Dey St., N. Y.



## Some New Therapeuticals.

H. F. MEIER.

Some months ago the writer was appealed to by a physician residing in the northern part of the State, to prepare for him a quantity of Tartate of Lithium and Potassium, and also of Succinate of Iron, both of the articles being at that time not obtainable in this market.

They had been recommended through medical journals as excellent agents in the treatment of biliary lithiasis.

As, in the present case, prompt treatment was desirable, it was concluded to proceed with the preparation on a small scale at once, and as it was really unnecessary to crystallize the double Tartate of Lithium and Potassium, the ingredients were adjusted in solution so that each fluid ounce contained 120 grains of the salt.

The formula of the Crystallized Salt being  $K Li C_4 H_4 O_6 + H_2 O = 212$ , it becomes an easy matter to determine how much Potassium Bitartrate,  $K H C_4 H_4 O_6 = 376$ , and how much Lithium Carbonate,  $Li_2 CO_3 = 71$ , are required to produce the article desired. 2 equivalents of the former ( $188 \times 2$ ) = 376 parts and 1 equivalent of the latter = 71 parts result in the formation of 424 parts double salt.

If the quantities be taken in grains it becomes possible to readily adjust the strength of an aqueous solution of above named strength which is permanent owing to its concentration.

The quantities taken in practice were:

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Potassium Bitartrate ..... | 600 grains.  |
| Lithium Carbonate .....    | 120 grains.  |
| Water q. s. for .....      | 53 fld. ozs. |

The combination is brought about with the aid of heat and the cooled liquor adjusted to the proper measure. In the present case 680 grains double salt represent the amount of the end product.

In order to prepare the Succinate of Iron the following method was observed, the intention being to secure 480 grains of the hydrated Ferric Succinate. It should be remembered that the method of the originator was to administer this salt in the form of a magma or precipitate suspended in water, and many physicians still adhere to this method of presentation, although it is possible to furnish a clear solution by the addition of citrates or tartrates.

A working formula for the quantity above indicated 480 grain (which is made up to 16 fluid ounces of shake mixture) reads as follows:

Take of

|                                        |                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Succinic Acid .....                    | 300 grains                                                                           |
| Water .....                            | 16 fld. ozs.                                                                         |
| Aqua Ammonia .....                     | 300 minims, or q. s., avoiding an excess; dissolve and precipitate with a mixture of |
| Solution Tersulphate Iron 2187 grains. |                                                                                      |
| Sodium Acetate .....                   | 375 grains.                                                                          |
| Water .....                            | 64 fld. ozs.                                                                         |

Wash the resulting precipitate with water on a cotton strainer until free from sulphates and make up the bulk to 16 fluid ounces. It will be noticed that the

quantity of Solution Tersulphate of Iron is slightly in excess, this provision having been found prudent to insure entire decomposition of the Ammonium Succinate. It follows that each fluid ounce of the thoroughly agitated mixture contains in suspension 30 grains of the Ferric Succinate, which is quite readily soluble in the fluids of the stomach under usual conditions.—*Pacific Druggist*.

## Compound Extract of Smart-Weed or Water-Pepper.

C. D. LIPPINCOTT.

While this preparation is not official it is nevertheless a preparation of considerable merit as an internal as well as external remedy—internally for colic, cramps, diarrhoea or dysentery, cholera morbus, nausea, flatulence, etc.; externally as a stimulating liniment in sprains, bruises or swellings, but not applicable in burns or abraded surfaces. This preparation is used extensively in the East and South, being sold in pint and quart quantities for general family use.

While not depreciating proprietary preparations under this name, I maintain that the formula here presented furnishes a preparation far superior to any of them:

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| R Water pepper pulv. .... | 16 ounces.  |
| Capicum pulv. ....        | 5 drachms.  |
| Camphor .....             | 10 drachms. |
| Oil of aniseed .....      | 10 drops.   |
| Oil of sassafras .....    | 5 drachms.  |
| Alcohol .....             | 4 pints.    |
| Water .....               | 2½ pints.   |

Dissolve the oils and camphor in the alcohol, add the water and pour sufficient of the mixture upon the herb and capicum to moisten, pack into a conical percolator and pour upon it the menstruum until the liquid begins to drop, cork the lower orifice and macerate for 24 hours; then continue the percolation until all the menstruum has passed. Continue the percolation with a menstruum composed of alcohol three parts, water one part, until one gallon of percolate is obtained.—*Rocky Mountain Druggist*.

GALE OIL.—A volatile oil obtained by distilling the leaves of *Myrica Gale*, brownish-yellow; density at 12°, 0.876; thickish and of a peculiarly pleasant, balsamic odor.

Java coca leaves have been examined by F. Giesel, (Pharm. Zeit.), who found about two per cent. of total alkaloids, the greater proportion of which were, however, cinnamyl compounds, cinnamyl-cocaine and truxilline. The cinnamyl-cocaine is an isomer or homologue of cocaine, greatly resembling it in chemical and physiological properties.

Azoimid or Imidazoic Acid,  $N_3 H$ , noticed in these columns on several occasions, has now been obtained by the discoverers, Curtiss and Rabenhansen, (Jour. Prakt. Chem.) in its anhydrous condition. It represents a clear, colorless, mobile liquid of penetrating odor, the melting point of which lies at 37°C. The body is extremely explosive.

## Laboratory Notes.

A LABORATORY DEVICE.—Most practical chemists are painfully aware of the unsightly appearance of reagent bottles, caused by the drops of the solutions running down the outside and crystallizing thereon. This may be prevented by simply painting the rim with melted paraffin. Care should be taken to cover only the side of the lip—none should be put on the upper surface. This can be accomplished most easily by using a small hog-hair brush and a wax of low melting point, such as is used for embedding sections. It will be found that besides preventing the solution trickling down the outside, it enables one to deliver the reagent easily in single drops without resorting to the plan of only partly withdrawing the stopper.—*Monthly Journal of Popular Science*.

DEODORIZATION OF IODOFORM.—Mr. O. R. Symmes, druggist, of Oswego, Kan., writes us as follows:—For the benefit of the craft I will say that I find that oil of coriander will completely deodorize iodoform, when used in an ointment to the extent of 1 minum to the grain of iodoform. The smell may also be removed from the hands by putting a drop or two of oil of coriander on the hands and then washing them thoroughly.

DEODORIZING OILS.—A process for decolorizing vegetable oils has been patented in England. The specific claims being made are:—

1. The process of decolorizing vegetable oils by mixing an oil with a suitable proportion of a manganese soap or a fatty acid salt of manganese and blowing a current of air or oxygen into the mixture, substantially as described.

2. The process of decolorizing vegetable oils by mixing an oil with a suitable proportion of manganese soap or a fatty acid salt of manganese mixed with a suitable solvent and blowing a current of air or oxygen into the mixture, substantially as described.

3. The process of decolorizing vegetable oils by mixing an oil with a suitable proportion of a manganese soap or a fatty acid salt of manganese mixed with linseed oil and blowing a current of air or oxygen into the mixture, substantially as described.

EXTRACTUM DICENTRÆ FLUIDUM.—Chas. E. Hunnerquist made a number of comparative experiments with the view of determining the best menstruum for fluid extract of Turkey coin. The one directed by the "National Formulary," viz.: 3 vols. of alcohol and 1 of water, yields a good fluid extract in which, however, some precipitation takes place. If prepared with alcohol the fluid extract was lighter in color, and less bitter, but remained clear. Made with a menstruum of 4 vols. of alcohol and one of water, a clear fluid extract was also obtained, and proved to be satisfactory in all respects. Other menstrua gave less satisfactory results than the above.

The following Analysis will substantiate the claims of **Johnston's Fluid Beef** to be a Perfect Meat Food:



Albumen, Fibrine, &c., (Nutritious Element)  
Soluble Salts of Flesh, (Stimulating Element)  
Mineral Salts, (Bone Forming Element)  
Moisture,

22.10  
33.10  
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"Here we have the whole of the elements without a single exception—necessary for the formation of **FLESH, MUSCLE and BONE.**"

## WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the  
**THROAT and CHEST** and  
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The object in view when Anti-Dandruff was first produced, was to offer the public a preparation for the hair that would in the first place remove Dandruff effectually, and also act as a perfect Hair Dressing, without containing any ingredient injurious to hair, head or scalp. Anti-Dandruff has in a short time proven itself a perfect specific for the above, and now stands in the estimation of its patrons as being head and shoulders above any similar preparation.

**Why ? It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.**

**Why ? It makes the Hair soft and pliable.**

**Why ? It is not of a greasy or oily nature.**

**Why ? It stops falling of the hair.**

**Why ? It is of a nature peculiar to itself.**

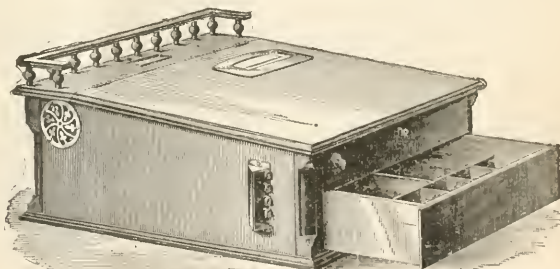
**Why ? It is pleasant to use and clear as crystal.**

**Why ? It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.**

**Why ? Men, Women and Children endorse it for its absolute worth.**

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Sole Agents for Canada.



## Everyday Testing of Drugs and Chemicals.

BY ALBERT SHAW DENHAM, LECTURER IN THE BRISBANE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Barnard Proctor, in the preface to his "Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing," says: "Every pharmacist should test his chemicals occasionally to see that their quality is up to the required standard." But I think that with us in Australia, with the sources from which our wholesale dealers draw their supplies constantly changing, something more is necessary, and that it is desirable to form a habit of subjecting to examination every parcel of drugs and chemicals before it is received into stock. I do not mean that each chemical should be quantitatively, or even in some cases qualitatively analysed, as that would be quite unnecessary for the purpose of ascertaining what we want to know as practical pharmacists—namely, Is the article that which was ordered, and is it fit for use at the dispensing counter? And having given an answer to this, it is in many cases better and simpler to reject that which is faulty than to make an exact analysis and allow for deficiencies. My experience is that, with the exception of a few articles, such as a porcelain crucible, separating funnel and the like, everything necessary can, as a rule, be found at or near the dispensing counter, and I do not think the little time necessary can be better spent than in ascertaining that we are really fit to hold our positions as in part guardians of the public health and suppliers of better and purer articles than it is possible for the general public to obtain at a grocer's store. I believe that if the examination of materials in daily use at the dispensing counter became more general, and care was taken to impress upon the public that such a course was adopted, the reputation of the chemist and druggist would be greatly enhanced. He also will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is doing everything possible to guard against mistakes in the supply of materials to him and by him, as to my own knowledge there have been such made as that of sending P. Ammonii Nitrat. for P. Sodii Nitrat., Sodii Sulph. Exsiccat for Mag. Sulph. Exsiccat, &c.

Some months ago I began a systematic investigation of every parcel of drugs and chemicals that entered my shop. In the case of organic materials, such as roots, barks, leaves, and the like, to see that their physical characters were what they ought to be, and in that of organic and inorganic chemical salts the application of a few generally simple tests was enough to declare whether the sample under examination was sufficiently pure to be admitted into a retail establishment for general use. I have found that this can be easily and readily done without interference with my usual business. The advantages of such a course are obvious, The eye is trained to habits of correct observation, manipulative dexterity is ac-

quired in the use of apparatus, and if, as I would suggest, a record is kept of the work done, in time a very valuable synopsis of practical chemistry is obtained, and possibly a way opened for an original research which may be found of universal benefit. In most works on pharmaceutical chemistry a table will be found of the official chemicals with their probable impurities, and tests for the same; but I have found it most useful to make a condensed table for one's self, with additional columns for the date of examination of the sample, the source from which it was obtained, the result of experiments thereon, and the inference drawn.

I hope that before many years are over we shall have a B. P. standard, fixing the percentage of extractive matter obtainable from all our liquid pharmaceutical products; and this will, I believe, be one more step in the direction of uniformity in dispensing, and to a certain extent do away with the well-worn complaint—"The mixture you made up is so different from that obtained at Mr. Jones's." Such work, as I have endeavored to point out, carefully and conscientiously performed, will enable us to say with our usual regard for truthfulness, "Prescriptions accurately dispensed with the purest drugs only."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

## Notes on New Antiseptics.

BY S. A. WALTON.

If we trace back the list of antiseptics and disinfectants to an early date we find that those mostly in use were sulphur, the halogen compound, mercury, coal tar products, and some essential oil. If we again follow up the development of antiseptics we find that these materials form the basis of most of our new antiseptics in a more defined and definite composition. Thus, in place of the old method of burning sulphur, sulphurous acid in many cases replaces it, and compounds of sulphur, as sulphonates, are used in combination, as in the case of ichthylol (ammoniumichthylol sulphonate), soziodol (diiodoparaphenol sulphonic acid), and many others. The same may be said of the halogens, iodoform, iodo and di-iodo-salicylic acids and iodo being iodine derivatives, while the other elements forming this group have corresponding compounds in a greater or less variety.

The mercurial preparations are well known to us, the mercurio-zinc cyanide being one of the developments of chemistry with regard to antiseptics.

The coal tar products are both numerous and varied, and many varieties of new combinations are continually being found that promises to be of use as antiseptics.

Essential oils have been combined with other elements to form valuable antiseptics, aristol (dithymoliodide) being one of these, while oxidized pine oil with camphoric acid forms one of the most popular disinfectants of the present day.

Time does not allow me to formulate or describe the following preparations fully.

I will therefore give such description as is necessary, with the hope that the members of the Association will look into the matter for themselves for further information.

Amongst new antiseptics from coal tar derivatives may be mentioned pyroktanin, methyl-violet, the most antiseptic of the aniline colors. A solution of 1 in 1000 is used in various eye diseases, phthisis, ulcers, etc. There is a yellow variety commonly known as auramine, also used antiseptically.

Lysol is a saponified phenol derived from cresols, and contains the higher homologues of carboic acid. It is said to possess higher antymycotic power than carboic acid, and to be less poisonous. This preparation is much used in Germany at the present time.

Retinol, a distillation product of pine resin, is a viscid fluid hydrocarbon. It is a non-irritating and stable antiseptic.

Europen, iso butyl-ortho-cresyl-iodide, contains 23 per cent. of iodine, and is non-poisonous.

Dermatol, a basic gallate of bismuth, forms a powerful antiseptic and dessicant.

Sulphaminol, thioxydiphenylamine, the antiseptic action of which is due to its decomposition in contact with the fluids of the body into sulphur and phenol.

Monochlorphenol is prepared by the action of chlorine on cooled phenol. It is a powerful antiseptic and less irritating than trichlorphenol.

Camphoid, though only a mild antiseptic in itself, is a valuable adjunct to this class of bodies, as it forms a ready method of applying antiseptics to the surface of the skin, and owing to its composition (of spirit, camphor and pyroxylin) it forms a valuable solvent for substances such as salicylic acid, resorcin, hydro-naphthol and many others.

ETIQUETTE is an artificial flower, politeness a natural one.

FENNEL OIL.—A volatile oil obtained by distillation from the fruits of *Feniculum vulgare*, Gert., which are rich in oil, yielding 3 to 3½ per cent.; sweetish and aromatic, containing much anethol; density, 0.968 to 0.990.

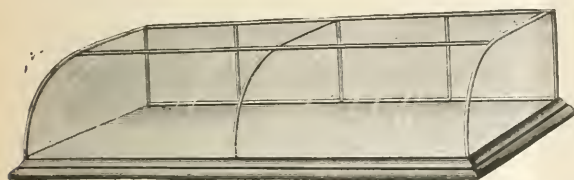
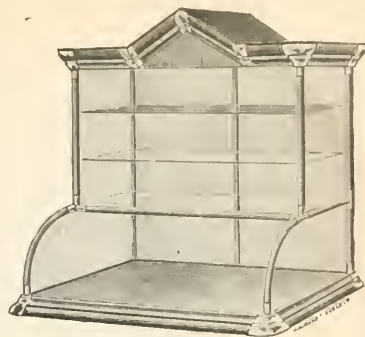
GOOSEFOOT OIL.—A volatile American oil distilled from the seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, a perennial variety of *C. ambrosioides*, Lin.; used medicinally as a vermifuge, since it is also called worm-seed oil. It is of a pungent and bitter taste. It is largely prepared at Baltimore to the extent of several thousand pounds yearly. The yield is from 1½ to 2 per cent. from the fruits; specific gravity, 0.92.

GINGER OIL.—An oil distilled in Germany from the rhizomes of *Zanzibar officinale*. It is yellowish, very thin; density, 0.893. From 1 cwt. of Jamaica ginger only 12 ounces of volatile oil can be obtained. A dilute alcoholic solution of it is a remarkably good flavoring agent, capable of imparting to a very considerable portion of aqueous fluid the very pleasant aroma of ginger.



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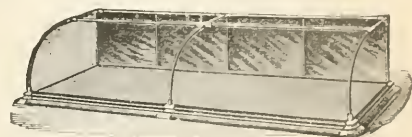
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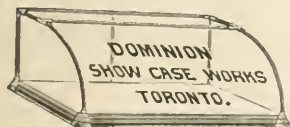
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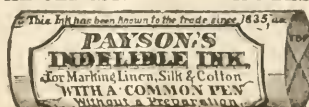
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## SELECTIONS.

**ZINC GLUE FOR SURGICAL DRESSINGS AND OTHER PURPOSES.**—Treutler suggests the following formula: Oxide of zinc, 10 parts; gelatin, 30 parts; glycerin, 30 parts; and water, 30 parts. This paste is thickly applied and rubbed into the maslin or gauze forming the bandage. A thinner preparation contains 20 parts of gelatin and 10 parts of water.

For preparing tincture of iodine, Van thier recommends placing the iodine upon a glass sieve and suspending this in the alcohol contained in a colored glass bottle, in order to avoid the influence of heat, light and organic matter, whereby hydriodic acid would be formed; moreover, the tincture should not be kept on hand for a long time.—*Pet. Mon. de la Phar.*

**MICROCIN** is a new antiseptic, recommended by Professor Berloiz of Grenoble. Extreme solubility, harmlessness and rapidity of action are claimed for it. It is a compound of naphthol and soda, is neither poisonous nor irritant, and has the form of a greyish-white powder. Its solution of three grammes per liter is very slightly colored, and does not stain either the hands or bandage.—*Science.*

**CARBOLATE OF CAMPHOR.**—This preparation is made by adding 1 part by weight of carbolic acid to 3 parts of camphor, and straining through gauze after standing for twenty-four hours. A permanent liquid results, having a specific gravity of .990. It is said to be thoroughly antiseptic and possessed of considerable germicidal powers. By mixing the liquid with oil its tendency to produce an eruption when kept in contact with the skin is prevented.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

**COMPOUND ELIXIR OF IODINE** is the name suggested by Wm. Pepper, M. D., (*University Med. Magaz.*, Feb. 1892, p. 376), for a preparation made by dissolving phosphorus,  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain, and iodine and bromine, each  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain, in one drachm of simple exilir. It has been used with considerable satisfaction in cases of torpid circulation with subacute gastric catarrh, and of subacute bronchitis with a relaxed and atonic state of the system. An elixir of balsam or of white pine may be used as the solvent, to which the name of Compound Elixir of Pine might be appropriate.

**ANTIDOTE FOR PHOSPHOROUS POISONING.**—Arpad Bokai recommends, in the *Revue de Therapeutique*, a 33 per cent solution of potassium permanganate as an antidote in phosphorus poisoning. Brought into contact with phosphorus the permanganate converts it into orthophosphoric acid, manganese peroxide being formed simultaneously. The same reactions occur in the stomach, with this difference, that in the presence of the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice the peroxide of manganese becomes the chloride, thus liberating more oxygen and rendering the transformation of the phosphorus into

orthophosphoric acid more certain. Experiments upon dogs show that solutions of the permanganate as strong as 1 per cent. do not produce any ill effect upon the coats of the stomach.

**SOLUBILITY OF SULPHUR IN ALCOHOL.**—One looks in vain for particulars in any pharmaceutical text books regarding the behaviour of alcohol towards sulphur, yet it is a well-known fact that homeopathic tincture of sulphur is a reality. Dr. C. Schierholz, of Vienna, communicates a note to the *Pharmaceutische Post* in which he shows that at 17.5° C., practically the normal temperature, 3,300 parts by weight of absolute alcohol dissolve only 1 part of sulphur. The solubility increases very rapidly and steadily with the rise of temperature until one part of sulphur dissolves in 265 parts of alcohol at the boiling-point.

**TEST OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.**—When a drop of a 10 per cent. solution of metaphenylene-diamine chloride is boiled with a few drops of water and a drop of hydrogen peroxide solution, a carmine red coloration is produced. This reaction will detect 0.005 mg. of hydrogen peroxide in a drop of water, but is affected by the presence of nitrites. The test is thus modified to be independent of the presence of the latter compounds; One or two drops of metaphenylene-diamine chloride are added to 1 c. cm. of ammonia solution containing a few drops of hydrogen peroxide solution. The mixture is boiled for some minutes, when the previously colorless solution becomes blue, of intensity corresponding with the peroxide present. Addition of alkali hydroxide solution changes the color to red.—*G. Deniges in Bull. Soc. Chem. and Jour. Chem. Soc.*

**EXAMINATION OF ESSENCES OF TURPENTINE, &c.**—A solution is prepared as follows: Twenty grammes of acid tartrate of potassium is neutralised with manganoous carbonate (about 5 or 6 grammes), and dissolved in 1 litre of water. Into a test tube is placed 3 cc. of this solution with 5 cc of the essence to be tested, and 5 cc. of ammonia solution (specific gravity 0.925), well shaken together, and placed in a water-bath for 30 seconds, and a current of air passed through. The tube is then removed, and its contents well-shaken and allowed to separate. Most of the essential oils are only faintly tinged with yellow by this treatment (except the oil of lemons and bergamot which are colored dark brown) but if any turpentine be present, a coloration varying from brown to very deep brown-black, occurs in the upper layer.

## Russian Sunflower Oil.

The sunflower has been known in Russia for many years, but only in certain districts has it been cultivated on a large scale. The first cultivation of sunflower-seed for mercantile purposes in Russia began in 1842, in the village of Alexeievka, district of Berutzhinsk, government of Voronezh. That province is even now

the chief district in European Russia for the growing of the sunflower. From there the cultivation of sunflowers spread to the adjacent governments of Tambov and Saratov, where there are extensive cultures owned by the town of Saratov itself. The people of the governments of the Don, Simbirsk, and Samara, are more or less engaged in this trade. Two kinds of sunflower are known, one with small seeds used for the production of oil, and the other with large seeds consumed by the common people in enormous quantities as a dainty. In a district where the seed is cultivated on a large scale, and the plant has been continually grown on the same soil for many years in succession, the sunflower has become subject to a disease called *Puccinia discoidearum*. Owing to this disease, the sunflower-crops have been rather poor in the government of Voronezh for the last ten years, and the cultivation has, therefore, abated somewhat in this locality. The sunflower-seed is used principally for obtaining an oil, which has superseded all other vegetable oils in many parts of Russia. In general, the cultivation of the sunflower in Russia is considered to be very profitable. At the average yield of 1,350 lbs. per acre, and at the average price of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., the farmer receives an income of £1 per acre. This income can be increased in districts where the grower himself is engaged in producing the oil from the seed. However, oil-mills are very rare in the villages, the farmers selling their seed to the oil producers. In the seed-growing district of Saratov there are only thirty-four village oil-mills producing oil worth £8,000 annually, whereas in the town of Saratov £90,000 worth of oil is manufactured annually. The substance remaining from the oil-manufacture, or the sunflower-cakes, being used as cattle-food, is also a valuable product. These cakes, however, have a comparatively small demand in Russia, and are largely exported to foreign countries, principally to Germany and England. The sunflower shells, being used for heating purposes, form an article of trade in several districts. The seed-cups are used as feed for sheep. Of the different kinds of sunflower-seed in Russia, some white or grey, some brown with white or grey stripes, some quite black, dyeing the cells a dark violet colour—the grey and white seeds are preferred, as they appear to be much cleaner and handsomer, and therefore command a higher price, especially for the purposes of raw consumption by the common people. The black seed, owing to its dark colouring matter, is generally avoided. All these seeds appear in the market divided into two sorts. The larger kind, containing less oil, is the cheaper; the smaller, producing more oil, is sold to the oil-manufacturers, and is much more expensive. The latter seeds are flat and oval, like coffee-beans, and are considered the best for this industry.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Dyspepsia is said to be favorably affected by 5 grain doses of sulphonal.

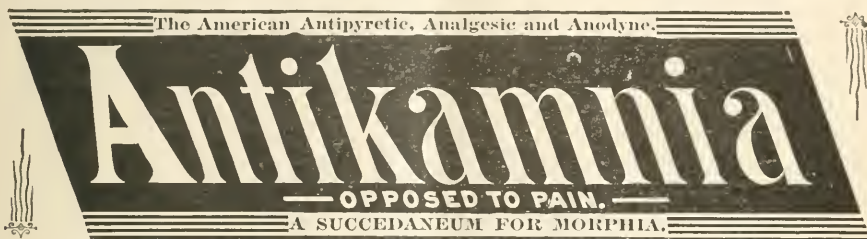


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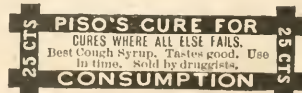
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## FORMULARY.

## COMPOUND ELIXIR OF CHLOROFORM.

The following formula is spoken highly of in cholera morbus and kindred complaints:

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Oil cinnamon          | .....10 drops.      |
| Chloroform            | .....4 fl. drachms. |
| Tincture opii         | .....4 fl. drachms. |
| Tincture camphoræ     | .....4 fl. drachms. |
| Spirit ammon. aromat. | 4 fl. drachms.      |
| Spirit frumenti       | .....1½ fl. ounce.  |

One half to one teaspoonful at a dose.

—*The Prescription.*

## A POWDER FOR CORYZA.

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| R Naphthaline in an impalpable powder | .....6 drachms. |
| Powdered boric acid                   | .....6 drachms. |
| Powdered camphor                      | .....15 grains. |
| Extract of violets                    | .....15 grains. |
| Essence of roses                      | .....20 drops.  |

Sig.—Mix and use as a snuff in coryza.

—*L'Union Medicale.*

## THYMOL TOOTH POWDER.

|         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| Thymol  | .....30 grains. |
| Camphor | .....60 grains. |

Rub together until melted then add—

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Precipitated chalk | .....30 ounces.     |
| Powdered soap      | .....10 drachms.    |
| Saccharin          | .....15 grains.     |
| Vanillin           | .....7½ grains.     |
| Otto of rose       | .....a sufficiency. |

Mix well and sift.

## ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER.

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Resorcin           | .....30 grains. |
| Salol              | .....60 grains. |
| Powdered orris     | 8 drachms.      |
| Precipitated chalk | .....2 drachms. |
| Carboline          | .....3 grains.  |
| Oil of peppermint  | .....10 drops.  |

Mix.

## HAIR-OIL PERFUME.

The following formula provides a good and not too expensive mixture.

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Oil of lemon         | .....1 drachm. |
| Oil of cinnamon      | .....½ drachm. |
| Oil of rose geranium | .....½ drachm. |
| Otto of rose         | .....6 drops.  |

Mix.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

## MENTHOLATED GELATIN.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following formula for a mentholated gelatin:

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Gelatin         | .....5 parts.  |
| Distilled water | .....65 parts. |

Let the gelatin swell in the cold water until it absorbs all it is capable of retaining. Pour off the residue, if any, of water, and melt the gelatin over a water-bath. When melted add 3 gm. of menthol and 25 gm. of glycerin, stir in and remove from fire and let cool.

## UNGUENTUM PLUMBI.

According to Kohler (*Apotheker Zeitung*) a permanently white salve can be made by using the following formula:

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Paraffin ointment   | .....90 parts. |
| Lanolin             | .....10 parts. |
| Lard                | .....10 parts. |
| Sugar of lead       | .....16 parts. |
| Sodium thiosulphate | .....1 part.   |

Mix. According to the season of the year a little white wax may be added.

## TOOTHACHE TINCTURE.

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Chloroform            | .....12 parts. |
| Tincture of aconite   | .....12 parts. |
| Tincture of capsicum  | .....4 parts.  |
| Tincture of peltitory | .....2 parts.  |
| Oil of cloves         | .....2 parts.  |
| Camphor               | .....2 parts.  |

Dissolve the camphor in chloroform and add the remainder. A little should be placed on cotton-wool and pressed into the cavity of the tooth.

## CHILDREN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Bromide of sodium         | .....4 drachms. |
| Syrup of tola             | .....3 ounces.  |
| Syrup of red poppies      | .....3 ounces.  |
| Simple syrup              | .....3 ounces.  |
| Ipecacuanha wine          | .....1 ounce.   |
| Tincture wild cherry bark | 1 ounce.        |
| Anised water to           | .....16 ounces. |

Dose.—Half to two teaspoonful every four hours.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

## PASTOR KNEIPP'S REMEDIES.

The *Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following as the composition of these preparations:

P. K.'s *Travelling Drops*.—Equal parts of cinchona and spirit of melissa.

P. K.'s *Hustenhee* (tea for hoarseness).—Colt's foot leaves, 20 parts; spotted comfrey (*Pulmonaria officinalis*), 20 parts; mullein leaves, 10 parts; fenugreek seed, 10 parts.

P. K.'s *Blood Purifier* (tea).—Flores acacie, 10 parts; sandal-wood, 15 parts; chicory root, 15 parts; dwarf-alder root, 15 parts; red currant leaves, 15 parts; elder leaves (*Sambucus*), 15 parts.

P. K.'s *Dropsy Tea*.—Uva ursi leaves, 20 parts; red currant leaves, 20 parts; equisetum, 20 parts; dwarf-alder (*ebulus*), root, 10 parts; dog-rose berries, 10 parts; sandal-wood, 10 parts.

P. K.'s *Wundheiler Tea*.—No. 1: Aloes, 10 parts; fennel, 20 parts; juniper berries, 20 parts; fenugreek seed, 20 parts; mix together and pulverize finely. No. 2: Aloes, 19 parts; fennel, 20 parts; juniper, 20 parts; fenugreek seed, 20 parts; dwarf-alder root, 30 parts. Mix, and make a fine powder.

P. K.'s *Grey Bone-Meal*.—A mixture of black and white bone-meal and olibanum powder, in equal parts.

P. K.'s *Lehmsalbe* (clay salve).—This is Armenian bole, ground with water into the consistency of a salve.

P. K.'s *Malefiz-ohl* (felon oil).—Croton oil, 1 part; sweet almond oil, 6 parts.

P. K.'s *Augentrost* (Eyebright).—Extract of aloes, 2 parts; fennel, 100 parts; eyebright, 100 parts; alcohol, 90°, 200 parts; distilled water, 800 parts.

P. K.'s *Blood-Purifying Tea*.—Elder flowers, 10 parts; elder leaves, 10 parts; dwarf-alder root (*radix ebuli*), 10 parts; sandal-wood, 10 parts; buckthorn bark, 10 parts; mistletoe, 10 parts; sloe blossoms, 5 parts; strawberry leaves, 5 parts; nettle leaves, 5 parts; juniper tops, 2½ parts.

P. K.'s *Tea for Hoarseness*.—Hoarhound, 20 parts; nettle leaves, 10 parts; equisetum majir, 10 parts; juniper berries, 5

parts; rib grass (*plantago lanceifolia*), 5 parts; mallow flowers, 5 parts; linden flowers, 5 parts; fenugreek, 2½ parts; mullein flowers, 2½ parts.

P. K.'s *Magenstrost* (stomach consoler).—St. John's wort (*hypericum*, leaves, and flowers), 3 parts; milfoil, 1 part; juniper berries; dogrose, 1 part; gentian root, 1 part; vermouth (*absinthia artem.*), ½ part; buckbean, ½ part; equisetum, ½ part; eyebright, ½ part; little centaury, ½ part; peppermint oil, 1 part; alcohol 90°, 6½ parts.

P. K.'s *Blood-Creating Bone-Meal*.—Lactate of iron, 2 parts; manganese phosphate, 1 part; manganese lactate, 1 part; white freshly burned bones, 200 parts. All ground together

Pastor Sebastian Kneipp's Pills.—Rhubarb, 4 gm.; extract of aloes, 4 gm.; extract of rhubarb, 1 gm.; soap, 1 gm.; juniper berries, fenugreek seed, dwarf elder root, and fennel, of each, 30 cgm. Mix, and make into sixty pills.

## CUNDURANGO WINE.

Hoffmann's process, according to the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*, is as follows:

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Cundurango in coarse powder | ..5 pounds.     |
| Water                       | .....20 pounds. |

Mix, and let macerate in a stoneware vessel for two days. Pour the liquid off, and put aside. Add another charge of the same amount of water to the residue, and boil for half an hour. Pour off the liquid, and mix it with the first liquid. Macerate the residue with 10 pounds of alcohol of 95° for a few hours, strain and press out, and add the solution to the aqueous liquids. The mixed liquid is now filtered, the filtrate heated in a water-bath to drive off the alcohol, and the heat continued until an extract is produced. This extract is dissolved in 25 pounds of Malaga wine, filtered and bottled.

Buisson's formula is as follows: Macerate 20 gm. coarsely powdered cundurango in 1 liter of Malaga wine for eight days, press off and filter the colature.

The most useful and active preparation of cundurango is, without doubt, the tincture, as that contains most of the active principle. It is usually prepared with 80° alcohol, 1 part of cundurango to 5 parts of the liquid. This can easily be made into a liqueur.—*Nat. Druggist.*

## Sponge Trade Developments.

The developments of the sponge trade during the last two weeks have been rather interesting. That the recent catch is a very light one is no longer an uncertainty, reports from all sides strongly confirming the first news from the fishing grounds. But the fact of light stocks at Key West is made doubly interesting by the claim on the part of a large independent house that they have bought up the entire stock of new sheep's wool sponges, or at least that they have secured \$25,000 worth of sponges and intend to buy up any more which may come to light. At first this report was flatly denied by

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French Magnetic Oil.  
Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.  
Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.  
Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.  
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.  
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.  
Clark's Derby Condition Powders.  
Wright's Vermifuge.  
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Burdock Pills,  
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Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi,  
Hagyard's Pain Remedy,  
Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam,  
Hagyard's Cathartic Pills,  
Hagyard's Yellow Oil,  
Hagyard's Black Oil,  
Hagyard's Condition Powders,  
Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,  
Hagyard's Cattle Spice,  
Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,  
Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges,  
National Pills,  
Egyptian Salve,  
Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy,  
Freeman's Worm Powders,  
Freeman's New Domestic Bites,  
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The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Croup in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

- Franklin's English Remedy, 50c.  
Franklin's Electric Inhaler, 25c.  
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Sagola Wild Indian Blood Purifier, per bottle, \$1.00  
In Packages, 25c.

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## THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

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PROPRIETORS OF

- Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,  
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## The Sequah Medicine Co.

44 FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, ENG.

Has established an Agency for the sale of their goods at 12 GUYAN ST., WINDSOR, ONT. Druggists having enquiries for these goods can obtain "SEQUAH'S PRAIRIE FLOWER," "SEQUAH'S OIL," and "SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF," by addressing the above agency.



members of the trust, who claimed that the fishermen, although professedly so antagonistic to the trust, were nevertheless holding off to see what others the trust's agent would make when he got well enough to be about in the interests of that concern. Now, however, it is generally conceded that the independent firm in question has made the purchases claimed by it, or at any rate a large proportion of them, and it is a fact beyond dispute that they have the money already placed at Key West for the purpose of buying the entire crop, and if the independent company do not succeed in getting it all, it will be through no fault of their own, for to use a colloquial expression, they are "hustling" in the most approved manner. They mean to capture the whole catch, and there seems little doubt of their ability of doing so, especially as the trust is greatly handicapped by the illness of its agent at Key West. Knowing the sworn antipathy of the fishermen for the trust, it may not be apparent at first sight how greatly at a disadvantage the latter are on account of the illness of their agent, who they claim might have been able to make some deal with the fishermen had he not been confined to his room.

Naturally one first wonders what effect the action of the independent concern will have upon the sponge trade generally. The friends of the former are inclined to think that the trust will now find itself in a rather embarrassing position, so far as Florida goods are concerned. On the other hand the members of the combination declare that they are in a position to look after their own interests to their entire satisfaction. Besides the hundred and fifteen vessels owned by the Sponge Gatherers' Protective Association, it will be remembered that there were sixteen sent out in the interests of the trust, and as these vessels, it is claimed, are larger than those of the opposing fleet, and manned by better fishermen, they estimate that they have secured about a quarter of the whole catch. This, with what stock the trust holds in New York, will, they claim be sufficient to enable the combination to carry on the war. Disinterested parties, however, claim that the independent company must have at least two or three times as much of the better grades in stock as the trust, and will consequently have the combination at a great disadvantage for a few months or until the next catch comes in.

The prices paid the fishermen were about fifteen per cent. higher than those paid last year, and this will inevitably mean an advance over the price at present ruling in the local market, unless a lively cutting of prices on the part of the trust should ensue. But the meagerness of the combination's stock renders this course improbable.

There is also another important phase which is likely to develop and which should be most carefully guarded against, especially by out of town buyers. We refer to the substitution of inferior kinds

of sponges for Florida sheep's wool, which trickery is likely to be practised by unprincipled dealers on account of the scarcity of the genuine article. This dastardly piece of rousery has been frequently practised in the past, when Nassau sheep's wool and even Nassau velvet have been palmed off on the unsuspecting buyer, as the real Florida sheep's wool. To an expert on sponges it may seem absurd that the difference between the genuine article and the bogus sponge should not be readily detected, but although the Florida sheep's wool differs materially from both kinds of Nassau sponges used as substitutes, enough similarity exists to be exceedingly deceptive. The Florida sheep's wool is a sponge of much closer texture than either the Nassau sheep's wool or velvet, and is decidedly tougher and more durable than either. The general appearance of each is also distinctive, and although difficult to describe, the difference is apparent when the three kinds are compared. It would be well, therefore, for buyers to be on their guard against any frauds which may be practised in consequence of the meager supplies of the popular Florida sheep's wool sponge.

#### The Low Opium Prices.

Opium, which is, next to cinchona, the principal drug of commerce, has, like it, suffered a depreciation which would have been thought impossible not many years ago. The cause of the fall in value is the same in either case, viz., extension of cultivation, resulting from high profits in former years; but the effect has made itself felt much less rapidly in the opium than in the cinchona market, and, opium being an annual crop, the market may possibly recover its balance more quickly. The opium trade also, is in far fewer hands than the cinchona business, although, nevertheless, the news of the progress of the crop in Turkey, and to an increasing degree in Persia also, is scanned every season with anxious care by merchants, manufacturers and speculators in Smyrna and Constantinople, as well as in Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany.

The first arrivals of the new season's drug generally reach the Smyrna and Constantinople markets early in June, after which the bulk of the crop takes some months to filter slowly from the hands of the cultivator through those of the numerous middlemen into the possession of the manufacturer. At this moment the harvest in most of the low lying districts is already safe, though in the northern highlands the juice will not have ceased to flow from the poppies until the end of the present month.

"All's well" has been the watchword from the growing districts ever since the winter seed was entrusted to the earth last winter; and there is every reason to expect a good, if not an abundant crop throughout Asia Minor, as well as in European Turkey. Early in the year,

indeed, we were told that not enough rain had fallen to assist in the germination of the seed, but the deficiency appears to have been amply repaired before the close of the rainy season at the end of April.

The total crop in Turkey this year is estimated to yield from 6,500 to 8,000 cases—that is to say, from an "average" to a "very good" result. But in consequence of the unprecedentedly low price of all descriptions of opium during the last two or three seasons, the area placed under poppy cultivation this year has been from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. smaller than in 1891, when the total crop was about as large as it is expected to be this season. And if there should be no serious advance in price this season, and grain crops keep at a pretty remunerative figure, it is exceedingly probable that the cultivation of the poppy will be much restricted in future. The Persians appear to be able to grow the drug much more cheaply than the Turks, for within the last fifteen or twenty years the opium industry has made a great advance in Persia, and according to the reports, consular and other, which reach us from that country, everything points to a still more rapid extension in the future of the poppy cultivation in the Shah's dominions.

At present good druggists' opium may be bought in London at 7s. per lb.—a price which can hardly pay the cultivator for his trouble, if one will consider the number of intermediate persons whose profits must be deducted off that amount. Until the year 1876, the average value of the same kind of opium was from 20s. to 22s. per lb., and when, in 1865, it fell for a moment as low as 12s. 6d. per lb., that was considered an utterly impossible price, and, in fact, only lasted for a short period. Since 1876 the 20s. limit has rarely been reached, and has only been exceeded, we believe, upon one occasion—viz., in 1880, when special circumstances, such as the existence of a strong syndicate of buyers in America, temporarily coincided with a bad harvest. From that year, however, the depreciation of opium has been almost unchecked. Whether it will proceed any further is a question which is agitating many minds in the drug trade. The opium trade, however, has become so complicated of late years owing to the increased number of dealers and speculators in the article, the rise of Constantinople as a rival market to Smyrna, and the growth of Persia as a producing country, that it has become more difficult than ever to give a satisfactory answer to this question. The highest price, by the way, ever known for the drug was in February, 1869, when 49s. per lb. was paid for good druggists' opium.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

There is a lady in New York who will not permit her children to eat any thing of which Indian meal constitutes an ingredient, for fear it will make them savage. She must be the same lady who would not let her children eat spinach, for fear it would make them green.





—THE—  
**New York  
 CASH REGISTER.**

Cheapest and Best in the World.

A Touch of the Finger does it all.

PRICE, \$16.00.

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| 1. UNLOCKS THE CASH DRAWER.<br>2. THROWS OPEN THE CASH DRAWER.<br>3. RINGS A BELL.<br>4. DROPS THE FORMER INDICATOR. | 5. EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT IN A CLASS OPENING.<br>6. LOCKS THE REGISTER, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO CLOSE THE DRAWER TO REGISTER ANOTHER SALE. |
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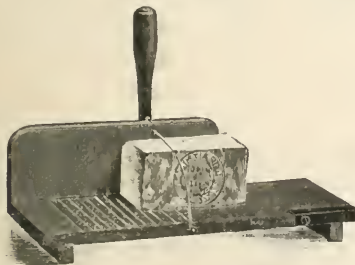
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 Soap Cutter and Trimmer.**



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.  
 UNIFORM IN ACTION.  
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Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

PRICE, \$1.00.

Manuf'd by the **ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
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☞ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

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NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE  
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**“ESPERANZA”**  
 CLEAR HAVANA.

Made on Cuban principles and equal to the Imported at much lower figures.

MADE IN SEVERAL SIZES.

**DRUGGISTS** handling this really first-class Cigar will build up this department of their business and give their patrons satisfaction.

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Sole Manuf'rs “Esperanza” Brand, MONTREAL.  
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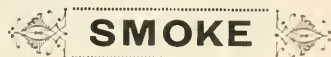
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MONTREAL,  
 Cigar Manufacturers

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**Wholesale Tobacconists.**

The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the Dominion to select from.



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**RICHARD 1st**

**CIGARS.**

**FINEST 5c. GOODS**

IN THE MARKET.

**J. M. FORTIER,**

MANUFACTURER,

**MONTREAL.**

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

### Specialties.

Read the advt. of The Johnston & Johnston Co. on page 36. They offer special lines to the drug trade.

### Sacramental Wines.

We would direct the attention of the trade to the advt. of J.S. Hamilton & Co., who advertise a special wine for that purpose.

### New Remedies.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advt. of C. F. Segsworth on page 15 of this issue. The preparations advertised there are amongst the most popular class of the druggist's stock.

### Wilson's Fly Poison.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. advise us that this year's demand for Wilson's Fly Poison Pads has been much larger than ever before. Fly Pads are evidently growing steadily in favor with the public.

### Popular Package Dyes.

The rapid growth in the sales of Turkish Dyes, is the best evidence of their popularity and a confirmation of what the makers claim for them, viz: The largest variety of colors, and their excellency in being true to colors and all "fast."

### Pilekone.

An article which is presented to the trade as a certain remedy for all kinds of piles, and which has the endorsement of prominent medical practitioners, has been placed on the market by W. T. Strong, one of the prominent druggists of London, Ont. "Pilekone," as he has named his preparation, is one that has stood the test of years with many physicians, but has not until recently been put as a proprietary preparation.

### R. N. No. 1.

The dark room has always been considered necessary an adjunct to the photographer's outfit as a saw is to a saw mill, or a printing press to a printing office. But "wonders will never cease." The Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y., now manufacture what they style the "Daylight" Kodaks. These new cameras can be loaded in daylight; require no dark room and make twenty-four exposures without reloading.

### The Science of Optics.

From an announcement which appears in our advertising columns in this issue, it will be seen that a school of instruction in the art of correctly fitting glasses for cases of defective sight has been opened in Toronto. This is, we believe, the only institution of the kind in Canada, although there are over twenty of them in the United States. The science of optics has not stood still, and the old fashioned method of fitting glasses, employed in most parts of this country, is one that should be discarded, as the plan must be acknowledged to be only, at its best, mere guess-work. The proposed course

of instruction is intended to fit the operator or salesman to properly test the sight and give the proper correction by lenses for cases of old, far and near sight, astigmatism, muscular insufficiency, asthenopia, etc. There should be at least one person in every town who is capable of thus properly testing and fitting the eyes, and it could not be in better hands than that of the druggist. Write the Optical Institute of Canada at 53 King st. east, Toronto, for particulars and terms of course of instruction.

### A New, Safe Method of Administering Toxic Medicaments.

A new departure in therapeutic posology marks a recent enterprise of Parke, Davis & Co., which is in the interests of progress, economy and exactness.

The increased knowledge resulting from research in the fields of botany, chemistry, physiology, pharmacy, and materia medica has created a demand on the part of the medical profession for the essential or active principles of drugs in preference to the more cumbersome, less definite pharmaceutical preparations which custom and authority have so long sanctioned.

Not a few alkaloidal principles of drugs have been isolated, and are now frequently prescribed. The conservative element of the profession have, however, in view of the toxicity of certain isolated medicinal principles, and the acknowledged var-

iety of strength and activity of products of this character of different manufacture, been loath to employ them when indicated.

The doses sometimes being fractions of a thousandth or a hundredth, it is not possible for the physician to always bear them in mind, and in prescribing he is often in doubt as to what constitutes the proper therapeutical dose, and what the dangerous toxic one.

Dr. E. Trouette, in a paper read before the Paris Academy of Medicine, and published in the *Revue de Therapeutique*, entitled "Duodecimal Doses of Toxic Medicaments," proposes a method of obviating the difficulties hitherto preventing the general use of many valuable medicinal principles. The plan he proposes is a new method of posology based on the rational division into twelve parts of the maximum dose which may be given to an adult in twenty-four hours.

The advantages claimed for this method are, first, accidental poisoning need no longer be feared. Second, dangerous medicaments may from the outset be given in efficient dose without the least risk.

Parke, Davis & Co. have prepared diurnals and Diurnal Tablet Triturates of a large number of Toxic Medicaments, and will afford the profession full information concerning this new method of posology with reprint of Dr. Trouette's article.

## Miscellaneous Specialties:

Medicated Gauze in Glass.

Filled Soft Elastic Capsules.

Fruit Juices—Smith & Painter.

Millard's Atomizers.

Medicinal Lozenges.

Hypodermic Syringes.

Hypodermic Tablets.

Powdered Extracts.

Pink Granules.

Wyeth's Elixirs.

Upjohn's Friable Pills & Granules.

Malt Combinations.

Fluid Extracts.

&c., &c.

## THE JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON CO.,

200 West King Street.

TORONTO.



## NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. It was at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of Queen's Anti-Hairline, IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND

SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK AND ARMS attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate a beard or hair on their neck, find a precious boon in Queen's Anti-Hairline which does away with shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility.

Price of Queen's Anti-Hairline \$1. per bottle, sent to safely mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$500 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

**SPECIAL**—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairline, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

REFERENCES:—The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Aldeg & Co., 244 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

# PURE Sulphate of Strychnia

WE GUARANTEE IT  
STRICTLY PURE.

OUR PRICE IS RIGHT.

Ask for quotations either  
in bulk or bottled as  
required.

**MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,**

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**USE  
PERSIAN LOTION**

For whitening the COMPLEXION,  
imparting or preserving its rosy hue,  
removing FRECKLES, the MASK  
and all other eruptions on the SKIN.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price : 50 cts.

Beware of Imitations.

PROPRIETOR,

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

FOR  
TOILET  
COSMETICS

THE BEST AND NEATEST  
PLAIN AND LACQUERED

SEAMLESS TIN  
BOXES

ARE MADE BY  
**Burnham, Taite & Son,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR  
SALES

For Sale by Wholesale Druggists  
and Druggist Sundrymen.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an  
excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent  
antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burn-  
ing in diphtheritic cases.

## THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,  
more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may  
be obtained at all the wholesale houses  
at Manufacturer's price.

**HENRY R. GRAY,**

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of Lagacheitiere)

MONTREAL.

## Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



ESTABLISHED 1876.

MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China,  
Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vas-  
es, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.  
15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for re-  
pairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.  
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for re-  
pairing all kinds of soft rubber goods.  
15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for  
repairing wood, etc., always ready for  
use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent  
on application to all dealers who handles my goods.  
Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also  
urnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in.,  
for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer  
4 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait  
Sign for Show Case, 8 x 12, with glass frame and a strong  
case. 25¢. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.  
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.  
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

**BUY  
THE  
ONLY  
BEST**



**THE GAIL BORDEN  
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk**

Has maintained its high reputation for ABSOLUTE  
PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.

FOR SALE BY  
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

## DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable  
Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic  
Asthma, Bronchitis and  
Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Do-  
minion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S  
REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co.,  
and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.;  
Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans &  
Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker  
& Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth,  
Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer  
& Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

## LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR

Restores the color, strength,  
beauty and softness to Gray  
Hair and is not a dye.

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
Elliot & Co. T. Millburn & Co.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
MONTREAL { Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.  
HAMILTON - Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.  
LONDON - London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.  
Jae. A. Kennedy & Co.



## MAGAZINES.

STARTING off to a summer resort, or for a week's fishing, or upon a tramp with a gun, or to visit your relations in the country, there is one companion that you will not regret taking with you—a copy of the *July Cosmopolitan*. It contains a wide range of subjects for summer reading. The contents page contains the names of twenty-two contributors, and the range of subjects discussed will suit a multitude of tastes. A midsummer number. The price of the Magazine is 25 cents.

\*\*

THE fourth number of *Arcadian* contains nineteen pages of reading matter. There is a very interesting article on "Descriptive Music," this being, according to the writer, the process of suggesting not of delineating sounds, or emotions. An enquiry into the character of Rossini seems to show that he was neither envious, avaricious, nor reactionary, as asserted by his enemies. But he was sceptical and fond of a gay life. This character sketch is by Lois Saunders. "Music in Ottawa," by Annie M. Lampman, treats of the musical taste of the citizens of the capital. A description of the pictures comprising the *Tempest* bequest to the Art Association will prove interesting reading for Montrealers. "Art in Toronto," remarks upon the penchant of Canadian artists and poets for the descriptive rather than the imaginative. A short biography and critique of Freeman, the late historian, is both instructive and entertaining. Freeman maintained that history was closely connected throughout, and that it was absurd to speak of ancient and modern history, there being no distinct line of demarcation. "Table Talk" speaks of American women, of Max O'Rell, and of Dr. Samuel Smiles. "La Tourdes Anges" continues the story of Pope Urban V. The New York letter brightly mentions some of the difficulties connected with the compilation of library indices. There are four poems in this issue.

\*\*

THE *North American Review* announces for publication in its forthcoming (July) issue, articles on Lynch Law in the South, by Frederick Douglas, on The Needs of the New Northwest, by the Governor of Minnesota, on Politics and the Pulpit, by Bishops Doane and Mahalic, on the Italian Situation, by Signor Crispi, on Organized Labor in the Presidential Campaign, by Samuel Compers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on The Use of Cathedrals, by the Dean of St. Paul's, and on Abraham Lincoln as a Strategist, by Archibald Forbes. The number will also contain a symposium, What shall the Ratio be? referring, of course, to the question of the coming international conference on silver. The contributors to this are Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Representative Wm. H. Springer, of Illinois, Senator H. C.

Hansbrough, of North Dakota, Representative R. P. Bland, of Missouri, and Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania.

\*\*

THE *Review of Reviews*, always timely in the subject matter it presents, is especially so in the July number. Although the month covered by this issue expired less than five days after the Republican candidate for President was nominated, it contains perhaps the most complete and intelligent character sketch of Benjamin Harrison that has ever been written. In addition to this sketch of the nominee of the Republican Convention there are reviewed and discussed, in the department "The Progress of the World," the work and the proceedings of the Convention itself. With this account are presented portraits of the most conspicuous figures in that great political assembly; Governor McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Wolcott, General John C. New, Ex-Senator Ingalls, Ex-Speaker Reed and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. There is besides there a striking portrait of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the Republican nominee for Vice-President. In "The Progress of the World" of this number are discussed, as well, the political and social movements most prominent in other countries of the world, particularly the political situation in Great Britain. The reader who has likewise allowed the general news to escape his attention will find in the department, "Record of Current Events," a full summary of the world's happenings during the month. The department of "Leading Articles" includes a larger number of topics than usual. Mr. W. C. Edgar, who has had in charge the distribution of the Russian relief cargo of the steamer Missouri, contributes to the July number an exceedingly interesting paper on "Russia's Conflict with Hunger."

## BOOKS.

"PARASITES AND PARASITIC DISEASES OF THE DOMESTICATED ANIMALS." By L. G. Neumann, Professor at the National Veterinary School of Toulouse. Translated and edited by George Fleming, C. B., LL. D., F. R. C. V. S. 8vo., cloth, 873 pages, 365 illustrations, \$8.00. William R. Jenkins, 851 and 853 Sixth Avenue, New York.

In 1876 realizing the need, in the English language, of a work to which the student of human or veterinary medicine, the sanitarian, agriculturist, or breeder or rearer of animals could refer for full information, with regard to external and internal parasites—vegetable and animal—which attack the various species of creatures man has domesticated, Dr. Fleming commenced a work to meet the want but, owing to pressure of other duties, was compelled, temporarily, to relinquish this task. In 1888 Neumann's treatise was issued and, that being the most complete and comprehensive of any which had yet appeared, and the arrangement somewhat

on the plan Dr. Fleming adopted, Dr. Fleming resolved to venture on its translation instead of proceeding with an independent attempt.

The result of his efforts is this book. With it, no work in English is to be compared so far as veterinary medicine is concerned; and even in human medicine English or foreign—there is none so comprehensive and complete.

The damage done to health—the parasitic diseases—the author had particularly in view and so deemed it useful to establish the order to be followed according to the nature of the organs invaded, and this has been the predominant idea throughout the work.

In order to facilitate diagnosis, the study of the commensals, which are so frequently met with has been added to the study of parasites. All the living forms observed on the surface or in the texture of organs, whether common or rare, frequent or exceptional, have been included. The work is divided into eight sections as the following: Parasites of the Skin, Parasites of the Digestive Apparatus, Parasites of the Serous Membranes, Parasites of the Respiratory Apparatus, Parasites of the Circulatory Apparatus, Parasites of the Muscles, connecting tissue and bones, Parasites of the Nerve Centres and Organs of Sense, Parasites of the Genito-Urinary Organ.

THIOPHENE.—This is the name given by Victor Meyer to a liquid discovered by him in the benzol of coal tar. He obtained it by passing acetylene over boiling sulphur and gives it the formula  $C_4H_4S$ . It is an oleaginous liquid, of pronounced odor. It is insoluble in water, boils at  $84^\circ C$ , is non-toxic. It presents great analogies with benzol and, like it, forms substitution products with chlorides, bromides, iodides, sulphides, etc. The sodium salt of sulphonic thiophenic acid is a sulphonic derivative of thiophene. It appears as a white, crystalline powder containing 33 per cent. of sulphur. Thiophene-sulphonate of sodium is, therefore, much prized as a remedy in skin diseases, being found preferable to beta-naphthol, especially in prurigo complicated with eczema. Biniolated thiophene, an iodine derivative of thiophene, analogous to iodoform, is a crystalline powder, of a peculiar aromatic odor, not at all disagreeable, which contains  $75\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of iodine and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of sulphur. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in warm alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Hock recommends it as a succedaneum of iodoform. He employs it in powder or under the form of an impregnated gauze.—*National Druggist*.

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## Drug Review.

As usual at this season of the year business is somewhat on the quiet side. The cutting in patent medicines going on in Toronto, Hamilton and London, and to a smaller extent in other cities, has a depressing effect on business, and makes trade in an unsettled condition. The air is full of rumors of schemes for combating this severe cut at the drug business. The druggist stood quietly by while sundries, perfumes, &c., largely left him, and we are glad to see that efforts are being made to put a stop to this gradual stealing of the drug business.

In our own line no startling changes in prices have taken place.

Rhubarb Roots have advanced.

Taylor's Feeders are higher.

D. & F. Chloroform advanced and firm.

Strychnine easier.

Oil Cubebs and Cubebs easier.

Colgate's Violet Water higher on account of duty.

Phenacetine easier.

Sulfonal easier.

Paris Green, demand large, price unchanged.

Ether (Sulph.), will be higher owing to a combination.

A Mohammedan woman has received a diploma from the Odessa Russian university

## Whiffs.

Time is an herb that cures all diseases.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.

AVOID THIS QUESTION.—Patient, "Say, doctor, have I got the Grip?" Doctor, "Yes, on the money you owe me."

A GOOD many people were recently deluded into going into an apothecary shop in a village on the Hudson to see a red bat, which had been captured and was on exhibition. They saw it, and it was red as brick-bats generally are.

THE following hit at the water cure was made by Charles Lamb, and none but himself could have made so quaint a conceit. "It is," said he, "neither new nor wonderful; for it is as old as the deluge, which in my opinion killed more than it cured."

AN EXPENSIVE ERROR.—Skroople (the druggist)—"Young Bangs wanted me to hire him as prescription clerk, but I can't afford to engage a man who has been known to dispense morphine for quinine." Gazzam—"That's dangerous, isn't it?" Skroople—"O, yes. Morphine costs ten times as much as quinine."—*Judge*.

MIXING PRESCRIPTIONS.—"Man, Peter," said a Scotch quack doctor to his apprentice, "ye maun aye be awfu' cautious in the pharmacy. Even I ance made a ter-

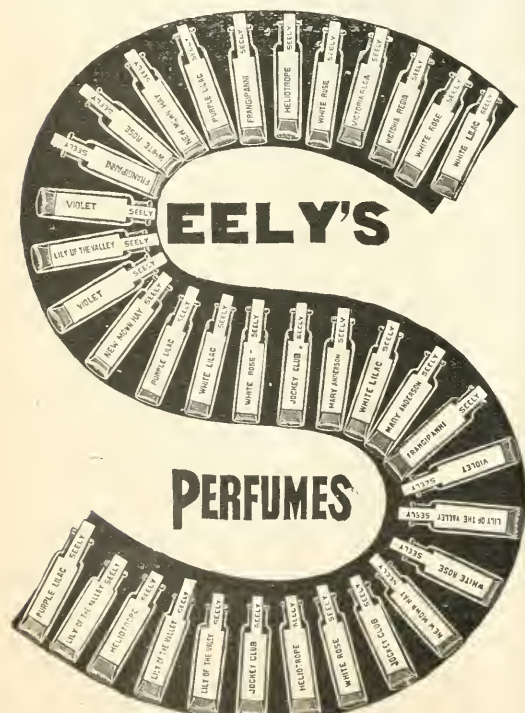
rible mistake." I was attendin' Mr. Kittlebody, wha was sair fashed wi' tickdolaroo, an' I was called upon by John M'Fikeit, wha's croon was sae thin o' halr—as weel as sense—that he was ashamed o't; especially as he was coortin' a strappin' young widow that had a filie public house; an' I mixed up baith potions at the same time, an', losh sake, man, I happened to gie them ilk ither's medicine! So puir John, rubbin' Mr. Kittlebody's preparation for her tickdolaroo on the top o' his head, declares he's had a bee in his bonnet ever since; an' Mrs. Kittlebody, rubbin' her jaws wi' the ointment intended for John's bald pow, in less than a fortnicht had a pair o' whiskers the envy o' a' the young men o' the village.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

The new Italian pharmacopoeia has been issued. It is printed in the vernacular.

The largest telephone switchboard in the world is that in the Exchange at Berlin, Germany, where 7000 wires are connected with the main office.

Those who trust entirely to memory, find very often the memory capable of retaining nothing but what concerns their own personality.

It is computed that in the United States and Canada the changes in business number 2,000 per day. These are not all failures, but include dissolutions, retirements, deaths, etc.



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## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JULY 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                   |        |        |                                   |       |       |                                       |      |      |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....                 | \$1 03 | \$4 20 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....            | 9 00  | 9 50  | Bleached, lb.....                     | 45   | 50   |
| Methyl, gal.....                  | 1 90   | 2 00   | CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....  | 10    | 12    | Spruce, true, lb.....                 | 30   | 35   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....                 | 13     | 15     | Clove, lb.....                    | 10    | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....       | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 15     | 17     | Prep'd, lb.....                   | 5     | 6     | Powdered, lb.....                     | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALOIN, oz.....                    | 40     | 45     | CHARCOAL, Animal, pow'd., lb..... | 4     | 5     | Sorts, lb.....                        | 25   | 55   |
| ANDRYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs..... | 50     | 55     | Willow, powdered, lb.....         | 20    | 25    | Thus, lb.....                         | 8    | 10   |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....       | 45     | 50     | Clove, lb.....                    | 25    | 30    | HEK, Althca, lb.....                  | 27   | 30   |
| St. Vincent, lb.....              | 15     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....                 | 30    | 35    | Bitterwort, lb.....                   | 27   | 30   |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....              | 45     | 50     | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....      | 40    | 45    | Burdock, lb.....                      | 16   | 18   |
| Copaiba, lb.....                  | 70     | 1 00   | COLLOID, lb.....                  | 75    | 80    | Boneset, ozs, lb.....                 | 15   | 17   |
| Peru, lb.....                     | 2 50   | 2 75   | Cantharidal, lb.....              | 2 50  | 2 75  | Catnip, ozs, lb.....                  | 17   | 20   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....        | 75     | 80     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....        | 25    | 30    | Chiretta, lb.....                     | 25   | 30   |
| BARK, Barbary, lb.....            | 22     | 25     | Croscote, Wood, lb.....           | 2 00  | 2 50  | Coltsfoot, lb.....                    | 20   | 38   |
| Bayberry, lb.....                 | 15     | 18     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....          | 35    | 40    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.....                | 53   | 55   |
| Buckthorn, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | DENTRINE, lb.....                 | 10    | 12    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....            | 45   | 50   |
| Canella, lb.....                  | 15     | 17     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....           | 1 50  | 1 60  | Hoarhound, ozs, lb.....               | 17   | 20   |
| Cascara Sagrada.....              | 30     | 35     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....           | 1 00  | 1 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....                    | 45   | 50   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | Powdered, lb.....                 | 1 15  | 1 30  | Lemon Balm, lb.....                   | 38   | 40   |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....          | 18     | 20     | ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....         | 2 00  | 2 10  | Liverwort, German, lb.....            | 38   | 40   |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....            | 60     | 65     | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....   | 13    | 14    | Lobelia, ozs, lb.....                 | 15   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 65     | 70     | Pounds, lb.....                   | 14    | 17    | Motherwort, ozs, lb.....              | 20   | 22   |
| Yellow, lb.....                   | 35     | 40     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....          | 15    | 20    | Mullein, German, lb.....              | 17   | 20   |
| Pale, lb.....                     | 40     | 45     | Calendula, lb.....                | 55    | 60    | Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....              | 17   | 20   |
| Elto, selected, lb.....           | 16     | 18     | Chamomile, Roman, lb.....         | 30    | 35    | Peppermint, ozs, lb.....              | 21   | 25   |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 17     | 20     | German, lb.....                   | 30    | 35    | Rue, ozs, lb.....                     | 30   | 35   |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 20     | 28     | Elder, lb.....                    | 29    | 32    | Sage, ozs, lb.....                    | 18   | 20   |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....         | 18     | 20     | Lavender, lb.....                 | 12    | 15    | Spearmin, lb.....                     | 21   | 25   |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....      | 15     | 17     | Rose, red, French, lb.....        | 1 60  | 2 00  | Thyme, ozs, lb.....                   | 18   | 20   |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....      | 15     | 16     | Rosemary, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | Tansy, ozs, lb.....                   | 15   | 18   |
| Trickly ash, lb.....              | 35     | 40     | Saffron, American, lb.....        | 35    | 40    | Wormwood, oz.....                     | 20   | 22   |
| Sassafras, lb.....                | 15     | 16     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....           | 1 00  | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb.....                  | 38   | 44   |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....          | 13     | 15     | GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....        | 1 20  | 1 25  | HONEY, lb.....                        | 13   | 15   |
| Wild cherry, lb.....              | 13     | 15     | French, white, lb.....            | 40    | 50    | Hops, fresh, lb.....                  | 25   | 30   |
| BRANS, Calabar, lb.....           | 45     | 50     | GLYCERINE, lb.....                | 17    | 20    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....               | 75   | 80   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                  | 6 00   | 9 00   | GUARANA.....                      | 3 00  | 3 25  | INSECT POWDER, lb.....                | 25   | 28   |
| BERBERIS, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....  | 1 25   | 1 50   | Powdered, lb.....                 | 3 25  | 3 50  | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....            | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| powdered, lb.....                 | 1 50   | 1 75   | GUM ALGAE, Cape, lb.....          | 18    | 20    | Russian, true, lb.....                | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Juniper, lb.....                  | 10     | 12     | Barbadoes, lb.....                | 30    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....                | 25   | 30   |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 12     | 14     | Socotrine, lb.....                | 65    | 70    | Bay, lb.....                          | 18   | 20   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....              | 40     | 45     | Assafoetida, lb.....              | 23    | 25    | Belladonna, lb.....                   | 25   | 30   |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....     | 55     | 60     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....              | 90    | 1 00  | Buchu, long, lb.....                  | 40   | 45   |
| Cassia, lb.....                   | 25     | 30     | Powdered, lb.....                 | 1 00  | 1 10  | Short, lb.....                        | 15   | 18   |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....            | 75     | 80     | Sifted sorts, lb.....             | 50    | 55    | Coca, lb.....                         | 55   | 60   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                  | 65     | 70     | Sorts, lb.....                    | 10    | 15    | Digitalis, lb.....                    | 25   | 30   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....     | 2 40   | 2 10   | Banjoia, lb.....                  | 50    | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....                   | 18   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 2 10   | 2 20   | Catechu, Black, lb.....           | 9     | 20    | Hyoscyanus.....                       | 25   | 30   |
| CAPSIUM, lb.....                  | 25     | 30     | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....        | 1 30  | 1 35  | Matico, lb.....                       | 70   | 75   |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 30     | 35     | Guaia, lb.....                    | 80    | 1 00  | Senna, Alexandria, lb.....            | 25   | 30   |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....       | 16     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....                 | 90    | 1 20  | Timevelly, lb.....                    | 15   | 25   |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....          | 40     | 80     | Kino, true, lb.....               | 45    | 50    | Tamomium, lb.....                     | 20   | 25   |
|                                   |        |        | Myrrh, lb.....                    | 45    | 48    | Uva Ursi, lb.....                     | 15   | 18   |
|                                   |        |        | Powdered, lb.....                 | 55    | 60    | LECHES, Swedish, doz.....             | 1 00 | 1 10 |
|                                   |        |        | Opium, lb.....                    | 3 50  | 3 60  | LICORICE, Soluzzi.....                | 45   | 50   |
|                                   |        |        | Powdered, lb.....                 | 4 60  | 4 75  | Pignatelli.....                       | 35   | 40   |
|                                   |        |        | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....     | 12 80 | 13 00 | Crasso.....                           | 30   | 35   |
|                                   |        |        | Challac, lb.....                  | 26    | 40    | V & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb..... | 27   | 29   |

|                                                      |       |       |                                   |       |      |                                  |      |       |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|------|----------------------------------|------|-------|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box                      | 75    | 75    | Unicorn, lb.                      | 38    | 40   | Subcarbonate, lb.                | 2 75 | 3 00  |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box                          | 1 50  | 1 50  | Valerian, English, lb. true.      | 20    | 25   | Subnitrate, lb.                  | 2 40 | 2 60  |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                           | 2 00  | 2 00  | Virginia Snake, lb.               | 40    | 45   | BORAX, lb.                       | 9    | 10    |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.                              | 1 50  | 1 75  | Yellow Dock, lb.                  | 15    | 18   | Powdered, lb.                    | 10   | 11    |
| “ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.                  | 2 00  | 2 00  | RM, Bay, gal.                     | 2 25  | 2 50 | BROMINE, oz.                     | 8    | 13    |
| LUPULIN, oz.                                         | 30    | 35    | Essence, lb.                      | 3 00  | 3 25 | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.            | 20   | 25    |
| LYCOPodium, lb.                                      | 70    | 80    | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. | 1 25  | 1 50 | Iodide, oz.                      | 45   | 50    |
| MACE, lb.                                            | 1 20  | 1 25  | Star, lb.                         | 35    | 40   | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.      | 1 50 | 1 60  |
| MANNA, lb.                                           | 1 60  | 1 75  | Burdock, lb.                      | 30    | 35   | Iodide, oz.                      | 95   | 1 00  |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.                                   | 9     | 10    | Canary, bag or less, lb.          | 4     | 5    | Phosphate, precip., lb.          | 35   | 38    |
| Irish, lb.                                           | 9     | 10    | Caraway, lb.                      | 10    | 13   | Sulphide, oz.                    | 5    | 6     |
| MUSK, Tonguin, oz.                                   | 46 00 | 50 00 | Cardamom, lb.                     | 1 25  | 1 50 | CERUM, Oxalate, oz.              | 10   | 12    |
| NCTGALLS, lb.                                        | 21    | 25    | Celery                            | 30    | 35   | CHINIDINE, oz.                   | 15   | 18    |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 25    | 30    | Colchicum                         | 75    | 80   | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.            | 75   | 85    |
| NCTMEGS, lb.                                         | 1 00  | 1 10  | Coriander, lb.                    | 10    | 12   | Croton, oz.                      | 75   | 80    |
| NCTVOMICA, lb.                                       | 10    | 12    | Cumin, lb.                        | 15    | 20   | CHLOROFORM, lb.                  | 50   | 1 75  |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 22    | 25    | Fennel, lb.                       | 15    | 17   | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.        | 25   | 30    |
| OAKUM, lb.                                           | 12    | 15    | Fennugreek, powdered, lb.         | 7     | 9    | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.        | 15   | 20    |
| OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70    | 75    | Flax, cleaned, lb.                | 3 4   | 4    | COCAINE, Mur., oz.               | 9 50 | 10 00 |
| Citric, lb.                                          | 45    | 50    | Ground, lb.                       | 4     | 5    | COFFEY, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb. | 7    | 8     |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.                                     | 15    | 18    | Hemp, lb.                         | 6     | 6 5  | Iodide, oz.                      | 65   | 70    |
| PEPPER, black, lb.                                   | 22    | 25    | Mustard, white, lb.               | 9     | 12   | COFFERAS, lb.                    | 1    | 3     |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 25    | 30    | Powdered, lb.                     | 15    | 20   | ETHER, Acetic, lb.               | 75   | 80    |
| PITCH, black, lb.                                    | 3     | 4     | Pumpkin                           | 25    | 30   | Sulphuric, lb.                   | 45   | 50    |
| Bergundy, true, lb.                                  | 10    | 12    | Quince, lb.                       | 65    | 70   | EXALGINE, oz.                    | 1 00 | 1 10  |
| PLASTER, Calceined, bbl. cash.                       | 2 25  | 3 25  | Rape, lb.                         | 8     | 9    | HOSYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.  | 25   | 30    |
| Adhesive, yd.                                        | 12    | 13    | Strophanthus, oz.                 | 50    | 55   | IODINE, Resublimed, lb.          | 5 00 | 5 50  |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 65    | 70    | Worm, lb.                         | 22    | 25   | IODOFORM, lb.                    | 6 00 | 7 00  |
| Gallbanum Comp., lb.                                 | 25    | 30    | SEIDELTZ MIXTURE, lb.             | 25    | 30   | IODOL, oz.                       | 1 30 | 1 40  |
| Lead, lb.                                            | 25    | 30    | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 10    | 12   | IRON, by Hydrogen                | 1 00 | 1 10  |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100                                 | 1 00  | 1 10  | White, Cont's, lb.                | 15    | 16   | Carbonate, Precip., lb.          | 15   | 16    |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.                                   | 21    | 23    | Powdered, lb.                     | 25    | 35   | Sach., lb.                       | 35   | 40    |
| White, lb.                                           | 30    | 33    | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.         | 12    | 15   | Chloride, lb.                    | 45   | 55    |
| RESORCIN, White, oz.                                 | 25    | 30    | SPIRMENTH, lb.                    | 55    | 60   | Sol., lb.                        | 18   | 16    |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.                                   | 26    | 28    | TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.            | 75    | 80   | Citrate, U. S. P., lb.           | 90   | 1 00  |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.                                   | 22    | 25    | Venice, lb.                       | 10    | 12   | And Ammon., lb.                  | 75   | 80    |
| Althea, cut, lb.                                     | 30    | 35    | Wax, White, lb.                   | 50    | 75   | And Quinine, lb.                 | 1 50 | 3 00  |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 25    | 30    | Yellow                            | 40    | 45   | Quin. and Stry., oz.             | 13   | 15    |
| Blood, lb.                                           | 15    | 16    | Wood, Guaiac, rasped.             | 4     | 6    | And Strychnine, lb.              | 13   | 15    |
| Bitter, lb.                                          | 27    | 30    | Quassia chips, lb.                | 5     | 12   | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.          | 50   | 55    |
| Blackberry, lb.                                      | 15    | 18    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.         | 10    | 12   | Ferricyanide, lb.                | 55   | 60    |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.                                | 18    | 20    | Santal, ground, lb.               | 5     | 6    | Hypophosphites, oz.              | 20   | 25    |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.                          | 20    | 25    | <b>CHEMICALS.</b>                 |       |      |                                  |      |       |
| Canada Snake, lb.                                    | 30    | 35    | Acid, Acetic, lb.                 | 12    | 13   | Syrup, lb.                       | 40   | 45    |
| Colchicum, lb.                                       | 15    | 20    | Glacial, lb.                      | 45    | 50   | Lactate, oz.                     | 5    | 6     |
| Columbo, lb.                                         | 20    | 22    | Benzoin, English, oz.             | 20    | 25   | Perintra, solution, lb.          | 15   | 16    |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 25    | 30    | German, oz.                       | 10    | 12   | Phosphate scales, lb.            | 1 25 | 1 30  |
| Coltsfoot, lb.                                       | 38    | 40    | Iboracic, lb.                     | 20    | 25   | Sulphate, pure, lb.              | 7    | 9     |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.                                | 20    | 25    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.            | 25    | 28   | Exsiccated, lb.                  | 8    | 10    |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.                               | 13    | 14    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.              | 2 10  | 2 15 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.        | 80   | 85    |
| Dandelion, lb.                                       | 15    | 18    | No. 2, lb.                        | 1 35  | 1 40 | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.         | 85   | 90    |
| Elecampane, lb.                                      | 15    | 10    | Citric, lb.                       | 65    | 70   | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.        | 13   | 15    |
| Galangal, lb.                                        | 15    | 18    | Gallic, oz.                       | 10    | 12   | Carbonate, lb.                   | 7    | 8     |
| Gelsemium, lb.                                       | 22    | 25    | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.         | 30    | 35   | Iodide, oz.                      | 35   | 40    |
| Gentian, lb.                                         | 9     | 10    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-    | 1 50  | 1 60 | Red, lb.                         | 7    | 9     |
| Ground, lb.                                          | 10    | 12    | ties doz                          | 22    | 25   | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.     | 3 4  | 4     |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 13    | 15    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.         | 3     | 5    | One lbs.                         | 6    | 7     |
| Ginger, African, lb.                                 | 11    | 12    | Muriatic, lb.                     | 18    | 20   | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.            | 40   | 45    |
| Po., lb.                                             | 13    | 15    | Chem. pure, lb.                   | 10 13 | 13   | Carbonate, oz.                   | 30   | 35    |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.                                 | 25    | 28    | Nitric, lb.                       | 25    | 30   | Citrate, oz.                     | 25   | 30    |
| Po., lb.                                             | 28    | 30    | Chem. pure, lb.                   | 75    | 80   | Iodide, oz.                      | 50   | 55    |
| Ginseng, lb.                                         | 2 60  | 3 00  | Oleic, purified, lb.              | 12    | 13   | Salicylate, oz.                  | 35   | 40    |
| Golden Seal, lb.                                     | 75    | 80    | Oxalic, lb.                       | 1 00  | 1 10 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.            | 55   | 60    |
| Gold Thread, lb.                                     | 90    | 95    | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.          | 13    | 17   | Carbonate, lb.                   | 18   | 20    |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.                         | 12    | 15    | Dilute, lb.                       | 32    | 35   | Citrate, gran., lb.              | 40   | 45    |
| Indian Hemp, lb.                                     | 18    | 30    | Pyrogallie, oz.                   | 1 80  | 2 50 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.         | 1 4  | 3     |
| Ipecac, lb.                                          | 2 90  | 3 00  | Salicylic, white, lb.             | 2 25  | 2 3  | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.      | 5    | 7     |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 3 10  | 3 20  | Sulphuric, carbony, lb.           | 5     | 6    | MENTHOL, oz.                     | 30   | 35    |
| Jalap, lb.                                           | 55    | 60    | Bottles, lb.                      | 18    | 20   | MERCURY, lb.                     | 90   | 95    |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 60    | 65    | Chem. pure, lb.                   | 1 10  | 1 25 | Ammon (White Precip.),           | 1 25 | 1 30  |
| Kava Kava, lb.                                       | 40    | 90    | Tannic, lb.                       | 45    | 50   | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.         | 1 00 | 1 10  |
| Licorice, lb.                                        | 12    | 15    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.           | 96    | 1 00 | Calomel, lb.                     | 1 15 | 1 20  |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 13    | 15    | ACTONITRIL, lb.                   | 4     | 5    | With Chalk, lb.                  | 60   | 65    |
| Mandrake, lb.                                        | 13    | 18    | ACONITINE, grain                  | 1 3   | 3    | Iodide, Proto, oz.               | 35   | 40    |
| Masterwort, lb.                                      | 16    | 40    | ALUM, cryst., lb.                 | 3     | 4    | Bin., oz.                        | 25   | 30    |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.                               | 25    | 28    | Powdered, lb.                     | 10    | 13   | Oxide, Red, lb.                  | 1 30 | 1 35  |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 28    | 30    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. 889.         | 65    | 75   | Pill (Blue Mass), lb.            | 70   | 75    |
| Parcira Brava, true, lb.                             | 40    | 45    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.            | 12    | 13   | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.        | 50   | 55    |
| Pink, lb.                                            | 75    | 80    | Carbonate, lb.                    | 35    | 40   | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.           | 1 50 | 1 60  |
| Parsley, lb.                                         | 30    | 35    | Iodide, oz.                       | 40    | 45   | Muriate, oz.                     | 1 50 | 1 60  |
| Peurisy, lb.                                         | 20    | 25    | Nitrate, crystals, lb.            | 12    | 16   | Sulphate, oz.                    | 1 50 | 1 60  |
| Poke, lb.                                            | 15    | 18    | Muriate, lb.                      | 55    | 60   | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.         | 35   | 40    |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.                             | 18    | 20    | Valerianate, oz.                  | 16    | 18   | PHENACETINE, oz.                 | 50   | 60    |
| Rhatany, lb.                                         | 20    | 30    | ANIL, Nitrite, lb.                | 1 00  | 1 10 | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.     | 5    | 6     |
| Rhubarb, lb.                                         | 75    | 2 50  | ANTIPYRIN, oz.                    | 2 00  | 2 25 | PIPERIN, lb.                     | 1 00 | 1 10  |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.                              | 40    | 45    | ARISTOL, oz.                      | 1 00  | 1 10 | PHOSPHORUS, lb.                  | 90   | 1 10  |
| Cut, lb.                                             | 50    | 55    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.      | 25    | 30   | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.     | 55   | 60    |
| Senega, lb.                                          | 55    | 65    | Fowler's sol., lb.                | 13    | 15   | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.          | 35   | 40    |
| Squill, lb.                                          | 13    | 15    | Iodide, oz.                       | 35    | 40   | Bicarbonate, lb.                 | 15   | 17    |
| Stillingia, lb.                                      | 22    | 25    | White, lb.                        | 6     | 7    | Bichromate, lb.                  | 14   | 15    |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 25    | 27    | ATROPINE, Sulp., in 2 ozs., oz.   | 7 00  | 8 00 | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.        | 28   | 30    |
|                                                      |       |       | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.     | 40    | 45   | Bromide, lb.                     | 37   | 40    |
|                                                      |       |       |                                   |       |      | Carbonate, lb.                   | 11   | 16    |

|                                |    |    |                                |    |    |    |    |                         |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.            | 20 | 22 | VERATRINE, oz.                 | 2  | 00 | 2  | 10 | Lemongrass, lb.         | 1  | 50 | 1  | 60 |
| Powdered, lb.                  | 25 | 27 | ZINC, Acetate, lb.             | 70 | 75 |    |    | Mustard, Essential, oz. | 40 | 65 |    |    |
| Citrate, lb.                   | 75 | 90 | Carbonate, lb.                 | 25 | 30 |    |    | Neroli, oz.             | 1  | 25 | 4  | 50 |
| Cyanide, fused, lb.            | 40 | 55 | Chloride, granular, oz.        | 13 | 15 |    |    | Orange, lb.             | 3  | 75 | 5  | 00 |
| Hypophosphites, oz.            | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz.                    | 60 | 65 |    |    | Sweet, lb.              | 3  | 25 | 3  | 50 |
| Iodide, lb.                    | 3  | 60 | Oxide, lb.                     | 13 | 60 |    |    | Origannum, lb.          | 65 | 70 |    |    |
| Nitrate, gran., lb.            | 8  | 10 | Sulphate, lb.                  | 9  | 11 |    |    | Patchouli, oz.          | 1  | 75 | 1  | 80 |
| Permanganate, lb.              | 50 | 55 | Valerianate, oz.               | 25 | 30 |    |    | Pennyroyal, lb.         | 2  | 75 | 2  | 00 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.            | 50 | 55 | <b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>         |    |    |    |    | Peppermint, lb.         | 1  | 25 | 4  | 50 |
| Yellow, lb.                    | 32 | 35 | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.       | 75 | 80 |    |    | Pimento, lb.            | 2  | 60 | 2  | 75 |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.         | 30 | 35 | Sweet, lb.                     | 50 | 60 |    |    | Rhodium, oz.            | 80 | 85 |    |    |
| Sulphuret, lb.                 | 25 | 30 | Amber, crude, lb.              | 40 | 45 |    |    | Rose, oz.               | 6  | 00 | 7  | 00 |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.               | 35 | 40 | Rec't, lb.                     | 65 | 70 |    |    | Rosemary, lb.           | 70 | 75 |    |    |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk          | 25 | 27 | Anise, lb.                     | 2  | 75 | 3  | 00 | Rue, oz.                | 25 | 30 |    |    |
| Ozs., oz.                      | 32 | 38 | Bay, oz.                       | 50 | 60 |    |    | Sandalwood, lb.         | 5  | 50 | 9  | 00 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz. | 16 | 20 | Bergamot, lb.                  | 5  | 00 | 5  | 25 | Sassafras, lb.          | 65 | 70 |    |    |
| SALICIN, lb.                   | 3  | 75 | Cade, lb.                      | 90 | 1  | 00 |    | Savin, lb.              | 1  | 60 | 1  | 75 |
| SANTONIN, oz.                  | 20 | 22 | Cajuput, lb.                   | 1  | 80 | 1  | 90 | Spearmin, lb.           | 6  | 00 | 6  | 25 |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.   | 90 | 1  | Capsicum, oz.                  | 60 | 65 |    |    | Spruce, lb.             | 65 | 70 |    |    |
| Fused, lb.                     | 1  | 00 | Caraway, lb.                   | 3  | 50 | 3  | 75 | Tansy, lb.              | 4  | 25 | 4  | 50 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.           | 30 | 35 | Cassia, lb.                    | 1  | 50 | 1  | 60 | Thyme, white, lb.       | 1  | 80 | 1  | 90 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.         | 2  | 75 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.          | 1  | 50 | 1  | 60 | Wintergreen, lb.        | 3  | 00 | 3  | 50 |
| Bromide, lb.                   | 63 | 65 | Citronelle, lb.                | 70 | 75 |    |    | Wormseed, lb.           | 3  | 50 | 3  | 75 |
| Carbonate, lb.                 | 3  | 6  | Clove, lb.                     | 1  | 60 | 1  | 75 | Wormwood, lb.           | 6  | 50 | 6  | 75 |
| Hypophosphite, oz.             | 10 | 12 | Copaiba, lb.                   | 1  | 60 | 1  | 75 | <b>FIXED OILS.</b>      |    |    |    |    |
| Hyposulphite, lb.              | 3  | 6  | Croton, lb.                    | 1  | 50 | 1  | 75 | Castor, lb.             | 9  | 12 |    |    |
| Hyssop, oz.                    | 40 | 45 | Cubeb, lb.                     | 11 | 00 | 12 | 00 | Cod Liver, N. F., gal.  | 1  | 00 | 1  | 25 |
| Salicylate, lb.                | 1  | 80 | Cumin, lb.                     | 5  | 50 | 6  | 00 | Norwegian, gal.         | 1  | 25 | 1  | 50 |
| Sulphate, lb.                  | 2  | 3  | Erigeron, oz.                  | 20 | 25 |    |    | CORROSIVE, gal.         | 1  | 10 | 1  | 20 |
| Sulphite, lb.                  | 10 | 12 | Eucalyptus, lb.                | 1  | 50 | 1  | 75 | LARD, gal.              | 90 | 1  | 00 |    |
| SPRIT NITRE, lb.               | 30 | 55 | Fennel, lb.                    | 1  | 60 | 1  | 75 | LISSED, boiled, gal.    | 61 | 65 |    |    |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.        | 18 | 20 | Geranium, oz.                  | 1  | 75 | 1  | 80 | Raw, gal.               | 58 | 60 |    |    |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.      | 1  | 00 | Rose, lb.                      | 3  | 20 | 3  | 50 | NEATFOOT, gal.          | 1  | 00 | 1  | 10 |
| SULFONAL, oz.                  | 10 | 45 | Juniper berries (English), lb. | 4  | 50 | 5  | 00 | OLIVE, gal.             | 1  | 35 | 1  | 40 |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.       | 2  | 4  | Wood, lb.                      | 70 | 75 |    |    | Salad, gal.             | 2  | 25 | 2  | 40 |
| Pure precipitated, lb.         | 13 | 20 | Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.    | 3  | 00 | 3  | 50 | PALM, lb.               | 12 | 13 |    |    |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb.             | 50 | 55 | Garden, lb.                    | 1  | 50 | 1  | 75 | SPERM, gal.             | 1  | 60 | 1  | 75 |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.     | 60 | 65 | Lemon, lb.                     | 2  | 75 | 3  | 00 | TURPENTINE, gal.        | 55 | 60 |    |    |

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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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Pharmacy - Past, Present and  
Future.\*

J. S. ROBERTS, OF SEAFORTH, ONT.

When I was asked to prepare a paper to be read at this Convention, I hesitated doing so for I much preferred coming as a student. Thinking, however, if every person asked straightway began to make excuses the Convention would be a dismal failure, I determined to do my best, knowing I would have the kindly forbearance of every brother present, even if the views advanced did not meet their approval.

A very different person from our modern chemist was the apothecary of the olden time. Without laws for his protection he had to impress the people with a sense of the mysterious. Deep in the lore of the alchemists, surrounded by the emblems of his calling, so arranged as to strike reverence, if not terror, into the hearts of his customers. The apparatus displayed, the mortars of stone, of metal, of agate; the furnace and still; the stork, the alligator and vipers; the fantastic labels; the studied wizardly look of the proprietor himself, were all part of the ultimate purpose to make his patrons believe he was deep in the mysteries of the "Black Art," and one not to be offended with impunity. It is not my purpose to trace back pharmacy till its origin becomes lost in Arabic fables, nor to review the work of the old-time alchemists—those early druggists who bridged the time between the days of Arab superstition and modern chemistry, but to review it from the time when

the profession was first recognized by the law of the land.

The different branches of the medical profession were not regularly distinguished till the reign of Henry VIII, when separate duties were assigned to them and special privileges given to each. In 1518 the physicians of London were incorporated, and the barber surgeons in 1510. In addition to these physicians there were a great number of irregular practitioners who were, of course, prosecuted and persecuted by their legalized rivals, until in 1513 an Act was passed for their protection, and as many of these practitioners kept shops for the sale of drugs, the term of apothecary was used to designate their calling. This term, by recent Acts of Parliament, is now defined as pharmaceutical chemist and chemist and druggist.

The apothecaries were both the prescribers of, and dealers in, drugs and chemicals. Men who occupied a dual position as prescribers of their own, and compounders of physicians' prescriptions. During the 17th century there arose a warm contest between the physicians and apothecaries, the former, then as now, accusing the latter of usurping their province, and the latter more strongly than at present, continuing and justifying their usurpation until the House of Lords, in 1703, finally set the matter at rest by deciding that the apothecaries should not only compound and dispense, but gave them the power of directing and ordering remedies for the treatment of diseases. Their powers were still further increased by other Acts of Parliament,—one in 1722, giving the Apothecaries' Company power to visit all the apothecaries in London and destroy drugs found to be unfit for use; another in 1748, authorizing the appointment of examiners, without whose license no persons should dispense medicines in London or within seven miles of it; a third in 1815, in which the provisions of the previous Act were extended to England and Wales. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1858 and known as the "Medical Act," made very little alteration in the powers of the Apothecaries' Society, in fact, it rather confirmed, and in some degree, amplified them by extending their powers to Ireland and Scotland. The members of this Society did not possess any exclusive power to deal in or sell drugs, and it was not until 1868, or only three years previous to our own Act, before unregistered persons were prohibited from selling drugs and poisons

Now, having noticed the laws which have been placed on the statute books for protection and higher education—I say education because most of the laws passed have incorporated in them clauses providing for study and examination—let us see in what respect does the old-time alchemist differ from the pharmacist of to-day. Seriously considered and freed from all hypocritical cant, the ultimate design of pharmacy, as with all other professions, is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Is not the invariable feature of pharmacy—ancient and modern, high-class and low-class—the design of making money, and is he not considered the successful pharmacist who has the nicest store and the largest number of customers coming and going, whether it be with a scientific combination of his own composition, a vial of aqua vite, or a bottle of Dr. Kuremall's Celebrated Liver Twister? Comparing the two we find the old-time alchemist made splendid fortunes by imposing on the public a belief in their semi-magical power, whilst their modern successors with high attainments and scientific training must be satisfied with a mere living, or at best a very modest competency. What is the reason for this? Why is it that the profits of the pharmacist have year by year diminished so as almost to reach the vanishing point? Some will give as the sole reason that our lines have been taken away by energetic grocers, others will ascribe the decline to the competition of the big bazaars and the consequent cutting of prices. One of these two reasons will be given by the great majority of chemists throughout the province. But are they the real ones? In France, where the Pharmacy Act to us living in Ontario, appears perfect, where everything employed in medicine must be procured from a qualified druggist, and where doctors are not allowed to dispense unless twelve miles from a drug store, the practical results are still the same—diminished profits and an increasing difficulty to meet expenses. From this it can justly be argued that the profession of pharmacy is now undergoing a complete change from the traditions of the past, and if things are allowed to run on as they are the result is not easy to foresee. An advertisement in a recent edition of a Marseilles paper quotes liquid ammoniac at 14 cents per pint, spirits of camphor at 44 cents per pint, and other articles in proportion, whilst patents were boldly announced at a discount of from 15 to 60

\* Read before the Provincial Retail Druggists' Association.

per cent. Shades of Moses Charas ! this in the land of legal pharmaceutical perfection. In medicine no increased consumption can be commanded to reimburse us for the loss caused by a reckless competition, and our only salvation is to organize for the regulation of matters of trade and for securing amendments to our Act whenever such are needed. If all the druggists of Ontario were members of such an organization with a strong and aggressive executive, giving active support to the recommendations of that body, such an anomaly as doctors keeping open shop without qualifying in pharmacy, and in many cases openly violating the law regarding legally qualified assistants, would cease to exist; the manufacturers of patents could be quickly brought to see that it would be to their interest to stamp out the enterer, for in their hands the remedy lies; and in other ways attain the end sought by all organizations of pharmacists, which should be the excellence of their calling, the harmonious co-working of all branches of medical science and the protection of the public.

Very little can be done in our present atonic state, but when we have given the right hand of fellowship and entered into one powerful combination, we can not only urge but demand our rights. Then for the future when the jealousy, envy and distrust existing between individual chemists have been removed by a better knowledge of each other through means of this, and of the district associations; when we are united by the bond of common interest to fight our common foes; when we have succeeded in winning our proper legal standing whereby only those who have passed the examination can practice the profession; when we have regained the confidence of the public in our skill and learning which has to some extent been lost by our slothfulness and carelessness in selling the preparations of other men rather than those of our own composition; when we have, in fact, ceased to be mere vendors of patents, and dealers in pharmaceutical preparations made for us by large manufacturing establishments; when the existing prejudices between pharmacist and physician have been polished away by a more familiar intercourse and exchange of ideas, making the two professions the helmsmates in reality that they are in fact, then will begin to dawn the day of a better era, and pharmacy, looked upon as the natural ally of medicine, will occupy an equal plane, and will co-operate harmoniously with the sister profession for the advancement of chemical and medical knowledge and the alleviation of sickness and distress.

### Reputation.

A consideration of the meaning, influence and consequences of the above term, is one of the first things brought to the mind of every intelligent young person who has the slightest aspiration to make

a place for him or herself in the estimation of their fellow-beings.

In meaning it embraces everything applied to history and material faith. In influence it possesses a power unlimited; while its consequences are as boundless as are the results of human actions from which it springs and with which it is inseparably connected.

A desirable reputation is the keynote to success in everything, the sesame to secure any privilege sought, the magnet around which commercial interests cluster and the foundation upon which reliable credit is always established. Whether applied to the nation or to the individual as a factor of it, the principle which governs its dominating power is always the same—strict integrity is always demanded as its basis, and the individual who can afford to ignore its discriminating judgment is either too good or too bad for terrestrial existence.

If you want to succeed in business, in professional life, in any pursuit, attend to your reputation. If you want to be admired by your friends and respected by your acquaintances, attend to your reputation. It is an easy thing to get, you cannot avoid having one, but be careful of the kind.

### Don't.

Don't expect to buy or sell pure drugs as cheap as adulterated ones can be sold.

Don't forget that it is wrong to accept apprentices who do not like the business.

Don't attempt to form an alcoholic solution of chromic acid unless your will is made.

Don't forget that acetate of lead loses some of its acetic acid when exposed to the air.

Don't dispense two ointments at the same time for the same person in similar vessels.

Don't place an oily vessel into the sink where it will soil others more easily cleaned.

Don't forget that saltpetre and sulphur may explode, if pounded in an iron mortar.

Don't forget that the exercise of eternal vigilance is the best safeguard against accidents.

Don't keep such explosive chemicals as pierates, gun cotton, etc., where they can do damage.

Don't forget that lampblack, in large quantities, has been known to take fire spontaneously.

Don't make a pill mass too soft at first it is far easier to soften than to harden a pill mass.

Don't tell a customer that he is a fool, for nine times out of ten he will think the same of you.

Don't absent yourself from the store more than is necessary; people like to meet the proprietor.

Don't forget that the best friends of

the metric system are those that make the most use of it.

Don't forget that bisulphide of carbon, ether, benzine, rhigolin, benzol, gasolin, etc., are explosive.

Don't forget to cover the funnel when filtering, or the percolator when percolating alcoholic liquors.

Don't forget that some of the powders left after exhaustion by percolation make fine microscopic objects.

Don't divulge information about customers; you are in common with the doctor and lawyer in this respect.

Don't forget that physicians sometimes intentionally prescribe pharmaceutically incompatible mixtures.

Don't forget that a physician's patronage may cost you more than it is worth if you are over-anxious to hold it.

Don't imagine that it requires less work to clean the show cases once a month than to rub them off every morning.

Don't dispense poisons in old patent or proprietary medicine bottles; serious accidents frequently occur in such cases.

Don't use sawdust to catch the drippings of oil tanks or barrels; it may cause spontaneous combustion; sand is better.

Don't forget that in dispensing a solution all the ingredients should be dissolved before the preparation leaves the store.

Don't forget that sulphuretted hydrogen water is best preserved in glass stoppered bottles, with the stopper protected by vaselin.

Don't make fun of customers who call for "camphire," "rosun," "glycerin oil," etc.; they know what they want and are ready to pay for it.—H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., in the *Meyer Bros.' Druggist*.

### Strontium Lactate in Tænia.

Laborde (*Journal de Med. de Paris*) has had excellent results in tænia with the usual dietary care from the following:

R Strontii Lact. (Paraf-Javal), 1 drachm.  
Aque ..... 8 drachms.  
Glycerini ..... q. s.

M. S.—Two teaspoonfuls every morning for five days.

This is practically the same strength as the standard solutions of

Stront : Lact : (Paraf-Javal)  
used so largely in Albuminuria.—*Medical Standard*.

As BROMIDE OF STRONTIUM seems to be destined to displace the bromide of potassium, we would specially recommend our readers to insist on having the chemically pure salts (Paraf-Javal) dispensed, or the standard solutions (S) to the fluid ounce), so as to avoid further accidents, as we learn that toxic effects have been caused by the dispensing of impure strontium salts, the poisonous barium being a concomitant of the strontium preparations of commerce.—*St. Louis Clinique*.



# Cut the Gordian Knot.

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Just now the pharmaceutical profession of this country is agitated over the question as to how best to check the cut-rate evil in the patent medicine line. One meeting after the other is held to devise means for stemming the tide, one plan after the other is formulated, but one plan after the other proves a failure long before it is even half matured. And yet every retail dealer has the remedy in his own hands, if only he will apply the same.

The remedy is heroic and yet not painful. Cut the Gordian Knot. **DISPENSE YOUR OWN GOODS**, and reap the profit now pocketed by wealthy corporations and inimical newspapers. Thousands are doing it, and have done so for years. Why should not every one of the 33,000 druggists in this country do so? Many, of course, would not care to undertake getting up a line of preparations, for some reason or another.

To this class of traders we can only say that their requirements are already anticipated by the widely known manufacturers of **NON-SECRET REMEDIES**, Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit and Windsor. This firm, who, as every one knows, originated this class of remedies, has been wonderfully encouraged by pharmacists from the start, so that from very small beginnings they have risen to first position in the ranks of the manufacturing pharmacists.

The reasons for this are not far to seek. They were the first in the field with a plan based on correct and ethical principles. Their goods are always put up in elegant style, much more handsome than the majority of patent medicines. But principally their various preparations are made after the most approved formulas, in the most perfect and scientific manner, and only from the very best and purest of drugs. Besides, these goods are never put up in imitation of any proprietary article with a view to deceive. This is the explanation of the phenomenal popularity of the **NON-SECRET REMEDIES** as sold by Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., and no one intent on pushing his own interests should fail to at least write them for printed matter and catalogues, not forgetting to order a specimen copy of the "New Idea," published by them.

## We have in Stock:

*A large assortment of Rowntree's  
Celebrated English Pure Gum  
Candies.*

*Chocolate Creams in boxes, speci-  
ally suited to THE DRUG TRADE.*

*A full line of Gibson's Candies in  
stock.*

*Seely's Perfumes, a large assort-  
ment.*

*Taylor's Perfumes in half pound  
and twenty ounce bottles, a full  
assortment.*

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

## Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
London, - Ontario.

PURE  
Sulphate of Strychnia

WE GUARANTEE IT

STRICTLY PURE.

OUR PRICE IS RIGHT.

Ask for quotations either  
in bulk or bottled as  
required.

## MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

### MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.

DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.

BERTRAND FRERES Fine Perfumes.

TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest  
manufacturers of FANS and SILK  
NOVELTIES in the world.

HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods,  
Mirrors, Albums, Etc.

We have been very successful in securing an  
entirely New and Well Assorted Line of  
Novelties for the Christmas Trade,  
superior and larger than anything ever shown  
by us, and can assure our friends it will repay  
them to reserve their orders for our repre-  
sentative.

## Belladonna Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

*Very kindly permits us to say to Physi-  
cians and Druggists that "he is greatly  
pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S  
BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives  
a quicker and better effect than any  
Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore  
used."*

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S  
preparations on application to

## THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

## LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Apollinaris Water, Pints and Quarts.

Frederichshall Water, "

Hunyadi Janos Water, "

Hunyadi Matyas Water, "

Vichy Water, "

Trommers' Malt, plain.

Trommers' Malt and Cod Liver  
Oil.

Coudray's Cosmetic.

Pivers' Cosmetic.

Pomade Hungrois.

Pinauds' Brilliantine.

" Borghetto, ozs. and 8 oz. bots.

" Lilas de France, "

" Eau de Quinine.

" Rum and Quinine.

" Sachets in 4 oz. bots.

Brighton Soothers.

Dodds' Cherries.

Bulb Atomizers.

Pump Atomizers.

Black Lead Crucibles.

Sand Crucibles.

Knickerbocker Braces,  
Men's, Boys', Youths'.

Lamp Black, common, in  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 lb. packets.

Fresh Sweedish Leeches always  
in stock.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

## TRADE NOTES.

H. J. Fraser has sold his drug business at Ottawa, Ont.

Thos. McEwan, druggist, Paris, Ont., has made an assignment.

T. E. Arkell, druggist, Blenheim, Ont., has assigned to G. W. Lillie, Toronto.

J. L. Mackenzie has purchased the drug business of G. W. Parsons, Dundalk, Ont.

J. Luckham has purchased the branch drug business of F. W. Meek, Glencoe, Ont.

Harris & Horsefall, druggists, of Yarmouth, N. S., have been succeeded by Harris & Guest.

J. E. Sangster & Co. have purchased the drug business of Park & Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

A. L. Draper, late of Vancouver, has purchased the drug business of Dr. John Chipp, Vernon, B. C.

The death is announced of J. F. Doyle, of the firm of J. F. Doyle & Co., cork manufacturers, of Montreal.

A. L. Draper, late of Vancouver, bought out the drug business of John Chipp, M. D., Vernon, B. C.

Mr. W. Grant Noble, of Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, was married last month to Miss Fanny Brooks of that city.

F. E. Merrills has been admitted into partnership in the drug business of C. K. McGregor, Brantford, Ont. The firm is McGregor & Merrills.

We are in receipt of the annual announcement of the Montreal College of Pharmacy for the Session of 1892-3, which opens in the College Hall, Monday, Oct. 3rd.

R. P. Reekie, who has been several years assistant with R. J. Old, St. Thomas, Ont., has recently taken the management of the drug business of Cutlbertson & Co., Petrolia, Ont.

W. R. Howell, who for the past nine years has held the position of traveller for Archdale Wilson & Co., wholesale druggists, Hamilton, Ont., died at his residence in London, Ont., last month.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Kerry and David Watson, of Montreal, and James Douglas, of London, Ont., doing business as the London Drug Co., has been dissolved, Mr. Douglas retiring from the firm.

The partnership existing under the title of I. B. Seely & Co., Truss Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa., expired by limitation May 1st, 1892. The business will be carried on by E. Chesterman and G. M. Streeter, under the same firm name as formerly.

A bottle of ether exploded in the hands of a clerk in the drug store of E. S. Cranfield, on the corner of Amelia and Sackville streets, Toronto, and set fire to several places. Mr. Cranfield soon smothered the fire. The clerk was badly frightened, but otherwise uninjured.

F. F. Dalley, E. A. Dalley, Mrs. Maria

Dalley, J. R. Vert, Thomas Hood and C. H. Sanders are applying for the incorporation of the F. F. Dalley Company, manufacturers of medicine, etc., Hamilton, Ont., with a capital of \$90,000.

Drug business seems to be booming in our extreme westerly provinces, as we notice in a recent edition of the *Daily News-Advertiser*, of Vancouver, B. C., the arrival announced a few days previously of four and a half tons of drugs for T. R. Morrow, druggist, of that city.

At the Quebec Police Court a Levis physician, Dr. Colette, was up to answer two charges brought against him by the Pharmaceutical Association for allowing his clerk to make up a prescription and to sell poison without complying with the requirements of the law. A fine of \$25 and costs was imposed on each charge.

The firm of C. McCallum & Co., wholesale druggists, of London, Ont., has failed with liabilities placed at \$15,000, and assets of \$18,000. The firm consisted of John M. Macdonald, Edward Morley and Charles Edwards, who bought the business originally carried on by C. McCallum. The firm went into liquidation at the suit of the Bank of British North America for \$27,000. The stock has been purchased by C. McCallum at 15 cents on the dollar, cash.

A case of importance to druggists was heard recently in the Toronto Police Court. E. A. Goodman, of 380 Yonge street, was summoned at the instance of the Weights and Measures Department of the Dominion Government, charged with selling turpentine by the wine measure instead of by Imperial measure, as required by the Act. The wine measure makes a difference of fully four ounces against a purchaser. Defendant said the prescriptions from medical men were all made on the basis of 16 ounces to the pint. In proof of this assertion he called Dr. W. B. H. Aitkens, who showed that the medical profession always took 16 ounces as a pint, and not the Imperial 20 ounce measure. The Magistrate pointed out that in the case before the court it was not a doctor's prescription which was asked for, but a pint, and the purchaser got only 16 ounces instead of 20, as he was entitled to. A fine of \$2 without costs was imposed.

On the occasion of the recent Oddfellows' demonstration held in Brantford, Ont., Mr. G. H. Golding, druggist, of that city, had one of his windows trimmed in a way readable to all Oddfellows. Those who were not members of the order could observe the taste displayed, but Oddfellows could both understand and appreciate it. The magic letters I. O. O. F. were made with Golding's pain king, Dr. Chelmsford's worm powders and Golding's baking powder in scarlet wrappers on a white ground. The principles of the order were exemplified by the large letters F. L. T., each on a pink, blue and scarlet ground, respectively, composed of bottles of Carter's extract of sarsaparilla. The three links in the color representing each degree were composed of colored cartons of

Golding's baking powder. The bows and arrows were made of Winslow's soothing syrup, Carter's little liver pills, and Turkish Cosmetic; the scales, tutti frutti chewing gum; the bundle of sticks, Egyptian salve; the hour glass, made of Golding's balsam of hoarhound; the open hand with pepsine chewing gum, and the scythe with Fowler's extract of wild strawberry. Various other symbols recognized at once by the members of the order were brought out by a tasteful arrangement of various leading patent medicines. As a ground work for all the magic word "Welcome" was printed at the foot of the structure, the letters being composed of bottles of the leading medicines of the day.

The three-storey brick drug store of Mr. F. P. Reynolds, 275 Talbot street, St. Thomas, Ont., to which he has just moved, is not only creditable to Mr. Reynolds' enterprise, but to the city. The red brick front with Ohio stone facings form such a contrast, though a pleasing one, to the white buildings on either side as at once to render it conspicuous. The first two storeys and the stone basement are carried back a depth of 90 feet while the third storey is fifty feet. The interior is the handsomest of any drug store in the city, and is unsurpassed in this respect by few establishments in the large cities. The floor is of maple and cherry. The shelving and drawers are of oak, the former relieved with neat carving, and the latter having polished brass handles. The gas fittings are also finished in polished brass. The glass in the show cases is set in oak with natural finish to correspond with the shelving and drawers. The counters are also of oak, with cherry top. The ceiling is of wood in natural finish. At the back of the sale room is a large English plate glass mirror, and the windows on either side are of ground glass with Mr. Reynolds' monogram, and surrounded by colored corrugated panes. Smaller mirrors adorn the sides. The dispensing room in the rear of the store is large and well-lighted from the front, rear, side and skylight. Behind this again, and in the extreme rear, is a store room and laboratory. At the opening of the new place of business there was a large crowd present. Visitors were shown through the store by Mr. Reynolds and his staff of obliging clerks. Over 500 souvenir cards, to each of which was attached a small vial of perfume, were presented to lady visitors. The Y. M. C. A. band was present and rendered a choice programme.

### Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. Davies, of the St. George's Pharmacy, has placed a colored glass window over his door representing St. George and the Dragon. It is his intention to further decorate his drug store by adding four panes of similar glass, and representing Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, in the space over the large window of his store.

It is announced that Mr. George McDonald, now employed by Mr. Rankin,



will shortly embark upon his own responsibility at Victoria, and that Mr. Frank Mitchell, lately in the employ of Mr. Watson, will follow suit at Hunter River.

### Manitoba Notes.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held in Winnipeg on Wednesday, July 27th. A considerable amount of business was transacted.

A large number of druggists from outside places visited Winnipeg during the exhibition, and, we think, were pleased with the show and its attractions.

Mr. Hicks, representing the K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S., had a very attractive exhibit at the exhibition, and was much pleased with the interest manifested in K. D. C., which, when translated, means King of Dyspepsia Cures. At exhibition times one is apt to be reminded that he has a liver.

The first semi-annual examination of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories was held in Regina, Wednesday and Thursday, August 4th and 5th. The result has not been made known yet. The examiners are Mr. Bryden, of Qu' Appelle, and Messrs. Martin and Hill, of Regina.

### Montreal Notes.

Mr. Archambault, against whom an action was taken by the Pharmaceutical Association, has been condemned by the Police Magistrate for selling drugs and poisons, and for calling himself a "pharmacien-chimiste," without being duly qualified according to law. The penalty of \$25 and costs was imposed for each infraction. It is likely to go hard with Mr. Archambault if he persists in fighting the law, as the clause in the Act referring to the penalty says, \* \* "shall incur a penalty of *twenty-five dollars* for the first offence, and of *fifty dollars* for the second and each subsequent offence, together with costs." The defendant has a store fitted up in every respect as a pharmacy, and any stranger would naturally walk in, thinking he was entering a bona fide drug store. Mr. Archambault has a lot of trouble in store for him if he thinks he can evade the law. Anyway it is a very undesirable position he is putting himself in. The question for him to seriously consider is, whether the game is worth the candle?

Dr. Palardy, who keeps a drug store on St. James street, is moving to the corner of Inspector street, nearer to the Bonaventure Depot. It is altogether a better stand, but it is not a first class building, and makes his store look cramped.

Business among the pharmacists has been phenomenally bad this summer. The City has been comparatively healthy and Doctors have not been much in demand, as evidenced by the number of our leading practitioners who are sojourning in country

solitude, or who have run over to London, Paris, or Berlin, to pick up what they can in the way of medical progress.

The Retail Druggists' Association does not hold together very well. It is reported that the secretary has sent in his resignation and withdrawn from membership. There is really a great deal of childishness amongst druggists. There seems to be such an exaggerated anxiety about losing a customer, forgetting that no druggist has a vested right in the people who buy from him. Besides, customers go from one store to another continually, and even when one fancies he has the exclusive business of a household, it is difficult to be certain that they do not patronize two or three other drug stores.

The price list published by the Association was a great boon to druggists, and lots of articles which had no fixed price *are now being sold at uniform and profitable rates.* There is no doubt that some things are placed a little too high, but that is a matter which can easily be rectified. French specialties (imported from Paris) were in a very mixed state so far as a uniform selling price was concerned, prior to the advent of the Retail Druggists' Association. Now the greatest difficulty with this class of goods is, not what price to charge retail for them, but to get regular supplies from the wholesale houses. The quantity of staple articles of this kind imported by the wholesale drug firms appears small considering the constant and increasing demand.

Certain well paying lines of goods are rapidly falling into the hands of outside traders, evidently because the Montreal wholesale drug houses are not abreast of the requirements of the retail business of the present day—"*tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*"

There are a few mutterings in Montreal, and in other parts of the province, against clause No. 4037 of the Pharmacy Act which virtually obliges a druggist to employ either a licentiate or a certified clerk. It is felt that the drug business, through excessive competition, is getting to be such a poor affair, that a great many druggists cannot afford to pay the high wages asked by certified clerks. The enforcement of the clause may be the cause of much suffering, if not absolute ruin to struggling druggists.

Mr. A. E. Giguere sails shortly for Paris, France, to pursue a course of study in pharmacy. He will probably also go to London to get an insight into English pharmacy, which is the standard required in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Giguere is at present with Mr. Decary. He was some years with Mr. Robert, of St. Lawrence St., and served his apprenticeship in Quebec.

Mr. William Robinson, a young Montrealer, has decided to take a course of chemistry, pharmacy and microscopy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, after which he will go to London to complete his studies.

### Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Compressed goods in the shape of tablets, tabloids or pellets have quite established themselves in the favor of both pharmacists, physicians and public. The latest improvement in these handy articles is to sugar-coat them. Two of the largest manufacturers of this class of goods, Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and Messrs. Wyley & Co. (Limited), have introduced sugar-coated cascara tablets. Previously one of the greatest objections that could be urged against compressed pellets was that they were not tasteless, but even this stigma is removed and some are now actually tasty. It is obviously unnecessary to coat all the various tablets with sugar—chlorate of potash and several other kinds are required to dissolve slowly in the mouth, and in this form are unobjectionable. But for administration of such nauseous extracts as cascara in tablet form the present improvement is a boon to children and delicate invalids.

*The British and Colonial Druggist* is one of the youngest but most enterprising of our trade journals. This week it has a special issue of 13,500 copies, which are circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, and the other colonies and dependencies. This is the largest issue ever made by any of our journals and will require nearly forty tons of paper. One of its most interesting original articles is on the celebrated peppermint and lavender industries of Mitcham, England.

It appears that at Mitcham there are some 300 acres under cultivation with the ordinary peppermint plant. Some 50 acres are devoted to a species of peppermint which is known as "white," but which hardly seems to deserve the name. Lavender only claims some 200 acres, but is more terribly handicapped by the French oil. Amongst the other medicinal herbs grown at Mitcham, but not described in this article, are spearmint, chamomiles, rosemary, and verbane. The life history of both lavender and peppermint plants are pretty generally known, so I will only abstract the portion relating to the Mitcham methods of distilling the oils.

The stills are of copper and of enormous size, many holding as much as a ton of the dry herb, or from 1,500 to 2,000 gallons of water. The herb is packed in and the still half-filled with water, and heat applied. The heat is received direct upon the still from brick furnaces burning coal. When the water and oil begin passing over considerable care has to be exercised. The worm is of block tin and placed in a wood vat some eight feet deep and forty feet in circumference. Cold water does not circulate in this, except that as the hot water passes off in steam it is replaced by cold, pumped into the bottom of the vat. In spite of the fact that the methods are crude and the apparatus ancient, a good yield of oil is obtained. The aver

# = PRICE LIST =

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## New Remedies

- AND -

## Rare Alkaloids.

|                                                  |   |   |        |                                                              |   |   |        |
|--------------------------------------------------|---|---|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|--------|
| Aluminum Aceto Tartrate, per oz.                 | - | - | \$0 20 | Morphia Bimeconate, per oz.                                  | - | - | \$4 00 |
| Amylen Hydrate, "                                | - | - | 60     | Morrihuol, "                                                 | - | - | 1 50   |
| Apomorphia, Mur. in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vls., each | - | - | 1 65   | Muscarin Sulph. per grain                                    | - | - | 35     |
| Bromoform, per oz.                               | - | - | 40     | Myrtol, per oz.                                              | - | - | 1 30   |
| Camphor Acid, "                                  | - | - | 65     | Ol. Pinus Pumilionis, "                                      | - | - | 65     |
| Chloralamid in 25 gm. pkgs., each                | - | - | 1 05   | Papain, "                                                    | - | - | 1 95   |
| Diuretin, per oz.                                | - | - | 2 50   | Papayotin, in 15 gr. vials, each                             | - | - | 45     |
| Duboisia Sulph. in 5 gr. vials, each             | - | - | 55     | Paraldehyde, per oz.                                         | - | - | 20     |
| Eserin " " "                                     | - | - | 55     | Pental, in 10 gm. tubes, each                                | - | - | 40     |
| Eucalyptol, per oz.                              | - | - | 35     | Phenocoll, in 25 gm. vials, each                             | - | - | 1 95   |
| Europen, "                                       | - | - | 2 40   | Piperazin, " " "                                             | - | - | 1 95   |
| Exalgine, "                                      | - | - | 1 20   | Pyoktanin, per oz.                                           | - | - | 1 75   |
| Guaiacol, "                                      | - | - | 90     | Pyridin, "                                                   | - | - | 30     |
| Homatropin Hydrobrom in 5 gr. vials, each        | - | - | 1 80   | Sozoiodol, "                                                 | - | - | 1 00   |
| Hyocin Hydrochlor. " " "                         | - | - | 2 15   | Sparteine Sulph. in 15 gr. vials, each                       | - | - | 15     |
| Hyoscyamin Hydrochlor. Amor. " " "               | - | - | 85     | Succus Cineraria Maritima in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles, each | - | - | 3 90   |
| Hypnon, per oz.                                  | - | - | 1 00   | Terpinol, per oz.                                            | - | - | 25     |
| Iodoform Bituminate, "                           | - | - | 90     | Theine, "                                                    | - | - | 30     |
| Iodol, "                                         | - | - | 1 30   | Thiol, "                                                     | - | - | 35     |
| Methyl Blue, "                                   | - | - | 1 10   | Thioresorcin, "                                              | - | - | 1 00   |
| Methyl Violet, "                                 | - | - | 65     | Tinct. Simulo, "                                             | - | - | 50     |
| Methylene Blue, "                                | - | - | 1 00   | Urethane, "                                                  | - | - | 55     |
| Mullein Oil, "                                   | - | - | 65     |                                                              |   |   |        |

Address all communications to

### THE JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON Co.

(LIMITED)

200 King Street West,

TORONTO,

ONTARIO.

age yield, according to the account quoted from, is of peppermint oil about 9 lbs. from each ton of herb in a good season, and about 6 lbs in a poor one. The price in consequence varies from about \$5 to \$9 per lb.

It is not very generally known that a superior quality of oil is considered to be obtained from the white peppermint variety. At any rate, whether the oil is or is not superior, there are quite a number of consumers of peppermint oil who will use no other, in spite of the fact that it is about \$3 per lb. dearer. This is solely due to the fact that this variety yields nearly 30 per cent. less oil. It is principally employed by the best confectioners and perfumers for use in lozenges or essences.

Lavender is cultivated in a similar manner to peppermint, by cuttings or slips from the parent root-stock. It is distilled in the same stills as are employed for peppermint; but scrupulous care has to be taken in cleaning out the stills before lavender is distilled as the odor is so delicate. Only the tops of the flower spikes are used for the best oil, the stalks yielding an oil which is rank and so deteriorates the bulk.

Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., the well-known essential oil distillers of Artillery Lane, London, E. C., are the proprietors of the oldest Mitcham distillery, having bought the business of Potter & Moore, who date back to 1749. Mr. A. A. Bush, one of the active partners, estimates the annual average production of peppermint oil in England at 20,000 lbs., whilst lavender is only about 1500 lbs.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Journal has just taken place in Nottingham. Some 1200 medical men assembled at the University, where a drug museum was arranged. Most of the leading wholesale drug firms exhibited, many of the exhibits being very artistic. One of the most prominent new remedies exhibited, and there are always a large number shown, was the tincture and fluid extracts of *Cactus Grandiflorus*. This remedy bids fair to create the sensation which the advent of strophanthus did. Curiously enough it is also a heart tonic, and it is claimed that it is superior to digitalis as it is specially indicated in asthenic conditions of the heart. The dose is from 5 to 15 minims, and already quite a number of medical men, not only in America and England but also in Germany and France, have reported favorably.

#### Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The following circular has been issued by the Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association:

Toronto, Aug. 1st, 1892.

We, the undersigned wholesale druggists, hereby agree that on and after October 1st, our terms will be as follows:

Terms: Credit, 4 months.

For payment within 30 days from date of invoice, 3 per cent. off.

For payment from 30 to 60 days from date of invoice, 2 per cent. off.

For payment from 60 to 90 days from date of invoice, 1 per cent. off.

Current monthly accounts shall be considered to date, by average from the 15th day of the month in which they are incurred, and discounts for payment within 30, 60 or 90 days will be allowed on the basis above stated.

These terms do not apply to sales made for nett 30 days, or prompt cash.

The date of forwarding remittance to constitute the date of payment under this agreement.

On all Overdue Accounts and Renewals, at least 8 per cent. per annum will be charged.

It is agreed that there shall be no dating ahead, but in all cases invoices will be dated on the actual day of delivery or shipping, irrespective of the time at which the order was taken or booked.

It is agreed not to allow more than three-quarters of the price charged for empties returned, outside the city from where sold. Such containers to be in good order, and all charges for carriage to be paid by the person or firm returning them. Spirits, Acid and Ammonia packages excepted.

Yours truly,

KERRY, WATSON & Co., Montreal.  
 LYMAN, KNOX & Co., "  
 EVANS & SONS, LD., "  
 LYMAN, SONS & Co., "  
 H. SKINNER & Co., Kingston.  
 ELLIOT & Co., Toronto.  
 LYMAN, KNOX & Co., "  
 EVANS & SONS, LD., "  
 LYMAN BROS. & Co., "  
 J. WINER & Co., Hamilton.  
 ARCHDALE WILSON & Co., "  
 JAS. A. KENNEDY & Co., London.  
 LONDON DRUG CO., "  
 MARTIN, ROSSER & Co., Winnipeg.  
 BOLE, WYNNE & Co., "

#### The World's Columbian Exposition.

An elegant bird's-eye-view of the Exposition Grounds and Buildings, in eight colors, size 35x45 inches, price \$1.00. The same engraving, size 26x36 inches, price, 50 cents. A Photo-Gravure, bird's-eye-view, 12x18 inches, price, 25 cents. A map of Chicago, price, 25 cents. A pocket map of the U. S., or of any State or any Canadian Province, price 25 cents. Any of the above mailed to any address, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price named. Any other World's Fair publication mailed on receipt of the advertised price.

BOND & Co., 576 Rookery, Chicago.

ISOPRENE is a hydrocarbon among the products of the distillation of india-rubber. Dr. Tilden has shown that it can be converted into caoutchouc by the action of hydrochloric acid.

#### Books.

THE EXTRA PHARMACOPEIA: Martindale & Westcott. Seventh Edition. H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower St., London, W. C.

Among the many publications for the guidance of the Pharmacist and Physician, we have no hesitation in awarding the first place to this excellent work. Entering now on its seventh edition, it presents in its own peculiarly precise form, all that is new in Pharmacy. The rapid advance in organic chemistry and the development of many new remedies has necessitated the addition of nearly 300 new items in this edition, which is now a volume of over 500 pages, and is full from cover to cover with the pith of pharmaceutical research up to the present time. The work is absolutely indispensable to the pharmacist who would keep abreast of chemical and pharmacological progress.

#### British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association

(Concluded from page 38.)

tary 8 proxies, who were in favor of the motion, and with the unanimous vote of those present in favor, the President declared the motion carried.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting, with the various reports and the President's address were ordered printed under the supervision of the Council.

Mr. Watson suggested that the Council be instructed to frame a by-law, or have the Act amended, setting a limit to the certificates of examination that would be accepted by this Association.

The President informed him that they were doing all in their power to elevate the standard of pharmacy in this province.

Mr. McDowell also suggested that the Council be requested to have some members read papers, on subjects of interest to the druggists of the province, at the next annual meeting. The members were informed that such was the intention if possible.

Mr. T. M. Henderson moved, seconded by Mr. E. Pinbury, that a vote of thanks be tendered the City Council of Vancouver, for their kindness in allowing us the use of the Hall. Carried. The Secretary was instructed to forward the thanks of this Association to them.

On motion the meeting was adjourned to meet next year at New Westminster.

Don't fail to learn the physical characteristics of good drugs and preparations.

Wintergreen Oil (6 drops three times a day) has been used with good results by Dr. J. A. Wyeth in gonorrhoea.

WHITE CUT FLOWERS may be caused to assume different hues, pink, violet or green, by pouring certain aniline solutions into the water. The application does not interfere with either the plant's vitality or the fragrance of the blossoms. This process was discovered accidentally by a woman flower vender of Paris.



**H. B. SLEEMAN****Agent**

AND

**Druggists' Supplier,**

Executes orders promptly and cheaply

FOR

**Drugs,****Patent Medicines,****Proprietary Goods,****Surgical Instruments****and Appliances,****Druggists' Sundries,****Sponges,****Chamois Skins,****Tooth Brushes.****Personal attention. Prompt Shipment.****No old Stock.****No Travellers employed. No Agents.****84, Leadenhall St.****LONDON, Eng.****Warehouse—75, LEADENHALL STREET.**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

**LITTLE'S  
PATENT FLUID**  
 (NON-POISONOUS)  
**SHEEP DIP  
AND CATTLE WASH.**

**FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANCE, AND  
ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,  
PIGS, DOGS, ETC.**

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,  
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other  
animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion  
Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial  
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal breeders in the Dominion—and  
pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

27 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to  
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **\$1.00**. Is wanted by every Farmer and  
Breeder in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

**Sole Agent for the Dominion.**

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



**NUTRITIOUS,  
EXQUISITE,  
AIDS DIGESTION.**

**A DAINY, DELICIOUS SWEETMEAT,**

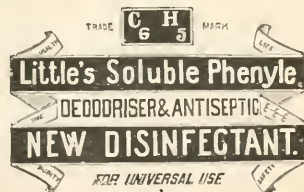
Containing 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanbury's  
celebrated Malt Extract.

Dr. John Tanner says:—"They assist digestion . . . . and are a most delicious compound. I can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for giving power to delicate children and persons with feeble digestion."

1/- Bottles, 9/- per doz.; 1 lb. Bottles, 18/- per doz.;  
and in 2 lb. and 4 lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

**PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.**

JAMES PASCALL, Blackfriars Road, London, England.



**CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.**

**A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.**

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

**Sole Agent for the Dominion.**

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

AUGUST 15th, 1892.

## The Provincial Convention.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the Convention of Retail Druggists, held in Toronto on the 4th and 5th of this month, must be congratulated on the success attending their efforts. Although the attendance was not as large as it should have been, and as we hope to see it at future meetings, yet those present were a thoroughly representative body, members being in attendance from all portions of the Province, and certainly represented to a marked degree the progressive, wide-awake pharmacists of Ontario. The meeting was a success both in regard to the work done and the feeling of unanimity displayed, and the papers read, some of which appear in this issue, and others will follow, all showed carefulness in preparation and a thorough knowledge of the subjects by their authors. The results of the meeting cannot but be of material aid to the cause of pharmacy in this Province, and, we trust, forming the nucleus of a more extended field of operation, namely, in the establishment of a "Dominion Retail Druggists' Association." "In unity is strength," and it is only by combined action, not merely by local or provincial associations, but by a confederation of the druggists of the Dominion in a mutual bond of protection and aggressive Pharmaceutical legislation, that the status of the profession will be elevated to its proper standard, and the commercial interests of our calling receive their due consideration.

## National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The eighth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States will be held in Montreal on Monday, Sept. 19th, and three following days. The sessions will be held in the Windsor Hotel, which affords ample accommodation both for the general meeting and for committees.

The date was originally fixed for Sept. 6th, but it was thought advisable for many reasons to alter this, and the 19th was decided upon as being the most convenient and suitable time. There will be six business sessions commencing on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The programme which has been arranged is one which will combine business with pleasure, and the various committees have everything in shape towards making the affair a successful one, at least as far as entertainment and travelling facilities are concerned. Some of the important questions which came before this body at their last session will doubtless receive further attention at this meeting, as many of them are yet unsettled; and among other questions likely to come up for discussion are

the matter of uniformity in freight classification, and also in regard to bills of lading, and also the matter of the establishment of a Government Department of Trade and Commerce. The price-cutting problem will doubtless, as in the past, occupy a considerable portion of the Association's time, as will many other subjects of importance to the wholesale trade.

Arrangements have been completed for a reception by the local committee, an excursion through the Lachine Rapids, a mountain drive, and a concert and banquet, and the affair promises to be of a very pleasant social character, and it is hoped that there will be a very large attendance of members.

Prof. Bedford.

Peter Wendover Bedford, Ph. G., Professor-emeritus of the New York College of Pharmacy, died July 20th, at the Profile House, White Mountains, N. H., while in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was in his 57th year and had been Professor of Pharmacy in the N. Y. College from 1873 up to 1891, when he retired from active duty as professor and devoted himself to the editorial management of the *Pharmaceutical Record* with which he had been connected since 1882.

## American Pharmaceutical Association.

The fortieth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was convened at the Profile House, White Mountains, New Hampshire, July 14th. Nearly 400 persons were in attendance, including the wives and families of many of the members. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$15,441. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Jos. P. Remington, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st vice-president, A. P. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.; 2nd vice-president, S. P. Watson, Atlanta, Ga.; 3rd vice-president, W. H. Averill, Frankfort, Ky.; Treasurer, S. A. D. Shepard, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, J. M. Maisch, Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago was chosen as the next place of meeting which will be held the third Tuesday in August, 1893.

## Answers to Correspondents.

M. B., Manitoba—

STICKY FLY PAPER.

First prepare a heavy manilla paper by giving it a coat of sizing of white glue, and when dry spread the following solution while hot:

Resin ..... 2 parts.  
Castor Oil ..... 1 part.

Each by weight.

Poison Fly Paper is made by soaking a bibulous paper in a strong infusion of Quassia, to which, in some cases, a small portion of Arsenious acid is added.

Drug Clerk, Newcastle, N. B., asks how he can mix the following:

Lanolin ..... 2 drs.  
Aqua ..... 8 ozs.

Lanolin will only unite with about 110 per cent. of its own weight of water, and it will not saponify with alkalies, so that it is impossible to make a mixture in the proportions given.

THROUGH an oversight credit was omitted to be given to the journals from which two selections were made for the July issue, viz.: that on "Chloroform," which was clipped from the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*, and "Perfumes and Their Manufacture in Monte Carlo," from the *Chemist and Druggist*.

WE CANNOT but appreciate the "coolness" of the New York *Druggists' Circular* in copying bodily month after month our "Trade Notes" and displaying them in their pink supplement called the "North Eastern" as if they were their own. Our subscribers have a hearty laugh at the idea of sending out these items nearly a month after they appear in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FLY KILLING EXTRAORDINARY.—We direct the attention of our readers to Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co's. advertisement of Fly Pads. We would not like to hazard a guess as to the number of flies contained in a bushel; but it certainly must run into the millions.

Don't forget to treat your competitor as you would like to have him treat you.

A CELLULOSE-DISSOLVING ENZYME has been discovered in grains, and most abundantly in oats. Its function is to break up the cell membrane that the starch digesting ferment may exert its power.

## DRUG CLERK WANTED.

WANTED by September 1st, a drug clerk having two or three years experience. Send testimonials. State salary expected.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont.

## DRUGGIST WANTED.

SINGLE: must be graduate; first-class dispenser; agreeable salesman; strictly temperate and honest. Salary—\$50 a month and furnished room. Apply, sending photo and testimonials, to

B. M. CANNIFF, Portage La Prairie, Man.

USE  
**PERSIAN LOTION**

For whitening the COMPLEXION, imparting or preserving its rosy hue, removing FRECKLES, the MASK and all other eruptions on the SKIN.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price : 50 cts.

Beware of Imitations.

PROPRIETOR,

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.  
ESTABLISHED 1850.

# The Philadelphia Truss Company!

HERMAN BECKER.

(Successors to S. S. Ritter & Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

## THE CHAMPION TRUSS

AWARDED  
GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

AWARDED  
SPECIAL MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL.

—MANUFACTURED FOR—

U. S.

Army, Navy & Pension Departments.

ALSO

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.



GENUINE BEAR OUR

Firm Name, Dates of Patents,  
and also our Trade Mark

**"CHAMPION"**

On Plate of Each Truss.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal  
Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory  
Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches,

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The *Spring*s are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

**PHILADELPHIA TRUSS COMPANY,**

610 Locust Street, (P. O. Box 1207) PHILADELPHIA.

DEPOTS: Montreal, Que.

Toronto, Ont.

London, Eng.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

## TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

It is called **NOTOBAC** and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco *taste bad*, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centres and

**DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,**

preparing a way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. **NOTOBAC** stimulates, builds up and *improves the entire nervous system*. Many report a gain of ten pounds in as many days.

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following:

Gentlemen:

Commenced using Notozac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 10 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notozac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

Gentlemen:

I used tobacco 10 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes Notozac. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notozac's effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

RED OAK, IOWA, 9-21-91.

HENDERSON, N. Y., 10-6-91.

**NO  
TO  
BAC.**

(Registered Trade Mark)

Dear Sirs:

I loved tobacco for 20 years; tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one half boxes Notozac. Have no desire in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,

C. J. MANNING.

MIDVALE, N. J., 9-30-91.

ME. CARROLL, ILL., 10-10-91.

Sterling Remedy Co.:

I commenced to use tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notozac. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have any craving for it.

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

**We will Advertise for you!**

If you will order three dozen **NOTOBAC** at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

We guarantee that three boxes of **NOTOBAC**, used according to directions, will cure any case.

**NOTOBAC** is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

**THE STERLING REMEDY CO.**

OFFICE AND LABORATORY:—Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.



## An Essay on Spices.

CHARLES A. HEINTSIL.

As essay on the selection of spices asked for by the association and assigned to the writer, is, or may be considered, an evidence that the sale of spices is a legitimate part or a legitimate adjunct to a drug store, and particularly to those who aim to supply demands with the very best articles of the kind obtainable that are asked for and needed in families.

The innovations of several kinds of business, as grocers, merchandise stores, &c., of keeping so many articles that are the prerogative of a drug store, and so much having been published in the journals and newspapers of the day about the inferiority and the adulteration of spices sold in open market by manufacturers, grocers, merchandise stores, &c., makes now an opportune time for us to fill the want existing in every community.

I mean the supplying of the best quality of every spice that is wanted, and this can be done. All that is required is to know where they are—then select them—and pay a price commensurate with the quality. Quality, not price, buyers we should be. Cupidity for gain must not be considered or allowed.

Spices of high grade are not cheap, but cheapest to the consumer by reason of their excess of flavor, and are more remunerative, for they command better prices, and for the reputation that ensues to the seller.

Here let me emphasize that purity means nothing unless fine quality of whole goods are used in grinding; it is simply a question of how much essential oil and aromatic properties are contained in the crude article; it is these properties that make a good article effectual.

The manner and substances used in falsifying and adulterating spices the literature of the day exposes—for these we have no use, unless to learn the tricks, and how to prevent and avoid them.

The assigned subject, the selection of spices, suggests that varieties are numerous. Which and what are the best to select from and keep for sale?

At the present time the plantation or cultivated spices, grown on the Penang, or Prince of Wales Islands, lying at the mouth of the Straits of Malacca, such as cloves, nutmegs, mace, &c., are the finest; these are selected at the place of their growth, and afterwards hand picked in London, except cloves, which are cultivated in a distinct class, from finest Penang to commercial Zanzibar, the Amboyna and Bencoolen being intermediate grades.

The nutmegs are unlined and very large, from 50 to 60 to a pound, rich in oil, and possess a fine, delicate aroma of great flavoring strength.

The mace has the bright, orange yellow color, rich in fixed oil and aroma, the arils being very perfect, evidently being taken off the nuts with much care.

Peppers.—The Malabar, Singapore and Tellicherry, black and white, full develop-

ed, heavy fruit, well cleansed by sifting and washing, and known as shot pepper, possess the greatest amount of pungency and fine aroma; also the largest amount of piperine and oil.

The Malabar black (a sample exhibited) is a special production, but expensive; most of this is used in Russia and Germany; the ground Malabar is of an exceptionally fine flavor and pungency; it is now imported into Philadelphia.

*Piper longum*, or *Long Pepper*, is a variety that is not frequently called for, except during the fall season for pickling vegetables.

*Capsicum*.—Several varieties of Cayenne or red peppers are grown. The African or bird's-eye coming through the port of Natal, on the west coast of Africa, is unequalled for pungency, fine aroma and the amount of capsaicin; this kind is best also for making tincture and fluid extract; the retention of its fine properties is attributed to its being fined not by grinding but by cutting knives.

*Pimento Allspice*.—Jamaica is the principal source of supply and grows the finest quality; large and small fruits are in the market and generally well cleansed, the small well developed is richer in oil and possesses the fine pungent aromatic odor.

*Gingers*.—The Jamaica, Cochinchina bleached and unbleached are used more for medicinal than culinary purposes; the rhizome of the African in its natural state is the kind wanted and used in families, and should be selected for its plumpness and weight. It is now conceded that rhizomes cultivated at the missions, and by other special growers, possess a finer aroma and strength than the wild or East India ginger.

*Curcumas* we are familiar with; both the long and the round are used, but the bright yellow powder is usually preferred for pickling and curry.

*Mustards*, known as yellow and brown, are obtainable everywhere, colored and uncolored; the fine blends of English and Trieste or Kentucky grown seed are the desirable ones, and equal to any foreign brands of English, Russian or German. The coloring usually added, when not in excess, does not affect its taste and is not considered an adulterant, but added to make it more sightly, as we add saunders and cochineal coloring to tinctures and elixirs.

The cassia, commonly called *cinnamon*, known as saigon, coming from Cochinchina, and particularly the thin quill bark selected from the twigs and smaller branches, known in trade as Java cassia, possesses a different and superior aroma and strength to the ordinary Chinese, though the young thin bark of this variety, of bright color and free from spots of decay, is the kind to select from to supply a trade demand for a lower price article.

Ceylon cinnamon, being rarely called for other than for medicinal purposes, is not considered.

The above are the principal spices com-

monly used in families and what the writer supposes No. 6 of the Queries calls for.

Samples of cloves, cassia, mace, nutmegs, peppers, &c., are submitted for inspection. —*Amer. Jour. Pharmacy.*

## The Deterioration of Druggists' Rubber Goods.

I. A. SHERMAN.

It has happened to every retailer of rubber goods, no doubt, that some of his best lines, whether in cases or unpacked, have at times rapidly deteriorated. As a rule this deterioration takes the form of a series of fine surface cracks that show to the experienced rubberman that life has departed. When a great variety of goods are carried it is practically impossible for the retailer to decide upon the cause of this trouble. As he is usually a man who understands the rubber business only as a handler of the finished goods he is at a loss at the outset for some of the most necessary data, and is ready to believe the plausible explanation of the first commercial traveller who happens in. Suppose the goods that have "gone back" be stationer's bands. They may have been burned in the vulcanization, which means a greatly shortened life. This state of affairs could be distinguished by the expert by the sense of smell, as over cured rubber has a faint, burned molasses odor, or he might have suspected it when he saw that there was no bloom. Just here it should be said that sulphur-cured goods in sundries should "bloom," as an evidence of their integrity. Goods, however, that are cured by sulphides may be of the very best quality and never show a trace of bloom.

Another cause for deterioration in fine goods is exposure to warm dry air. The owner of a large rubber store, and one who has unusual chances for observation, noted that several shelves containing boxes of rubber bands were apt to hold damaged goods, while others universally held perfect goods. A brief investigation disclosed the fact that back of the shelves that held the poor bands was a hot-air pipe, and that the conditions were such that the goods could not help oxidizing. The result was that all the bands were removed to a cool, dark place, and there was no more trouble. As an advertisement an enterprising stationer filled the whole of his window with bands in bulk and sold lots of them. Those that went out in boxes were all right, while those that he sold from his pile in the window were the cause of endless complaints. The trouble was, the sun shone on the bands and destroyed their life. It is an old story with rubber manufacturers that while a little sunlight is an excellent thing for bleaching and softening goods, too much of it will spoil them.

A manufacturer in New York, who makes a line of surgical goods, has adopted the practice of placing such articles as catheters and small tubes in water, and he claims from this method very good results.

# LAWSON & JONES,

## LONDON, - CANADA.

*Have the best and most complete facilities in  
the Dominion for supplying*

CONTAINERS OF EVERY LINE FOR DRUGGISTS' USE.

LABELS,  
WRAPPERS,  
CARTONS,  
BOXES.

Printing, Lithographing, Bookbinding.

Don't waste time continually straightening up your old  
label drawer; but get one of our *COUNTER LABEL CABINETS*.  
We will send it you on trial. Write for particulars.

LAWSON & JONES, London.

# SOMERVILLE'S

## MEXICAN FRUIT -

## - CHEWING GUM.

The only Pure MEDICINAL GUM Manufactured in Canada.

GUARANTEED AN

Aid to Digestion,  
Prevents Colds,  
Cleanses the Teeth,  
Sweetens the Breath.

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

Nicely put up. 5 cent Bars. 36 Bars in a Box.

Good Advertising Matter.

*Everything connected with it is THE BEST.*

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

C. R. SOMERVILLE'S } LONDON,  
Laboratory. } Canada.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE."

# PLANTEN'S

KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER  
HALF A CENTURY.

PREMIUM FOR  
"GENERAL EXCELLENCE."

# CAPSULES.

"The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States."

H. PLANTEN & SON, } ESTABLISHED 1836 { NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF

## Filled Capsules of all Kinds

Soluble Hard and Elastic Soft Capsules.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

SANDALWOOD, ERIGERON, CREASOTE, TEREBENE, COMPOUND SANDAL,  
IODIDE ETHYL, WINTERGREEN, APIOL, MALE FERN, ETC.

## PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

And COMPOUND COP. and CUB.

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION FOR UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

## IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

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cations should be addressed.

It would seem that as the natural home of caoutchouc was in places of excessive moisture, first principles would consign its manufacture to its original element. But this theory finds few champions. To immerse rubber goods in water would require the Croton reservoir for those kept in New York alone. Opposed to this theory is the practice among manufacturers of drying out their rubber.

For a long time many dealers in druggists' sundries adopted the practice of keeping their goods in air-tight tin boxes, but among experts this method is considered illusive, and it has fallen into almost general disuse. Well-informed rubbermen, and among them are manufacturers, who place some of the best goods on the market, discard this theory. Another set of theorists, especially in Europe, maintain that a process of dipping vulcanized articles in a bath of paraffin heated to 212° F., and then stretching them in a very hot room, is productive of excellent results. Also that a varnish of paraffin will preserve goods to be carried in stock. This method has obtained credence in one of the leading scientific journals of America. Paraffin mixed with unvulcanized rubber will destroy the latter in a short time, and it is very problematical whether it would not have the same effect on vulcanized goods. Certain it is that this method is not practised in America, and if it is in Germany it is yet to become generally known.

Exposure to the air is not considered by practical men as detrimental; indeed, it is favored by some of them. They maintain that preservation is a matter of vulcanization, and that alone. English scientists say, however, that air deteriorates rubber, owing to its oxygenating influence. Possibly there may be a difference in climate which may account for this discrepancy in views. In support of this latter theory, it is known that a jet of oxygen turned on a rubber ball will cause it to become sticky, then rough, and finally eat a hole in it. In this view of the case the purer the air the more deleterious its effects. Amid all these theories the prime fact remains that the best preservative of rubber in this climate is its proper vulcanization. If an error is made in this regard rubber goods will not last long.

This difference in vulcanization makes the life or quick decay of the goods. Almost every household has syringes and other articles which are left around without care and if they come from some manufacturers they seem never to wear out. A bulb was shown recently in one of our manufactories that happened to be stamped with the date of manufacture, nine years before. Bands have been found on papers known to have been put away as long ago as that, and in both instances a large degree of elasticity was preserved. Both of these cases had for their illustration rubber cured with sulphur of antimony, but good articles cured with sulphur as made by our leading manufacturers fall only a little behind this mark.

As a rule, grease or oils have a deleterious effect upon rubber, causing it to sponge. The English, however, say if the oil is sufficient to exclude the air it is a benefit. Again, the matter of climate is a factor in this regard.

Hard rubber lasts a wonderful length of time, being practically indestructible with ordinary use. Exposed to sunlight goods will look shop-worn in appearance, and that is all. The conclusion arrived at in the preservation of druggists' sundries is that goods properly cured will last for years without any extraordinary care; improperly vulcanized and adulterated, any care of them is only a makeshift to preserve them until they find a buyer.—*India Rubber World*.

### The Sponge Trade of Smyrna.

Consul-General Holmwood, of Smyrna, in a report on the trade of his district for last year, states that the value of the sponge trade diminished from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. as compared with 1890. The amount of sponges of the best quality was less, but very high prices were given by merchants, especially for those taken at Mandruha and Crete, where the average size of the finest sponges was greater than usual. Sponges of inferior quality, especially those taken at Zohara, were sold at very low rates. While the districts in which the sponge-fishing industry is carried on are showing signs of exhaustion, new fields are discovered from time to time, but it is feared that the increase in the produce afforded by the latter does not compensate for the loss occasioned by the exhaustion of districts which have long been in use. The number of men employed in the industry has been increased, for, whereas some years ago to each boat using the diving apparatus, four divers were allotted out of a crew of 15, now six, and even as many as eight, are employed, the crew often numbering 20 all told. The evils which tend to reduce if not to destroy, the industry continue, and especially the dishonesty of the men, who frequently take advantage of the faulty system of prepayment of divers which obtains in the trade to rob their employers. Again, as more divers are employed in each boat, larger sums are now required to fit out the boats, and the risks of the occupation itself have increased, as divers descend to greater depths to obtain the sponges. As many as 80 cases of fatal accidents are reported among divers using the apparatus during the past season. The boats in which the diving apparatus is used number 126 with crews amounting in all to 2,520 men. Boats in which the naked divers are employed number 140, with crews amounting to 980, while 720 men were employed in 180 boats in which the trawling apparatus is used. The practice of fishing in the winter season is becoming more general, but the districts in which it is carried on are quite distinct from those used during the summer. The parasitical weed, the appearance of which in the sponge districts

some years ago caused much anxiety, continues to decrease.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

### Practical Suggestions for the Drug Store.

Make it a rule to watch your want book closely and never get out of staple goods.

Watch carefully your credit accounts. A merchant can soon dispose of his goods if he is willing to trust for them.

Whenever you visit other cities or towns do not fail to call upon the druggists. You may gain valuable ideas about conducting your own business.

It is much better to sell shop-worn and soiled goods at a discount than to keep them in stock, where they detract from the general appearance of the store.

Always treat your help with due consideration; it does not make a good impression upon customers to see the proprietor or head clerk imposing upon his assistants.

It is not desirable to be what Professor Bedford calls a pharmaceutical dnde, but it is equally desirable to avoid being slothful or uncleanly about your person.

Very few customers fail to notice a disorderly store. What is more, disorder leads to carelessness in pharmaceutical manipulation and the compounding of prescriptions.

Become as familiar as possible with the metric system of weights and measures, for the new revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia will have all formulas prescribed in this system.

Do your part towards forming and maintaining a local organization of the druggists in your city or town. Do not let the other druggists have the opportunity of saying that you are the one to hold back.

It is much easier for sneak thieves to steal goods which are scattered about than when everything is kept in order. If the proprietor does not know what he has or where it is kept, he does not miss it when it is stolen.

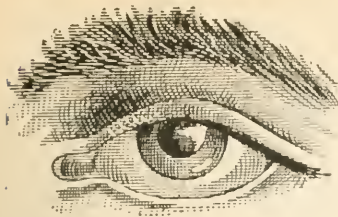
If you handle stationery always keep a variety of different makes of ink, lead pencils, pens, etc. Most customers enjoy selecting from a variety, and the expense of such an assortment does not exceed that of a single kind.

It is best to follow the rule of cleaning windows and re-arranging displays once a year, once a month or once a week, but attend to such work as soon as the windows become soiled or the goods commence to look old.

Each class of goods in the store should have a place unto itself. Do not mix up books, stationery, drugs, patent medicines and paints and oils in a promiscuous manner. Such a mixture forms what the late R. Rother would have called an æsthetic incompatibility.

If you are so fully competent to run a drug store, that it is not necessary for





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Chemist and Druggist,

LONDON, ONT.

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pepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

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Agent for Canada.

you to associate with your fellow-pharmacists or read pharmaceutical journals, or study text-books, we advise you to retire from the business, as making pills is too monial labor for such perfection.

See that the store is thoroughly cleaned and properly aired early in the morning before business hours, customers always dislike to wade through a pile of dirt to reach the counter, nor do they enjoy breathing dust in a drug store, no matter how thick the air is outside.

Watch out for the patent medicine representatives and specialists who offer you a fortune and confidentially tell you that you are the only druggist in the place that will be let in on the ground floor. Nine times out of ten such callers are tickling your vanity and pulling at the strings of your pocket-book.—*Moyer Bros', Druggist.*

### Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

#### Semi-Annual Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened on Monday, August 1st. It had been announced that the meeting would begin on Tuesday, but in view of the fact that if the business was begun at that time it might not be finished in time to allow the members to take part in the Provincial Convention of Druggists which had been called for the Thursday and Friday following, a change was made in the time of meeting. The announcement of the change did not reach the office of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST in time to enable our representative to be present. To the kindness of Mr. John J. Hall, President, and Mr. Isaac T. Lewis, Registrar, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST is indebted for a summary of the first day's proceedings.

The Council met at 2.30 p.m. All the members were present, as follows:—John J. Hall, President, Woodstock; Angus Buchanan, Kemptville; John A. Clark, Hamilton; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; F. Jordan, Goderich; L. T. Lawrence, London; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; John McKee, Peterboro'; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; A.B. Petrie, Guelph; N. C. Polson, Kingston; J. W. Slaven, Vice President, Orillia.

The minutes of last meeting were taken as read. Several notices of motion previously presented were held over for future discussion.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President read his annual address as follows:

*To the Members of the Council:*

GENTLEMEN,—

Since our last meeting, besides the ordinary routine work of the executive, I have to report the following very important matters either dealt with or claiming your attention.

So far we have not been able to convince the Government that it is their duty to return us the money paid upon philosophic apparatus, but negotiations are still in progress.

The Deputy Attorney-General reports that the Act does not empower him to transfer arti-

cles in the Schedule of Poisons from one part to another, and that until the courts decide about poisons in patents we cannot schedule "Rough on Rats"; that all other articles will receive his immediate attention.

We have made arrangements with the Traders Bank for temporary loans not to exceed \$3,000 upon the authority of the President and Sec'y-Treasurer. But to get it you must at each semi-annual meeting authorize us by resolution.

We have prepared a book with two or three pages for each clause of the Pharmacy Act, in which we have posted all the legal opinions we have had bearing upon the various clauses, for future convenient reference and to save unnecessary expense.

The Committee on Affiliation has had two meetings to arrange the curriculum for the University Examinations.

The President has found it necessary to visit the college on an average about once a month on urgent business, and but for the willingness and valuable services of the Toronto members he would have been compelled to attend often.

Manitoba has notified us that they no longer recognize our diploma without examination. We regretted being thus compelled to instruct the Registrar not to recognize their diploma until you advise us in the matter, and to explain to them that the advantages were all on their side, because of the wide recognition our college has, and asking them to reconsider before this meeting.

On March 17th, at a committee meeting to consider the University curriculum, Messrs. Clark, McKenzie and myself called upon the Deputy Attorney-General about scheduling poisons, and quoted Coroner Robert Mark's letter about "Rough on Rats." Mr. Cartwright intimated that our present act might possibly contain all the power required, as he had looked it over, and he advised us to make a test case of patent medicines with poisons in them. For a time after the Eaton Co. started to sell patents we were satisfied to watch, hoping for a result from the efforts of the Toronto retailers. When the result got to be more than doubtful we consulted our solicitors, whose opinion you will find herewith. It corresponds with that of the Deputy Attorney-General. On June 1st the excellent editorial in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* on this subject, giving a synopsis of the recent English precedent of the British Treasury Department versus Davenport, encouraged us still further. We at once sent to England for fuller reports, as, being a police court case, legal journals did not report. And we also wrote to the manufacturers of some of the most prominent patent medicines, like Ayers, Fellows, Hood &c., asking for formulas of their medicines. All replied enclosing formulas. This all convinced us that we were on the right track, and that our Pharmacy Act was much more protective than the English Act, which expressly exempts "patent medicines," and that we can control the sale of all patents with poisons. Having come to this conclusion, we felt that we would be answerable if we did not at once take proceedings to enforce the law. When C. C. Wood, of the Fair, London, with several stores in Ontario, followed the example of Eaton, but without any graduate in charge, with the consent of Mr. Buchanan, chairman of the Infringement Committee, we immediately began proceedings in London and Toronto, both events to come off upon the same day. We had engaged the best legal skill, and our case was in the best of shape, when matters in London became complicated by Wood lodging informations against all the druggists for selling poisons without registering, so we withdrew the case against Wood, providing he ceases to do an illegal business at all points where he is interested and all costs were paid. This, perhaps, after all is the happiest settlement for all parties. But it leaves the issue that must be fought out still in abeyance. For various unavoidable reasons the Toronto cases were delayed until the 25th of July, a time so near the Council meeting that I felt you should be consulted and take the responsibility of proceeding or not, with all the facts before you. We have, therefore, had these cases adjourned until September 1st. You will

please instruct me in the matter, and is it your desire to continue prosecutions at different points where illegal cutters are, so that if one magistrate does not favor us another may? And do you wish the cases fought out in the higher courts when we are successful and there is an appeal. If we can spend thousands of dollars to educate young men to compete with us in business, surely the time has come to use some of the resources of the College to protect ourselves. If patent medicine manufacturers could be persuaded or compelled to label their medicines "poison" by an action like the Davenport case, it would perhaps be the quickest solution of the difficulty.

On April 9th our western friends forwarded to me the following petition, praying the Council to assume the Wright cases. After consultation with you and our solicitors, I was advised to inform the London people that we would watch the trial, and the moment there was shown to be any evidence encroaching upon the rights of the druggists under the Pharmacy Act, we would at once interfere and assume all responsibility. The cases which were to come up in the spring, were enlarged till the fall, and from the flimsy pretext on which they are based we expect to hear no more of them.

England has refused to recognize our diploma as we recognize theirs. You will instruct us what action to take.

The Committee on Trade Convention have persevered against heavy odds. Their plans are well laid and they have spared no pains. If the convention is not a success, the blame is to be attributed to the indifference of the druggists themselves. But we believe it will be a great success.

Your prompt response to my circular letter of March 11th, and an interview with the Hon. member who had the proposed amendments to the Crooks' Act in charge, convinced the Government that it would be unfair and unjust to change the present law or make every druggist pay a considerable license fee to dispense liquor. In view of the recent amendments we should prepare a book suitable to register sales of liquor with the clauses of the Act in front. The poison books do not answer. We should deal in good faith with the Government, and put druggists in the way of complying with the law.

The renewals on June 1st were 520 as against 290 at the same time in former years. Surely the courteous circular of the Registrar did it.

From letters of inquiry I gather that the issue of some four varieties of diplomas is causing some States to be suspicious as to whether or not we are exacting the full apprenticeship and other standards from all who hold our diplomas. Clause 13, page 40, of the 1891-2 Announcement, and clause 15, page 38, of the 1892-3 Announcement, do not appear as clear as they should be on the two points. I believe it is the intention to compel all who get our diplomas to show evidence of having served their full terms, before entering college, and in all respects to keep faith with all States and Colleges that are courteous enough to recognize our diplomas without examination.

Some 22 out of 24 students who tried the University examination of Phm. B. succeeded, and on June 10th had the honor conferred by the Chancellor in the presence of an immense audience. The manly intellectual appearance of our boys was commented upon on all side. The expectation is to have another degree of Phm. D. Again I ask you to hesitate before adding still another diploma to the long list and so complicating matters and confusing everybody but educationists.

The circular sent out by the Committee on Trade Convention, asked every druggist in Ontario if he had a grievance or wished the Act amended in any way to state it. The By-Laws and Legislation Committee have embodied the consensus of opinion, which they will submit in such good shape that they may be included when we get the amendment re University affiliation.

Owing to the extra amount of work and the very limited time we will have, I will take the chair at precisely the hour appointed, and ask you to be in your places to push business.



The most complete harmony continues to prevail in all departments, begotten, I believe, of the outspoken frank criticism meted out to and courted rather than resented by the Dean and his able staff, placing us all at ease and establishing a foundation of mutual regard and toleration which prefers to recognize that opinions and methods that prevail by force of discussion and argument are more enduring than those that prevail by force of will.

JOHN J. HALL, President.

Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and D'Avignon, that the President's address be referred to the Executive and Finance Committee. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Polson, that the Registrar report at the fifth meeting the names of the State Boards still accepting the diplomas of this College, and also a list of the State Boards formerly accepting our diplomas, but which, owing to the changes in the laws governing them, no longer accept such diplomas.

Moved by Mr. Clark, that the question of recognition of the diplomas of the O.C. P. by State Boards of Pharmacy be left over to the Convention of Pharmaceutical Colleges and Associations at Chicago in 1893, as he believed that such action at the present time would be hurtful to our College.

The original motion was lost and the amendment carried.

The Registrar-Treasurer, Mr. I. T. Lewis, then presented his report of the year's proceedings, together with that of the auditors.

These reports were referred to the Executive and Finance Committee.

After transacting other routine business the Council adjourned.

#### SECOND DAY.

A communication was read from Mr. W. Webb, offering to act as detective in the employ of the Council. On motion of Mr. Jordan the communication was referred to the Infringement Committee.

Mr. Polson gave the following notice of motion: That the necessary steps be taken, including all the amendments required to secure the assent of the Legislature to the reduction of the annual fee to \$2, thereby making it uniform with the fees paid by the physicians and dentists under their respective acts.

Mr. Petrie moved that A. Y. Scott, M. D., be elected an honorary member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He explained that he believed the ability and devotion of Dr. Scott in conducting the School of Pharmacy entitled him to this recognition at the hands of the Council.

Mr. Petrie, in seconding the resolution, spoke briefly of the good work Dr. Scott had accomplished. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Mackenzie presented the report of the Committee on Education. The Committee recommends the adoption of the report of the Board of Examiners and suggests that the question of a Canadian Pharmacopoeia be brought before the Druggists' Convention for discussion. Regarding the question of practical examination the Committee points out that the present short course does not permit

of its being properly performed and therefore they recommend that it be laid over. The Committee recommends a form of certificate for those students of the College who are not entitled to the Council diploma, and we recommend also a scale of fees for post graduate work as follows, one third of the amount to be paid to the professor in each branch:

|                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Chemistry, Theoretical . . . . .              | \$30        |
| Chemistry, Analytical . . . . .               | 45          |
| Pharmacy, Theoretical and Practical . . . . . | 60          |
| Materia Medica and Microscopy . . . . .       | 45          |
| Botany . . . . .                              | 30          |
|                                               | <hr/> \$210 |

The Committee presents the curriculum for graduation in pharmacy at Toronto University and view with satisfaction the conclusion of the negotiations and the number of students of the late class who attained the degree of Phn. B.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie the report was adopted.

Mr. Buchanan presented the report of the Infringement Committee, the following being a summary: The complaint against B. Batchelor, of Brantford, for running a branch store in violation of the Pharmacy Act was settled by Mr. Batchelor paying all costs, and giving an undertaking that the business should be legally conducted within thirty days. This undertaking has since been carried into effect. Complaints from several points were attended to, but the detective sent out failed to make purchases in violation of the Act. The Committee recommends that \$500 be appropriated as a fund for the further protection of licensed chemists and druggists and that the fund be at the disposal of the Infringement Committee. Reference is made to the Woods case in much the same manner as that in the President's address, which appears in the report of the first day's proceedings.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan to adopt the report, Mr. Jordan urged that the prosecution of unlicensed parties selling patent medicines containing poisons should be pushed to an issue. If action had not been taken against the Eaton Company—the higher the mark the better in such a contest—it should be taken.

The President explained that the object of delaying proceedings in this case was to get the opinions of the members of the Council, and it would be well, therefore, to discuss the matter.

Mr. D'Avignon said that in view of the recent decision in England there seemed no doubt of success if the right counsel was employed, as the Ontario Act was almost the same as the English.

Mr. Petrie said the Committee was to be commended for its prompt action. The cases in London would have been more successful had not the druggists left themselves open in regard to further the prosecutions. Under the circumstances he thought the Committee justified in settling as they had done. He confessed that he did not feel so sanguine about the Eaton case as some others. There were three or four points that were very strong, but it would be wrong for them as a

Council to go into this contest feeling that they had an easy case to win. He was ready to be a party to having the suit go on, but he recognized that there were two sides to every question and that the costs in this case would be heavy. The Infringement Committee and the Executive which had already shown such care and judgment should consider this whole question carefully and bring in a special recommendation.

Mr. Polson said that in prosecuting the Eaton Company the Council would undertake a suit which would tax the resources of the institution to the utmost. He agreed with the last speaker that it was not so certain that they would be able to establish the right of the trade under the law to a monopoly in the sale of preparations containing minute quantities of poison. It might seem that under the circumstances the action of the Committee in reference to the London cases was natural enough, but still he could not but regret that the interests of the whole trade were sacrificed to the interests of the London druggists. The London cases were more favorable for a test, in his opinion, than was the Eaton case. He believed there was danger in the druggists of the Province demanding the pound of flesh in matters of this kind. Public sentiment would not support anything in the nature of monopoly and if the people could be convinced, even by interested parties, that this was what the druggists sought and that the public interest was not being amply considered, such pressure would be brought to bear upon the Legislature as would lead to the modification of some of the privileges the druggists already enjoyed. For these reasons he thought it would be wise to give very careful consideration to this case before deciding to contest it. If it were to be gone on with, he was strongly of opinion that the very best counsel available should be retained, for to engage a second-class lawyer to represent one in a suit was one of the most expensive things that could be done.

Mr. Petrie said possibly Mr. Polson had misunderstood him. The points which that gentleman considered likely to be weak points in the case he (Mr. Petrie) regarded as strong. He doubted, however, that it would be wise on the part of members of the Council to discuss these points before the public and thus give Mr. Eaton, or anybody else whom they proposed to attack, the points upon which to build up his case. The discussion of these matters should be carried on in committee.

Mr. Polson contended that ultimately these points must be discussed before the public, for the Council itself must be informed upon what contentions it was hoped to win the case.

Mr. Lawrence said that if blame was to be imputed to the London druggists for what had been done, he was ready to shoulder the entire responsibility. As a matter of fact the action of the London druggists had less to do with settling the



Woods case than other things. Mr. Woods first demanded as a condition of settlement something like \$700. After a conference between the lawyers, counsel on our side advised us to settle and we thought it best to do so. I do not know whether it was against the interest of the College, but he thought probably they were looking to their own interests perhaps, at the time. The blame, if any there was, must rest with the London druggists and not with the Council.

Mr. Mackenzie said this question should be tested and tested thoroughly. The druggists of the Province were entitled to this at the hands of the Council. It was in the interest of the public also that these medicines, many of them dangerous, should be handled by skilled men and under wise regulations.

Mr. Jordan asked leave to extend his previous remarks. While strongly contending in favor of testing the question, he hardly supposed it necessary to say that he did not favor going blindfolded into an expensive lawsuit. At the same time, if they were not ready to do all in their power to retain this trade which others threatened to take from them, they deserved to lose it. He believed the President had pointed out the true way to meet this evil. They were not fighting their own battle alone, but the battle of the public, for there was a real danger to the public, as the sale possibly of poisonous articles, somewhat disguised by mixture with other things and sold under some special name which disguised the real nature of the mixture.

The President said he had learned enough in his conference with the lawyers to believe that there were members of the Council who could give light on this question which the lawyers could not give. They must recognize the fact that they would have to work up their own case, to understand it and, to a considerable extent, to manage it.

Mr. Petrie suggested that the Committee which considered this question should consider also the present Pharmacy Act with a view to strengthening it at the next session of the Legislature. The Committee on Legislation had already considered amendments and would be ready to report.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was carried.

Mr. Daniel presented the report of the Building Committee, showing that the new addition was now out of the hands of the architect and was completed except for asphalt floors, hoists and some other items which it was felt might be left uncompleted for the present. The total expenditure on the building has been \$11,868, and on furniture, &c., \$2,030. Owing to the vigilance of the architect there were no extras worth mentioning, except in the carpenter work, and even in this the amount was not large.

On motion of Mr. Daniels the report was adopted.

The Council then adjourned until 10.30 a. m. the following day.

### THIRD DAY.

Mr. Slavin presented the report of the Executive and Finance Committee. The report recommended the appointment of a Committee consisting of the Vice-President, and Messrs J. H. Mackenzie, A. B. Petrie, C. D. Daniel and John A. Clark, to report upon the request of the Deputy Minister of Education for accommodation in the College building for the School of Pedagogy, and that of Dr. J. B. Wilmott on behalf of the College of Dental Surgeons, for similar accommodation for that institution. In response to the letter of Mr. Oscar Oldberg, chairman of the Pharmaceutical Committee of the World's Columbian Auxiliary, the Committee recommended the appointment by the Council of five delegates and the reference of the letter to the Provincial Convention of Druggists. The Committee found presented a number of accounts for goods ordered in some other way than through the Registrar according to the rule. They recommend hereafter a rigid adherence to the rule in such cases. The Committee recommend also such a change in the By-laws as will be necessary in order to increase the salary of the Registrar Treasurer to \$900.

On motion of Mr. Slavin the report was adopted.

Mr. Petrie presented the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation. It referred to the refusal of the Manitoba College to recognize the diplomas of the Ontario College, and endorsed the action taken in writing to the Registrar in Manitoba requesting a reconsideration of the case. Mr. Petrie explained that a supplementary report would cover the conclusions of the Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Pharmacy Act.

The report was adopted.

The President, speaking to a question of privilege said: I notice in the *World* this morning that another case of poisoning has occurred through the criminal use of Paris Green at St. Thomas. This thing is increasing and getting to be of daily occurrence. It was not so when druggists only were allowed to handle this deadly stuff. Is there any use of us again trying in some way to convince the Government of the necessity of doing something about it and not allowing this poison to be sold over the same counters as tea, coffee and sugar, as there are more people and animals poisoned through its criminal and careless use than all other poisons combined.

Mr. Petrie strongly urged the agitation of this question by all the druggists, and was confident that the public could be made to see how much to the general advantage it would be to have these deadly poisons handled only by the druggists.

Mr. Slavin expressed the opinion that the many deaths that had taken place had led the public to see the importance of this matter, and that an amendment forbidding the sale of poisons by other persons than druggists, within five miles

of a drug store, would now be regarded with favor by the Legislature. A good many of the country store keepers were in favor of such an amendment, for the trouble attending the sale of these poisons was so great that in many cases it was only the fear of being outdone by a competitor that caused the general dealer to keep these things in stock.

Mr. Polson said there were difficulties in the way of establishing a monopoly in the sale of Paris green for the druggists. There were parts of Ontario where drug stores were not easily reached, while the demand for the Paris green was general, not only as an insecticide but it was being more generally used as a pigment. While there were reports of deaths through Paris green it was not shown that it had had the effect of increasing the number of suicides. He thought it would be inadvisable to risk the passage of those amendments which were really necessary and which the Legislature would probably grant if presented by themselves.

Mr. Slaven said that if the sale of this poison was registered the case would not be so bad, but when sold in hardware stores it was usually not registered and the people themselves did not realize that it was such a deadly poison. As to the use of this article as a pigment, chemistry had so far advanced that there were many other substances which answered the purposes equally well, and except among the higher class of artists its use as a pigment was being abandoned.

Mr. Polson said this might be the case in the backwoods.

Mr. Slaven thanked the gentleman from Kingston for that expression, but contended that it was true of the Province as a whole that the use of Paris green as a pigment was falling off.

The President—I believe I have not sold a pound of it within five years for use as a pigment.

Mr. Jordan endorsed the opinion that the general dealers would be glad to have this trade confined to the druggists, if it could be done under some general act which would put all of them on the same plane.

Mr. Mackenzie contended that it was not fair to speak of this movement as if it were an attempt to establish a monopoly for selfish purposes. The whole poison list might be spoken of in the same way. Paris green was about as deadly a poison as any on that list. At present the druggist selling Paris green was obliged to have the entry in the Poison book, but the people finding the hardware man did not put them to that inconvenience, would prefer to deal with him. In this way the druggist was placed at an unfair disadvantage. Paris green being a poison the public should be protected in the purchase of it just as they were in the case of other poisons.

Mr. Daniel also agreed that many of the general dealers would be glad to be rid of this part of their business, if by so doing they did not give rivals an advantage over them.

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Mr. McGregor also took this view and urged that the existing feeling among the dealers should be made known to the Legislature. The druggists should get letters from these men stating their views. He was glad to see that the Council was practically unanimous on this question of controlling the sale of Paris green, Mr. Polson being the only one who dissented.

Mr. Polson said all he had urged was that the amendment on this subject should not be embodied in the bill until it had been lobbied in the House. To embody it in the first draft might endanger the measure, but if found advisable it could be introduced as an addition or amendment to the bill.

Mr. Petrie presented the supplementary report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation to which he had referred. This report embodied the changes in the Pharmacy Act which the Committee deemed it best to ask the Legislature to make. Mr. Petrie explained that he proposed to move that the report be received and, if this carried, to ask for a Committee of the Whole to discuss the details. He took it for granted that the newspaper reporters, as usual in such cases, would omit mention of the discussion of details.

Mr. Polson objected to secrecy, contending that the members were there in a representative capacity, and that their constituents had a right to know what was done.

Mr. Clark reminded the last speaker that the decisions reached by the Council would all be recorded and published.

Mr. Hall called Mr. Buchanan to the chair and said: I rise to a question of privilege, desiring to say a few words of a personal nature as between myself and Mr. Polson. Since I have been president I have striven in every way to mollify him and win his esteem and to make use of the ability which he undoubtedly possesses for the benefit of the interests we represent. The fact that he has been repeatedly elected to a seat at this board, and that he has been elected also to the City Council of Kingston, prove that Mr. Polson is regarded by many as a useful man in a deliberative body. However, I am compelled to say that I do not agree with those who take this view. Mr. Polson is a useful man if one is useful who is a mere puller-down, a destroyer. He has not been instrumental in bringing about any change of any practical good in this Council from the time he entered it until now. I challenge him to name one thing of value that he has brought about. He may have ideas; he has advocated the calling of a Provincial Convention. But he has been an Ishmaelite; his hand has been against every man and every man's hand against him, and he seems to prefer to have it so. Gentlemen here all know that the mere fact of Mr. Polson advocating a measure in this or in former Councils has been enough to damn that measure. He never has had a following, not even sufficient to find a seconder to a resolution. Other members of this Council

whose friends have little hobbies which they wish to see tried and which are not material to the real welfare of the College, are willing to let resolutions of that kind go through without objection. But not so Mr. Polson. He hovers over the simplest resolution of his best friend like a hawk over a chicken coop. It is material to the interest of this College that the deliberations of this Council should be carried on sometimes not in the presence of the press. We know that it is the duty of the reporters, under their instructions to seek for the sensation, such matters being of a character to interest the general public. This, however, is exactly what suits men who are fond of inflammatory declamations like Mr. Polson. I have a distinct recollection, in reading of former Councils, of Mr. Polson disputing with Mr. Shuttleworth, from whom he draws his inspiration, because that gentleman would not report the windy speeches made by members of this Council. I do not agree with Mr. Mackenzie when he says that he does not impute motives to Mr. Polson. I say Mr. Polson is a clever enough man to know what use will be made of what he says here, and that he weighs every word. He does it for the purpose of making Mr. Polson seem more important. Whether here or in the municipal Council of Kingston, he is an obstructionist, his reputation in this respect is not confined to the City of Kingston or to this Council. He is known throughout the length and breadth of this Province, as a radical and a puller down. I hope I am collected and cool; I believe I am. I hope I am not saying anything I shall desire to withdraw. I believe I have not spoken in the heat of the moment, but have stated my conscientious convictions. While it would be useful for us to have the benefit of Mr. Polson's critical ability and knowledge of Council matters, he will not give us the benefit of his powers, but uses them only to indulge his appetite for captious criticism and that any deliberative body is better without his services. I have not attempted to retaliate upon Mr. Polson for his treatment of me, though he has insulted me grossly and repeatedly since I have been in the chair. I have forbore from saying anything to wound his feelings. But I believe him to be an impracticable man, one whom nobody could work with and, therefore, I think the time has arrived when this Council should make a stand and not allow its money to be wasted by its time being taken up by a man whose only object seems to be to destroy the College and to injure the interests of the retail druggists of this Province.

The President then resumed his place in the chair.

Mr. Polson—I think it would have been only fair to me that the gentleman who has so distinguished himself should have retained his seat, as I should be allowed an opportunity to reply.

The President—We will not interfere with Mr. Polson's privilege of replying.

Mr. Polson—I judge then that I am

not to be led out to instant execution, though from the tenor of the speech we have just heard I had imagined that some condign punishment was at once to be inflicted upon me. I have deemed it always a privilege and a right to express my opinion in respect of any body of which I have the honor to be a member, and I have never before been made aware that it was a crime to discuss freely the questions submitted to us for settlement. I shall not follow the example of the last speaker; I do not know that abuse ever strengthens a cause or convinces any person. Mr. Hall has stated that the interest I have in view is not that of the College but my own. The abuse he heaped upon me was not justified by any fair estimate of my conduct at this Board, (Laughter.) Gentlemen laugh. What has been the procedure in this Council? Members of former Councils who put up this building and collected these assets we see about us, who gave the College its efficiency and standing, on being re-elected to this board found themselves treated practically as interlopers. Instead of being permitted to take part in committee meetings they were practically shelved, and, as a natural consequence, when called upon to decide upon matters that had been threshed out in committee for two or three hours, they ventured sometimes to dissent from some of the conclusions reached or to point out imperfections, and in doing so they were regarded as pullers down. Mr. Hall's remarks were such a mixture of compliment and criticism that I fail to see how he can claim to be consistent in them. Mr. Hall says I have insulted him while in the chair. Such is not the case; but he has more than once practically gone back on his own to my disadvantage. He finds fault with my actions here and does not agree with those who have elected me to a place at this Board. Of course Mr. Hall has capacity for judgment far beyond that possessed by the people who sent me here; had they his grasp of affairs they would not have made that mistake. However, as between Mr. Hall and the druggists of my district who have returned me time and time again, I confess I have more faith in their judgment than I have in his infallibility. I try to avoid descending to mere abuse, but I demand the fullest information on these questions before us, not only for myself but for my constituents. Though Mr. Hall accuses me of not helping any practical cause in connection with the College, I believe I had something to do with practical teaching in this institution and if I were not so modest as I am I might refer to some other things in which I have taken some part. It is a strange commentary upon the methods of this Board when the President states that the mere fact of my supporting a measure, regardless of its merits, was enough to defeat it. Such a statement speaks well indeed for the intelligent conduct of the affairs of this College.

After further discussion, the Council adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.



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### ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Chapter I. Historical Notice of Perfumery. II. The Perfume Materials for the Manufacture of Perfumery. III. Testing Volatile Oils. IV. The Volatile Oils in Perfumery. V. Resins and Balsams. VI. Perfume Substances from the Animal Kingdom. VII. Artificial Perfume Materials. VIII. Alcoholic Perfumes. IX. Dry Perfumes. X. Fumigating Essences, Pastilles, Powders, etc. XI. Dentrifices, Mouth Waters, etc. XII. Hair Pomades, Hair Oils and Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes and Depilatories. XIII. Cosmetics. Index.

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On resuming in the afternoon,

Mr. Daniel presented a verbal report from the Special Committee appointed to consult the Deputy Minister of Education and Dr. Wilnot, Dean of the College of Dental Surgeons. After some discussion the Committee was instructed to bring in a written report, and was continued for the purpose of carrying on further negotiations.

Mr. Petrie presented the supplementary report of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, which was considered clause by clause in Committee of the Whole.

The Committee of the Whole presented to Council the following report :

Your Committee recommend the certain amendments to the Act, and that a Committee be appointed to have the same printed and presented to the Legislature, and that the Convention be consulted, and that we ask the wholesale druggists to assist in securing the passage of them.

The Council then adjourned until 10 o'clock the following day.

#### FOURTH DAY.

The Registrar-Treasurer asked for instructions as to papers of apprentices received some time after articles were entered into. He desired a limit of time fixed within which he would have power to exercise discretion.

After some discussion, no notice of motion having been given, the matter was allowed to drop, it being understood that in the future as in the past cases in which there was a discrepancy between the dates when articles were made and when they were sent in for registration, the Registrar-Treasurer should refer the case to the Council for decision.

Mr. Daniel presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to negotiate with the Deputy Minister and the Dean of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. They recommended that the Government be allowed to use the upper lecture room for the School of Pedagogy for one session, necessary alterations to be made by the Government, subject to the approval of the College, rent to be arranged subsequently as the Committee thought \$350 the right amount, while the Deputy Minister offered \$300. The representative of the Committee not having been able to find Dr. Wilnot at home, the Committee asked authority to continue negotiations for the use of lecture room only.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Slaven presented the second report of the Executive and Finance Committee. The report reviewed the address of the President and agreed with what it showed to have been done in regard to the custom house duties on apparatus, and the financial negotiations with the Traders Bank. In view of the work done for the College by the President and the Toronto members, the Committee expressed the opinion that thanks were due to these gentlemen. They commend the Council for vigilance shown in respect of the Crooks Act, and they recommend that a

book be prepared for the registry of sales in accordance with the recent amendment. Respecting multiplicity of diplomas as referred to by the President, the Committee recommend that all students seeking the certificate issued to non-residents of the Province must have devoted at least four years, not being in any other business, to the study of pharmacy, being apprenticed during that time to a legally qualified pharmaceutical chemist of the Province or State. Regarding the clause referring to poisons in patent medicines, the Committee refer to the report of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, and advise that the Executive of the College and the Infringement Committee carry the above-named to a conclusion. They approve the President's action in the Wright case.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, a resolution formerly authorizing the effecting of a temporary loan of \$3,000, was passed.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to prepare the books for record necessary under the Crooks Act, the price of the books to be fifty cents each.

After some discussion the resolution was carried.

On motion of Mr. Clark, it was decided that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to issue certificates to any member of the Council who might desire to attend the World's Fair International Convention of Pharmacists in 1893.

The following delegates were appointed to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association: Messrs. John J. Hall, J. W. Slaven, J. H. Mackenzie, A. B. Petrie, and A. Buchanan, and a resolution was carried in favor of paying Mr. Hall's expenses in attending the meeting.

The Registrar-Treasurer called attention to the fact that the students who had taken practical chemistry as a subject for the first time, expected that a special diploma would be issued. The Dean, he believed, was also under this impression. He referred to a headline in the College announcement for the year which seemed to indicate that this would be done. He had no authority, however, to issue such a diploma and desired instructions.

The members discussed the subject at some length, but no resolution was presented.

The Council adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in November, 1892.

#### Druggists' Provincial Convention

Organization of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association.

#### FIRST DAY.

The Convention of the Retail Druggists of the Province of Ontario, called by the Committee of the Ontario College of Pharmacy Council, convened in the lecture room of the College, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, 4th August, instant. The following delegates registered their names:—

Angus Buchanan, Kemptville; D. B.

Phillips, Woodstock; C. McGeorge, Ayr; A. B. Petrie, Guelph; W. J. Dyas, Strathroy; M. F. Eby, Port Elgin; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; J. W. Slaven, Orillia; W. G. Smith, Guelph; D. G. Bain, Paisley; W. R. Howse, Whitby; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; J. Thomson, Bracebridge; L. T. Lawrence, London; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; D. G. Meldrum, Toronto; J. McKee, Peterboro; H. W. Thomson, Mitchell; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; T. W. Scott, Toronto; C. C. McGlashan, Toronto; G. A. McCann, Toronto; Henry Sherris, Toronto; Jas. F. Roberts, Parkhill; John Scatter, Hagersville; Wm. Murchison, Toronto; Geo. M. Everest, Arkona; W. H. Sanford, Geo. R. McColl, St. Thomas; A. E. Fawcett, Toronto; Thos. N. Sumner, Toronto; Henry Waters, Ottawa; G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; Neil C. Polson, Kingston; E. A. Goodman, Toronto; R. S. Muir, Port Elgin; R. A. Duncan, Embro; R. H. Perry, Fergus; Thos. Stevenson, Orangeville; H. Parker, Durham; Harry Baldwin; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; W. A. Hargreaves, Toronto; J. J. Hannon, Norwich; A. R. Foster, Ottawa; C. A. Austin, Simcoe; W. O. Foster, St. Thomas; F. G. Snelgrove, Sutton; C. Thomson, Tilsonburg; J. E. McGarvin, Toronto; J. C. Johnston, Toronto; Fred. W. Flett, Toronto; Chas. A. Nettleton, Pentanguishene; Robt. W. Campbell, Toronto; Chas. R. Sneath, Toronto; G. J. Little, Toronto; W. H. Gilpin, Toronto; M. M. Rosebrugh, Toronto; J. A. Austin, Toronto; J. W. Gerrie, Hamilton; T. Edmonson, Bradford; C. G. Millard, Coldwater; W. T. Edwards, Bradford; A. P. Trenayne, Sutton; T. P. Smith, Elora; Mount C. Wild, Hamilton; J. A. Zimmerman, Hamilton; Fred. H. Yapp, Hamilton; B. Jackes, Toronto; John J. Hall, Woodstock; J. G. Shull, London; L. W. Yeomans, Belleville; F. K. Brown, Port Colborne; J. H. Houston, Toronto; J. A. Gibbons, Toronto; W. B. Baskerville, London; H. W. Burgess, Toronto; J. F. McCallum, Owen Sound; W. A. Howell, Hamilton; and T. E. Boulter, Hamilton.

Mr. Daniel, as a member of the Toronto Committee, asked Mr. Hall, President of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, to explain the object of calling the meeting, and to preside until a Chairman was elected by the meeting.

Mr. Hall, on taking the chair, asked the meeting first to appoint a Secretary. On motion, Mr. W. A. Hargreaves, of Toronto, was called upon to act as Secretary.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He said:

Gentlemen and Fellow-Craftsmen:—

As President of the Council of the College of Pharmacy it becomes my duty and pleasure to address you a few words of welcome and to explain briefly the object of the Council in calling the meeting at this time. It may be more truly said of the drug business than of any other that it is a hybrid between a trade and a profession, and requires a double executive—one to deal with the business aspect, and the other like the Council to take up educational matters. To the credit of those who made the Pharmacy Act of 1771 be it said that the pharmacy of that

# Armour's Nutrient Wine of Beef Peptone

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date was abreast of the times. It is the foundation upon which pharmacy legislation since then has been based. The pharmacy legislation of this Province has been largely copied and has been made the basis of legislation, not only for other Provinces, but also for nearly all the States of the Union. All who in the last twenty years have had to do with the Council, or have given of their time or money to further the interests of the cause, though they made nothing for themselves and got very little thanks, may contemplate their work with pride. We have been approaching nearer perfection in this matter of pharmacy legislation and I believe I am right in saying that there is no Pharmacy Act in existence that is better on the whole than the Ontario Act of 1889. Under the legislation we have had we have made good progress. An evidence of it is this magnificent edifice, not exceeded by that of any institution in America with possibly one exception, and having a staff equal to any. Our diplomas are recognized in ten or eleven States of the Union without submitting our graduates to any examination whatever and they do not ask us to recognize their diplomas. We have never dwelt upon this fact with the retail druggists for the obvious reason that it might bring up the question of reciprocity. We occupy a dignified position and one that is the envy of the other Colleges that are affiliated with the University. It is provided that young men to take the University degree of Pharm. B. must pass the Pharmacy Council examination and otherwise qualify as a druggist. Thus we retain control of the curriculum ourselves. If we have succeeded in the matter of education by the cordial assistance of the retail druggists, is it not possible that we may succeed as well in advancing that phase of our profession which has to do with trade and commerce. Our success in education has been achieved by the members of the Council meeting regularly for a period of twenty years. Not to any one Council or regime is the credit due, but to all. I hope and believe that the presence of so many representative druggists here means the formation of a Retail Druggists' Provincial Association. (Cheers.) I hope and believe you will be careful in the selection of men to officer that Association, because everything depends upon the men to whom the executive work is entrusted. You want men of moderate views and determination, men who know the wants of the retail trade and how to meet those wants. If this is done, within five years, instead of apologizing to the world for our existence, instead of defacing our windows with signs of ice cream, soda, and choice cigars; instead of allowing the valuable space on our windows and show cases to be used by the patent medicine people and building up these people's trade at our own expense, we can make the trade at our own profession of as high standing as that which has to do with education. You must have some means of communication among yourselves; you must understand one another and not be too suspicious of the motives that prompt others. The disposition has been shown by the patent medicine people to treat with scant courtesy the retail drug trade which has built them up. They have shown a disposition to depart from us, leaving their sting behind, but carrying the treasure they have gathered at our expense to another hive. May the illustration of the bee be still further applicable, and in this case may the bee leave his life and his treasure as well where he leaves his sting. (Cheers.) Great good has already been done by the organizations formed in cities and towns and in the various electoral divisions. There is not one of them that has had so favorable a start as the Provincial Association, which I hope you will form, has in this meeting. While we have our city and town Associations there is danger of the members of these not appreciating the requirements and interests of the representatives from the villages and country places and *vice versa*. What we need now is an organization that will bring these disintegrated bodies together. We know that there are no professions in the world that have made the gigantic strides made by those of chemistry, botany, microscopy and materia medica within the last ten years and

none that have done more to minister to the wants of civilization. And never before was there so much medicine of an expensive character used as now. And yet you have the anomaly presented that never before has it been so difficult for the retail druggist to make a living. While all here are expected to explain their own wants and grievances, we are not here as city druggists' nor as village druggists or as the representatives only of any particular character. We are here as a serious body of retail pharmacists confronted by a condition and not a theory. Let us then face this question with the seriousness it demands. Let us give the freest room for discussion, but while we do that, let us not entertain captious criticism and fault finding. Having decided upon a line of action let the minority fall in with the majority and help us frame our by-laws and constitution. One of the great bulwarks supporting our work is the Pharmacy Act. But if we seek amendments to that Act with a view to its improvement we meet at once the opposition of other professions whose members fancy that their interests are being encroached upon. The Council cannot promise you to cope with the obstacles they have met in the past. If the retail druggists wish to succeed in having the Act amended it is necessary for them to organize and co-operate. If you do not help us we cannot do all that should be done, but with your help we can succeed. And now, on behalf of the Council, we take pleasure in bidding you welcome to this building which is your own, and in extending to you the freedom of all its departments, except the vault. (Laughter.) We hope you will be seized of the importance of this institution and of the necessity for maintaining it in its present integrity and at its present high standard of excellence. It rests with you to discuss the wisdom of forming an Association, and I ask you not to follow my example in making long speeches; but I felt I could not condense what ought to be said into much shorter time. Crystallize what you have to say, if possible, in the form of a resolution; then there will be something for us to work upon. If you are to elect officers, appoint a committee to do the nominating, so that the officers may be carefully selected. Let us go in as if we were determined to win and we shall win. I thank you for the honor of placing me in the chair as temporary chairman, and I hope that the greatest good feeling will mark the proceedings of the Convention. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. S. Muir, Port Elgin, moved that the Convention proceed to organize a Provincial Association.

Mr. D. G. Bain, Paisley, in seconding the resolution, said that he hoped to hear a discussion of the lines to be followed, for if this Association was not better based than many of the District Associations, the prospect for the future would not be bright.

Mr. Everest, Arkona, suggested that the mover and seconder should state their own views.

Mr. Muir said that as he had received the impression from the newspapers that this was to be an important meeting of the druggists of the Province, he had made it a special point to be present. He had no particular suggestions to make as to the lines a Provincial Association should follow, but he desired to see the mistakes which had interfered with the progress of some of the local associations avoided. He regarded their profession as a noble one. But when he saw a druggist giving a bribe to a doctor so as to get his favor, he thought there was something for a Provincial Association to do in stopping such a practice. (Cheers.) He thought Mr. Bain could offer some suggestions

Mr. Bain said the President's address must have convinced them of the advisability of forming an association, and in his opinion the drug trade had come to such a pass that something must be done. Some united action must be taken aside from that of the Council, and this was the basis upon which the association should be formed. As to the objects, they should be the regulation of trade matters, advising the Council, being the medium of communicating to that body the wishes of the local associations, and the promotion of an amicable feeling among the members of the drug trade. To counteract the tendency toward a feeling of jealousy and suspicion among the members of the profession would of itself be a great work for the association.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto, the following committee was appointed to draft a basis of organization for the association:—Messrs. McCann, Toronto; Mr. Everest, Arkona; Mr. Edmundson, Bradford; Mr. Muir, of Port Elgin; Mr. Howse, Whitby; Mr. Duncan, Embro; Mr. Yeomans, Belleville; Mr. Foster, St. Thomas; Mr. Perry, Fergus; Mr. McGeorge, Ayr; Mr. Foster, Ottawa; and Mr. Clark, of Hamilton.

Mr. McCann moved that the committee be asked to retire and name the offices required to be filled, the drafting of the by-laws and constitution to be left in the hands of the committee for report at a subsequent meeting. Carried.

The meeting adjourned while the committee meeting was in progress. On resuming

Mr. McCann, chairman of the committee, presented a report which was considered clause by clause and adopted without substantial amendment as follows:—

1. That the name of this Association be the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario.
2. That the officers of the Association be President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Council of seven Members.
3. The officers to be elected by nomination and open vote.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:—

President, - Wm. Murchison, Toronto.  
1st Vice-Pres., - L. W. Yeomans, Belleville.  
2nd Vice-Pres., - Henry Waters, Ottawa.  
3rd Vice-Pres., - W. G. Smith, Guelph.  
Secretary, - G. A. McCann, Toronto.  
Treasurer, - Henry Sherris, Toronto.

Council—G. S. Hobart, Kingston; W. B. Sanders, Stayner; R. S. Muir, Port Elgin; Wm. J. Dyas, Strathroy; P. C. Blaicher, Hamilton; Thos. Stephenson, Orangeville; and N. A. Bosworth, Stratford.

The election of treasurer was made at a later stage of the proceedings, Mr. Sherris' consent not having been secured at the time of his nomination. In the case of the Council, the rule of open nomination was suspended, and the selection left to a committee whose report was adopted with the result given above.

The President, on taking the chair, expressed his thanks for the honor done him. It was an honor he had not expected, feel-



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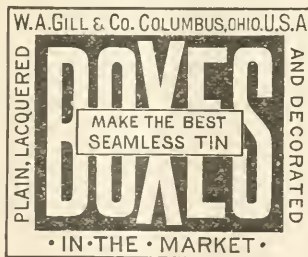
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ASK YOUR GROCER AND DRUGGIST FOR IT.

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ing that it might well have been conferred upon an older man in the profession. He assured them that he would do all in his power to promote the interests of the Association and of the profession, and he hoped their proceedings in the meeting would be characterized by harmony, and that the work upon which they had entered would be crowned with success.

A resolution was carried providing for an evening session. The convention adjourned until the evening.

On resuming after recess

Mr. Hall moved that the reports from the districts be referred to the Council. Carried.

On resolution the order of the proceedings was varied from that given in the printed programme, so as to permit the consideration of the amendments in the Pharmacy Act proposed by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Petrie, Chairman of the Council Committee on By-laws and Legislation, gave a verbal statement of the changes proposed. The first amendment was to change 4 of the Act and would have the effect of restricting membership in the Council of the College to the retail trade. It was proposed also to make clear the time of election and character of those voting by fixing it for the first Wednesday in July every second year, and those to be entitled to vote who were carrying on business in their own name. A change in section 8 was proposed affecting the number of meetings, the two meetings at present fixed coming at awkward times in respect to the examinations. It was felt also that having only two meetings a year the business could be transacted only by the members of the Council sitting longer and later than they could reasonably be expected to do. Therefore it was proposed that the Council should meet in January, June and October of each year. The cost of the additional meeting would be only from \$150 to \$175. It was proposed also to vest in the Council and the staff of the College more authority over the students with a view to repressing any improprieties. This power was held by Colleges as a rule. The Council proposed that hereafter one desiring to be apprenticed should remit \$1 to the Council with a certificate showing that he has taken his degree in arts or has matriculated in arts, or has passed the first examination for a second or third non professional certificate. It was now the custom of the Registrar under instructions, to keep a register of apprentices. It was proposed that this should be made a part of his statutory duties. Owing to the non acceptance of the Ontario diplomas by the English College it was desired to strike out the special mention of that College in clause 15. It was desired that clause 18 should be amended so as to provide that a manager of a branch store shall pay \$1 a year to the College. No change in other sections was proposed until section 24 was reached, and in that a radical change would be asked. It was intended to make this section cover "Any person who

shall sell or keep open shop for the retail selling or dispensing of poisons, or selling or attempting to sell any of the articles in schedule A of this Act, or any mixture or compound containing any of the articles in said schedule A, or assuming or using the title of chemist or druggist, &c., unless registered." It was provided, however, that sale of poisonous insecticides might be made by any person not within five miles of a drug store. By this clause it was hoped to place in the hands of the druggists, where it ought to be, the sale of such dangerous poisons as Paris green and London purple. It was proposed to amend section 25 so as to enable the Lieut.-Gov.-in-Council, on it being shown by the report of a public analyst that any preparation for the treatment of disease or injury or for use as a cosmetic contains poison, to prohibit the sale of it save by a licensed druggist. In reference to physicians carrying on business as druggists it was proposed to amend the Act so as to prohibit any physician in a town or city from carrying on business as a druggist except by passing the examination and by ceasing to practice as a physician. A proviso was added excepting those already in business in such cases. An additional clause was proposed more clearly defining the nature of a chemist and druggist under the Act.

Mr. Smith, of Guelph, moved that this association approve of the proposed amendments and that a committee consisting of the Officers and Council of the Association be appointed to assist in having these amendments incorporated in the Act.

Mr. Petrie, replying to a question, explained that there was no desire on the part of the Council to make an invidious distinction as between cities and towns on one side and villages on the other in respect of the licensing of physicians. But there was a precedent in Quebec for the step here proposed, and the belief was that if this point was granted a future amendment would make it general.

Mr. Muir expressed doubt of the advisability of expressing concurrence in these amendments *subsequent* to a mere verbal statement of them. Before he voted he would like to have the privilege of reading them.

Mr. Gibbard objected to the amendment confining the right to vote to those doing business in their own names. There were some members of the profession who would be excluded under such an amendment.

Mr. Petrie thought this an argument for the amendment as it would tend to have those in business carry on business in their own name. What was wanted was to have those as voters who were carrying on business in their own name.

Mr. Gibbard contended that it was not reasonable to ask the association to accept these amendments merely because they had been considered by a committee of the Council and approved by the Council. Not all the amendments to the law which had been secured by the Council had been in the interest of the druggists. One instance was the listing of carbolic acid.

This provision of the act was unjust, and as a matter of fact it was violated by all who sold carbolic acid. (No, no.) He contended that those in this very room violated this part of the law. It was unreasonable to list phenacetine among the poisons. He thought also that there was no good reason for increasing the expense of the Council by adding to the number of meetings. He thought there were occasions when a meeting might be omitted without material injury to the College or the profession. As to the five mile limit, they need not expect to get that while the present Premier held his place.

Mr. Mackenzie said he thought Mr. Gibbard had lost sight of the retail interest in his remarks. He (Mr. Mackenzie) believed it was to the interest of the retailer to have as large an interest in the schedule as possible, for it gave the retail druggists control of the sale of those articles. Mr. Gibbard's objection to the clause relating to persons carrying on business in their own name seemed to indicate a desire on the part of that gentleman to have the clause so written that it would allow the re opening of pharmacies which were among the worst things the profession ever had to contend against. If Mr. Gibbard had succeeded in being elected to the Council he probably would not have spoken as he had about the Council meetings. He did not want to stand as a pleader for the Council men, but he knew that members of the Council were called upon to devote a great deal of time to the business of the College and that the short reports of results arrived at were not a fair indication of the work involved in achieving those results.

Mr. Everest said the majority, like himself, could not vote intelligently on the changes. As the Legislature does not meet until January delay is advisable. He suggested that a copy of the amendments be sent to every pharmacist in Ontario asking for an expression of opinion.

Mr. Hall favored the resolution and the adoption of the amendment. Mr. Muir's idea of reading them could not well be carried out as they had not yet been reduced to the exact form that would be necessary. That was work for the solicitor to do, but the Council guaranteed that they would be substantially as Mr. Petrie had explained them. As to the five mile limit and not being able to get it under the present Premier's administration, he had only to say that it was the Premier himself who had suggested it in 1889 as a way out of the difficulty. This and other amendments were passed by the Government, but were not accepted by the House. He believed that with the support of the united body of druggists they would be successful next session. As to Mr. Everest's objection he dwelt upon the importance of having a resolution of endorsement from the Association to show the Government, and not the approval merely of a number of pharmacists. He argued that the Association should come to a decision on the matter.

Mr. Edmondson thought the five mile



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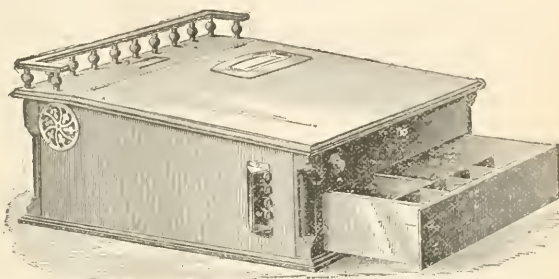
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Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine \$1. per bottle, sent in safely mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. But this out and out today. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at our Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$5.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

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limit would be a hardship upon the people and that the advantages of the proposed amendment would commend it to the Legislature.

Mr. Waters, Ottawa, said he felt that he could not give a vote on this subject satisfactory to himself because he had not the information necessary. He was in hearty sympathy with many of the changes as he understood them, but there were some he could not favor. He had had some experience in the work of the Council and he believed that three meetings in the year would not be too many. But he could not see the justice of compelling the manager of a branch store to pay \$4 to the College. He could not see that the person thus taxed got any benefit in return.

Mr. Petrie said he was equally interested in this matter with Mr. Waters and he favored the clause, thinking it only fair those managers should contribute to the College.

Mr. Muir moved in amendment to the motion that this Association pledges itself to support the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Smith, Guelph, thought this too indefinite. In presenting his (Mr. Smith's) resolution he had felt that the Council and the Council Committee had considered the amendments to the Pharmacy Act and that they had viewed it from the standpoint of the retail druggists. They were not there in the interest of any but the retailers, and they must have regard to their own interest. The amendments seemed to him to be very clear and he would be glad to see them adopted.

Mr. Gibbard thought it was unfair to expect a decision now. According to the programme they were to listen to a paper this evening. No notice had been given of this change in the order, and though there was a very small minority of the retail druggists of the Province present, their vote would be regarded as representing the views of all.

Mr. Hall contended that never before had the druggists been asked their opinion upon these matters. Circulars had been sent out asking for expression of opinion upon the necessary changes in the law, and the answers received had been fully considered in drafting the report.

Mr. Polson said it seemed to him nothing less than an insult to ask a body of a men to decide upon a question of this kind, and to meet expressions of disapproval with insinuations of bad faith. The scope of the amendments was very wide. He objected to the discrimination against the druggist in the village by protecting others against the competition of doctors while not protecting him. He objected also to the third meeting as a cause of unnecessary expense. In view of the splendid assets built up here, he believed they might reduce the annual fee to \$2. Though it might be insinuated that he had not the interest of retail druggists at heart he would still say that if they attempted to attach to patent medicines the stigma of

being poisons, he believed that except for one or two preparations the Legislature would simply laugh at them. They must make their case just in order to make it strong. To extend the restrictions of the Pharmacy Act to patent medicines was a thing they could not reasonably expect to secure. The tendency of legislation in these days was against monopolies, and as men of common sense they ought to understand what opposition they would have to face if they asked for further privileges. These amendments should be left over for to-day and considered clause by clause at the next meeting so that people might know what they were supporting.

Mr. Clark said the same arguments presented now by Mr. Gibbard and Mr. Polson were urged against the last amendment to the Act, yet they had been gained and had worked successfully. As to the number of meetings he pointed out that in Quebec the Council met twelve times a year, and that for a College smaller and less important than this. When the Ontario Pharmacy Law was passed in 1891 two meetings a year were enough, but there had been great development since then and a great increase of work. To the argument that the villages were being discriminated against, he pointed out that it was only intended that this should be a step, and that the rest should follow as soon as possible. The law was anomalous at present, because while the sale of poisons was forbidden, except by druggists, any man might sell a poisonous mixture as a corn cure. As to carbolic acid, it should be no hardship to any pharmacist to enter the sale of such an article. It was necessary, by reason of the affiliation with Toronto University, to have some amendments to the Pharmacy Act and it was held to be a good opportunity to improve the Act in other respects.

Mr. Hargraves, Paisley, said that as he was the one who had raised the first question as to the distinction made between villages and towns, he desired it to be understood that he did not oppose the amendment. He was willing to help his brethren in the towns and cities, believing that when the time came they would reciprocate.

Mr. Petrie, in closing the debate, said that those present ought not to try to speak for the wholesale or patent medicine trade, but for the retail trade. But when the retail trade was spoken for, the patent medicine men at once sprang to their feet. He hoped the retail men would not be misled by the patent medicine men or their advocacy of delay as against the Council which had carefully considered these matters in the interest of the retail druggists. As to the plea that the fees paid by the young men were too large, he held that they were less than were connected by any other College of Pharmacy in the world giving instruction of equal value. The only objection raised by Mr. Waters was with reference to the fee for the manager of a branch store. This was not a matter of vital importance

and while he upheld the decision of the Council, still, if such a method was to be a bar against the support of such men as Mr. Waters, he would have no objection, for his part, to have it withdrawn.

After some further discussion the vote was taken and the resolution carried.

Mr. Muir, Pt. Elgin, was then called upon and read a paper on the "The Drug Trade and its General Condition Past and Present." This paper will appear in full in our next issue.

The President expressed the gratification of all present at hearing so able and interesting a paper, and a vote of thanks to the writer, moved by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. Petrie, was unanimously carried amidst cheers.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, it was ordered that Mr. Muir's paper be incorporated in the minutes.

The meeting then adjourned until the following day.

#### SECOND DAY.

On resuming for the business of the second day

The President spoke briefly, impressing upon members the necessity of dropping selfish interest and forgetting local differences, and conducting the proceedings in a spirit of harmony in order to make the convention and the association as successful as all desired to see them.

Mr. Muir, for the Committee on Organization, presented a second report covering the main items of the constitution as proposed. These covered a declaration of the objects of the Association and fixed the next annual convention for the second week in September, 1893, at 2 p.m., and the annual fee at 50 cents. The report also recommended the continuance of the committee to bring in a full set of by-laws at the next annual convention.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Waters, for the Committee on Correspondence, reported that the statement from District No. 12 was the only one presented, and recommended that Mr. Muir be asked to read it, as he had some explanations to make. The report stated also that there was some correspondence, but nothing calling for action by the Association. Report adopted.

Mr. Muir read the report referred to. It states that owing to the configuration of the district, organization was difficult. Among the difficulties mentioned, the principal one was that of outside dealers handling patents and cutting prices. Another, was the tendency of the medical profession to monopolize the dispensing business. The requirements were, the remedy of these evils by organization and change in the law and the cultivation among members of the profession of a strict professional etiquette. In commenting upon the report Mr. Muir dwelt upon the difficulty of organizing a district composed of Huron, Bruce and Grey because of the absence of any railway centre which could be speedily reached from all points. A re-arrangement, following railway rather than territorial lines, would be advantageous.

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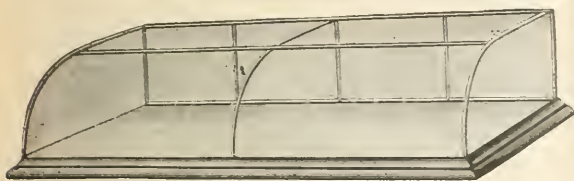
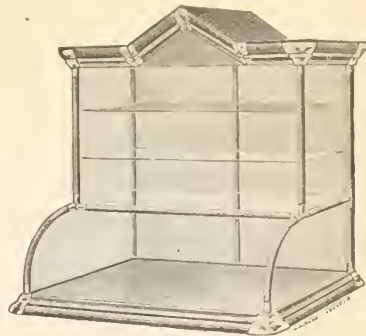
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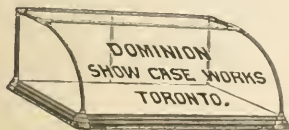
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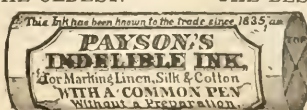


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And Most Reliable in the Market.

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

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A brief discussion followed on the rearrangement of districts, but no resolution was presented and the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Roberts was called upon to read a paper on "The Past, Present and Future of the Drug Trade." (This paper is given in full in another part of this number.)

Mr. Smith, in moving a vote of thanks, expressed his high appreciation of the paper to which they had just listened.

Mr. Yeomans seconded the resolution. He believed that the druggists had depended too much upon legislative protection in the past. If they were to ask for legislation they should be careful that it was upon the sound basis of the public interest and not for selfish reasons. They must meet competition in certain lines on their own merits.

Mr. Hall thought Mr. Yeomans took a very magnanimous view. When people met to consult about their mutual interest, they usually regarded matters from the point of view of that interest. He did not know of a profession that had not more legislative protection than that of pharmacy.

The resolution was carried.

On motion of Mr. McGregor a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Henry Watson was adopted.

After disposing of routine business the meeting adjourned until the afternoon.

On resuming after recess, the President read a paper on "Professional Ethics," which had been submitted by the Committee.

Mr. Polson expressed the opinion that while the paper was in many respects admirable it did not cover the whole ground. He thought the matter should be referred back to the Committee for fuller consideration and report at the next annual Convention. The code of ethics should cover not only the relation of the pharmacist to the physician but also the relations of the pharmacists to one another. He moved that the report be received.

Mr. Waters seconded the resolution. Carried.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, That whereas the Departmental and other stores are using the sale of trade mark remedies called patent medicines, as an advertisement for their business, and selling at prices that will not yield any net profit to the retail druggists who require to purchase the articles under the "Rebate Plan." This plan guarantees to the wholesale druggists a profit and the wholesale druggist is thus protected by the proprietors of these remedies, and the retail druggists left to compete with other traders who are not subject to such "rebate plan," as is manifestly an injustice to the retail druggists of the Province who have been largely instrumental in introducing to the public and popularizing these remedies, therefore the members of this Pharmaceutical Association condemn the rebate plan as now enforced as being unjust and injurious to the retail druggists, and requests the convention to take

such action as will induce the proprietors of trade mark remedies to extend the same protection to the retail druggists that is guaranteed to the wholesale druggists, and we consider it as the duty and in the power of proprietors of those remedies to furnish such protection to the retail druggists, and we consider that if such is not furnished by the proprietors of these remedies that we will be justified in taking any action that will relieve us from the injustice that is now done us by the proprietors of these remedies.

Mr. Barkwell, London, in seconding the resolution, said it had been represented to him that the rebate plan was forced upon the wholesalers by the manufacturers. His own experience led him to believe that the wholesalers had been the means of bringing this upon the retail trade. In some cases the difficulty could be overcome by a division of lots among the druggists in a locality. This division could be made where there were certain articles not covered by the rebate system. It was known that the great bazaars did get these goods at as favorable rates as the jobbers. How they obtained them it was sometimes difficult to ascertain. This evil might be overcome by union among the retailers. If they were united in demanding a certain course no jobber or manufacturer could ignore their demand, for these men must have the support of the retail druggists in order to succeed.

Mr. Polson asked for information how the change, the desirability of which he recognized, was to be brought about.

Mr. Mackenzie said it was a fair subject for consideration by this Pharmaceutical Association how the desired change was to be brought about. No doubt there were members who would be ready to suggest to the Executive plans to be adopted. The acceptance of the resolution would be a recognition of the existing evil and a declaration on the part of the Association that the retailers were unfairly dealt with.

The resolution was carried.

An excellent paper was then read by Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Waters, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Johnston, eulogised the paper as an able summary of the situation. He was not sure, however, that the system of standard remedies was the best cure for the evil of cutting in patents. He feared that the manufacturer was quite able to be independent of the trade. If some scheme could be suggested by which the manufacturer could be convinced that it would be advantageous to him to co-operate with the pharmacist in keeping his product out of the hands of others, the only great and lasting gain would be secured.

Dr. Oakley said he thought the physicians who were in business as pharmacists carried on their business quite as carefully as those who were licensed as pharmacists. He believed that the question of patent medicines was a very serious one, but the remedy should be more radical than that proposed. They should recognize that the whole patent medicine business was an

evil and should seek to have it made compulsory for the manufacturers to file with some public officer the formulas of their preparations. He seconded the resolution.

Mr. Smith said the patent medicine men had a large chance of success in the well-known characteristic of humanity, the love of being humbugged. He agreed with the reader of the paper that want of organization was the great evil, and told of the good that had been accomplished in Guelph by means of organization.

The resolution was carried and was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Johnston.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie the paper was ordered to be incorporated in the minutes.

Mr. Gibbard said the results with the standard preparations had been good and gave every encouragement for carrying the plan still further. He did not see, the public being what it was, how patent medicines could be done away with. There were patent medicine takers, people who took everything that was advertised—every druggist knew such people. The druggists could commend the standard preparation with confidence, knowing exactly how they were prepared.

Mr. F. W. Flett moved, seconded by Mr. W. H. Field, that this convention approve and endorse the sentiments of the resolution read by Mr. Mackenzie, and also the plan for rebating patents to retailers suggested in Mr. Buchanan's paper, and to give force and practical effect to such, we hereby instruct the Secretary of this Association in concert with the President to take such steps as they can to carry out our wishes. Carried.

There was a brief discussion on the question of printing the papers which had been read for circulation among the druggists.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the Executive take the matter into consideration and, if sufficient funds are available to publish the proceedings of the Association in pamphlet form. Carried.

Mr. Gibbard urged the necessity of appointing an organizer to present the advantages of the Association to the profession and thus increase the membership.

This subject was briefly discussed, but no plan was suggested for overcoming the financial difficulty in the way. No resolution on the subject was proposed.

Mr. Waters moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the promoters of the Convention for the work they had done in bringing about so successful a meeting. In this connection he desired to congratulate Mr. Polson on the realization of a scheme which he had advocated five years ago. He confessed that he (Mr. Waters) had not then as a member of the Council thought it his duty to promote the convention.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Smith and carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Gibbard, a vote of thanks was passed to the daily press for the accurate and intelligent reports of the convention.

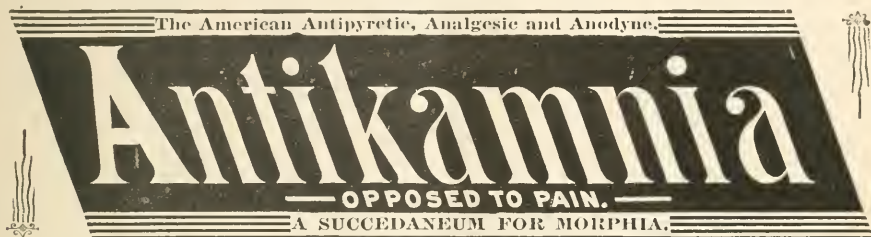
The meeting then adjourned.



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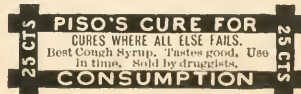
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## FORMULARY.

## AROMATIC LAXATIVE ESSENCE.

This is official in the Strasburg Pharmacopœia. It is an excellent laxative:

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Black belladonna ..... | 60 parts.  |
| Jalap .....            | 60 parts.  |
| Scammony .....         | 30 parts.  |
| Canela .....           | 12 parts.  |
| Cloves .....           | 12 parts.  |
| Calamus .....          | 12 parts.  |
| Proof spirit .....     | 750 parts. |

Mix, and macerate the drugs in the spirit for eight days. Strain, express and filter.

An excellent substitute for the above may be made by dissolving 1 part of resin of jalap in 9 parts of alcohol, and flavoring with a little oil of lemon and oil of bergamot.

## A GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT.

The following gargle for sore throat is given in *Les Nouveaux Remèdes*:

|                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Crystallized carbolic acid .. | 1 drachm.  |
| Absolute alcohol .....        | 2 drachms. |
| Oil of peppermint .....       | 10 drops.  |

Sig. Add ten drops of this mixture to a glass of hot water, and gargle with it night and morning.

## PLANT'S ASTHMA CIGARETTES

The *Pharmaceutische Post* gives the following formula for these cigarettes:

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Stramonium leaves .....        | 8 parts. |
| Pulverized green tea leaves .. | 8 parts. |
| Lobelia leaves .....           | 7 parts. |

Mix, and moisten with a saturated solution of potassium nitrate. Dry thoroughly and preserve in hermetically sealed cans.

## AN ANALGESIC MIXTURE.

The *Pharmaceutische Post*, No. 1, 1892, gives the following prescription:

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| Chloral,    |                |
| Camphor, aa | 2½ drachms. M. |

Sig.—Triturate, and apply with frictions in cases of toothache, rheumatic pain, and neuralgia.

## A FORMULA FOR ADMINISTERING CREOSOTE.

The *Pharmaceutische Post* gives the following method of administering creosote under the name of gaseous creosote-water:

|                                        |                |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Creosote (Beechwood). 7 minims.        |                |
| Cognac .....                           | 1 to 2 ounces. |
| Simple syrup .....                     | 5 ounces.      |
| Spirits of peppermint. 30 to 40 drops. |                |
| Seltzer-water .....                    | 8 ounces.      |

## CREOSOTE SYRUP FOR THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

Creosote is now prescribed so frequently for so many affections of the stomach and lungs that a Vienna pharmacist serves it from his fountain and has numerous customers for it. The following, according to the *Zitschrift. d. allg. Oest. Apot. Verein*, is the formula for the syrup:

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Creosote .....               | 1 part.    |
| Cognac brandy .....          | 50 parts.  |
| Simple syrup .....           | 300 parts. |
| Tincture of peppermint ..... | 2 parts.   |

Mix.

## EUA ANTISEPTIQUE DE PAGLIARI.

The *Bulletin de la société pharmaceutique du Nord*, gives the following formula for Pagliari's antiseptic:

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Alum .....                | 100 parts.  |
| Benzoic acid .....        | 2 parts.    |
| Tincture of benzoïn ..... | 10 parts.   |
| Water .....               | .888 parts. |

Dissolve the alum in the water by the aid of heat, add the benzoic acid, and finally, the tincture of benzoïn. Agitate strongly, let cool, and filter. This makes an excellent toilet antiseptic, and can be used as a styptic in mild hemorrhages, etc.

## DERBYSHIRE DANDELION BEER.

(Drinks.)

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Dandelion roots .....         | pd. 1½         |
| Brown sugar .....             | pd. 1          |
| Ginger ground .....           | d. ½ worth (?) |
| Yeast (soaked in water) ..... | d. ½ worth (?) |
| Water .....                   | enough.        |

Boil the dandelion roots with 2 quarts of water for one hour, strain, add the other ingredients and 1½ gallons of cold water. Set aside for 6 hours in a warm place to ferment, then bottle. It is ready to drink in two hours.

## POMADE FOR CHAFES.

Under the name *Pommade pour les Alpiniistes* (mountain climber's pomade), the *Giuinale di Farmacia e di Chimica* gives the following:

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Soap .....                | 50 parts. |
| Suet .....                | 50 parts. |
| Camphorated alcohol ..... | 25 parts. |
| Vinegar .....             | 25 parts. |

Melt the suet and the soap together, and, when liquid, add the camphorated alcohol and vinegar, and incorporate thoroughly. Put into tin boxes with screw tops.

The most pleasant and effective application for chafes that we have ever tried consists of olive oil and campho-phenique, in the proportion of 1 part of the latter to 9 parts of oil. American salad oil (refined cottonseed oil) will answer when olive oil can not be obtained, but the latter is far the best. Fresh oil of sweet almond is also good, but if the oil is a little rancid it is "pizen." Liquid alcohol is also tolerably effective.

## EXTemporaneous GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES.

H. Romer contributes the following to the *Pharmaceutische Post*:

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Anhydrous sodium carbonate .. | 1 gm.  |
| Stearin, rasped .....         | 2 gm.  |
| Alcohol .....                 | 15 gm. |
| Glycerin, q. s. to make ..... | 60 gm. |

Mix the sodium carbonate and stearin, and pour the alcohol over them. Heat the mixture in a water-bath until the alcohol is driven off, then add the glycerin, and continue the heat until a limpid solution is obtained. Pour into moulds. The quantity indicated is sufficient for four suppositories for adults.

## Hair Preparations.

JOHN Y. SHOEMAKER, A. M., M. D.

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Balsam Peru .....   | 1 drachm.  |
| Beta naphthol ..... | 1 drachm.  |
| Lanolin .....       | 6 drachms. |
| Adipis benzoe ..... | 2 drachms. |

M. ft. ungt.

For dandruff.

Resorcin ..... 1 ounce. |

Glycerin ..... 1 ounce. |

Sp. myrice ..... of each, 6 fl. ounces. |

M. ft. sol.

For baldness.

Tr. cinchon. co. .... 1 fl. ounce. |

Tr. benzoïn. co. .... 2 fl. ounces. |

Glycerin ..... 1 fl. ounce. |

Sp. odorat ..... 1 fl. ounce. |

Aqua ..... of each, 2 fl. ounces. |

M. For dandruff.

Potass. carb ..... 1 drachm. |

Aq. ammon ..... 6 fl. drachms. |

Tr. eucatharid ..... 2 fl. drachms. |

Ol. myrsin ..... 12 drops. |

Sp. odorat ..... q. s. ad ½ pint. |

M. ft. sol.

For dandruff.

Hydrarg. chlor. corros. .... 15 grains. |

Glycerin ..... 2 fl. drachms. |

Sp. myrice ..... 4 fl. ounces. |

Ol. gerani ..... 16 minims. |

Aqua ..... q. s. ad ½ pint. |

M. ft. sol.

For general thinning and loss of hair.

Sadoli ..... 1 drachm. |

Acid tannic ..... 1 drachm. |

Balsam Peru ..... 1 ounce. |

Lanolin ..... 1 ounce. |

Adip. benzoe ..... 1 drachm. |

M. ft. ungt.

For dandruff.

Acid. borici ..... 1 ounce. |

Hydrarg. chlor. corros. .... 20 grains. |

Glycerin ..... 1 ounce. |

Aqua ..... of each, 4 fl. ounces. |

M. ft. sol.

For loss of hair.

Acid. borici ..... 2 drachms. |

Glycerin ..... 2 drachms. |

Sp. vini gall. .... 4 ounces. |

M. For general thinning and loss of hair.

Acid. salicyl. .... 1 drachm. |

Resorcin ..... 2 drachms. |

Lanolin ..... 6 drachms. |

Adipis benzoe ..... 2 drachms. |

M. ft. ungt.

For baldness.

—*Med. Bulletin.*

## Disinfectant Mixtures.

The *Süd-Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following:

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Crude carbolic acid ..... | 50 parts.  |
| Iron sulphate .....          | 25 parts.  |
| Slaked lime .....            | 150 parts. |
| Calcium sulphate .....       | 750 parts. |

English red sufficient to color. Powder and mix.

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 2. Oil of tar ..... | 50 parts. |
| Chalk .....         | 70 parts. |
| Dried bran .....    | 80 parts. |

Mix.

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 3. Calcium sulphate ..... | 15 parts. |
| Quicklime in powder ..... | 10 parts. |
| Magnesia .....            | 10 parts. |
| Crude carbolic acid ..... | 15 parts. |
| Infusorial earth .....    | 7 parts.  |

Mix.

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 4. Quicklime .....          | 70 parts. |
| Charcoal .....              | 10 parts. |
| Crude carbolic acid .....   | 6 parts.  |
| Zinc chloride .....         | 10 parts. |
| Hypochlorated zinc oxide .. | 5 parts.  |
| Infusorial earth .....      | 5 parts.  |

Powder and mix.



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Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.

Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.

French Magnetic Oil.

Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.

Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.

Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.

Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.

Clark's Derby Condition Powder.

Wright's Vermifuge.

Robert's Eye Water.

Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.

Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.

Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.

Strong's Summer Cure.

Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

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HEARTBURN

The best, safest and most agreeable of the preparations of Magnesia. For all disorders of the stomach it will afford immediate relief. Its pleasant taste and milk-like smoothness render it very valuable for infants. It positively prevents food souring on the stomach.

**BAD TASTE  
in the MOUTH**

**NAUSEA**

**Sour Stomach**

**Impure Breath**

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house. For sale by all Chemists.

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Hagyard's Yellow Oil,

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Hagyard's Condition Powders,

Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,

Hagyard's Cattle Spice,

Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry,

Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,

Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges,

Egyptian Salve,

Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy,

Freeman's Soothing Syrup,

Freeman's Worm Powders,

Freeman's New Domestic Dyes,

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup,

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5. Slaked lime ..... 100 parts.  
Coal tar ..... 25 parts.  
Infusorial earth sufficient to make a dry powder.  
Mix.
6. Sulphate of iron ..... 68 parts.  
Plaster of paris ..... 6 parts.  
Calcium sulphate ..... 5 parts.  
Infusorial earth ..... 5 parts.  
Powder and mix.
7. Iron sulphate ..... 3 parts.  
Slaked lime ..... 3 parts.  
Turf mold ..... 4 parts.  
Mix. This is especially recommended for privy vaults.
8. Iron sulphate ..... 500 parts.  
Plaster of paris ..... 475 parts.  
Crude carbolic acid ..... 25 parts.  
Mix.
9. Crude carbolic acid ..... 2 parts.  
Slaked lime ..... 3 parts.  
Turf mold ..... 5 parts.  
Mix. This is the so-called Dietrich disinfecting powder.

### Fruit Ethers.

It is of great importance that the ingredients prescribed in the formulas here given be of absolute chemical purity. These mixtures improve with age. Some of these ethers are improved by macerating for a (not too long) time with the respective fruits, or, as in the case of strawberry ether, by filtering through the same.

**ANANAS (PINEAPPLE) ETHER.**—Chloroform, 1.0; aldehyde, 1.0; butyric ether, 5.0; butyric amyl ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0; glycerin, 3.0. Add the glycerin after the previously mixed ingredients have cleared up. Color with turmeric.

**II.**—Butyric ether, 40 cem.; alcohol, 1,000 cem. (1 liter).

**APPLE ETHER.**—Chloroform, 1.0; nitric ether, 1.0; acetic ether, 1.0; aldehyde, 2.0; glycerin, 4.0; valerianic amyl ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0.

**APRICOT ETHER.**—Chloroform, 1.0; ananthic ether, 1.0; butyric amyl ether, 1.0; concentrated solution tartaric acid, 1.0; amylic alcohol, 2.0; glycerin, 1.0; valerianic ether, 5.0; formic ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0.

**BANANA ETHER.**—Glycerin, 5.0; butyric ether, 10.0; acetic amyl ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with turmeric.

**CHERRY ETHER.**—Persico oil, 2.0; concentrated solution of benzoic acid, 2.0; benzoic ethyl ether, 5.0; acetic ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with carmine.

**II.**—Ethanthe ether, 1.0; concentrated solution of benzoic acid, 1.0; glycerin, 3.0; acetic ether, 5.0; benzoic ether, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with cochineal.

**CURRANT ETHER.**—Aldehyde, 1.0; benzoic ether, 1.0; ananthic ether, 1.0; concentrated solution of succinic acid, 1.0; concentrated solution of benzoic acid, 1.0; acetic ether, 5.0; concentrated solution of tartaric acid, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with cochineal.

**GOOSEBERRY ETHER.**—Aldehyde, 1.0; benzoic ether, 1.0; ananthic ether, 1.0; concentrated solution of tartaric acid, 1.0; concentrated solution of benzoic acid, 1.0; acetic ether, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0.

**GRAPE ETHER.**—Gaultheria oil, 1.0; chloroform, 2.0; aldehyde, 2.0; formic ether, 2.0; concentrated solution of succinic acid, 3.0; concentrated solution of tartaric acid, 5.0; glycerin, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with carmine.

**LEMON ETHER.**—Chloroform, 1.0; nitric ether, 1.0; solution (concentrated?) of succinic acid, 1.0; aldehyde, 2.0; glycerin, 5.0; acetic ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with turmeric.

**MELON ETHER.**—Formic ether, 1.0; aldehyde, 2.0; glycerin, 3.0; butyric ether, 1.0; valerianic ether, 5.0; sebacylic ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color intermediate between strawberry and raspberry red.

**ORANGE ETHER.**—Formic ether, 1.0; butyric ether, 1.0; benzoic ethyl ether, 1.0; gaultheria oil, 1.0; concentrated solution of tartaric acid, 1.0; chloroform, 2.0; aldehyde, 2.0; acetic ether, 5.0; bitter orange oil, 10.0; glycerin, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with turmeric.

**PEACH ETHER.**—Concentrated solution of sebacylic acid, 1.0; amylic alcohol, 2.0; aldehyde, 2.0; acetic ether, 5.0; formic ether, 5.0; butyric ether, 5.0; valerianic ether, 5.0; persico oil, 5.0; glycerin, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with turmeric.

**PEAR ETHER.**—Acetic amyl ether, 2.0; glycerin, 2.0; acetic ether, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color very slightly with turmeric.

**PLUM ETHER.**—Formic ether, 1.0; butyric ether, 2.0; persico oil, 1.0; aldehyde, 5.0; acetic ether, 5.0; glycerin, 8.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with cudbear.

**RASPBERRY ETHER.**—Nitric ether, 1.0; aldehyde, 1.0; formic ether, 1.0; butyric ether, 1.0; benzoic ether, 1.0; ananthic ether, 1.0; sebacylic ether, 1.0; gaultheria oil, 1.0; acetic amyl ether, 1.0; butyric amyl ether, 5.0; succinic ether, 1.0; glycerin, 1.0; acetic ether, 5.0; concentrated solution tartaric acid, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color red.

**II.**—Butyric ether, 60 gtt.; acetic ether, 10 gtt.; nitric ether, 10 gtt.; glycerin, 20 gtt.; alcohol, 75 cem. Color red.

**STRAWBERRY ETHER.**—Nitric ether, 1.0; formic ether, 1.0; gaultheria oil, 1.0; butyric amyl ether, 2.0; glycerin, 2.0; acetic amyl ether, 3.0; butyric ether, 5.0; acetic ether, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with cochineal or carmine.

**II.**—Gaultheria oil, 1.0; nitric ether, 1.0; glycerin, 2.0; acetic ether, 5.0; butyric ether, 5.0. Of this mixture take 50.0 and dissolve in 500 cem. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  liter.) of alcohol, then add 500 ce. of water. Color as in I.

**III.**—Butyric ether, 10.0 cem.; acetic ether, 10.0 cem.; nitric ether, 4.0 cem.; alcohol, 500.0 cem. Color as in I.—*Dro-gisten Zeitung*.

### New Japanese Pharmacopœia.

The first Japanese Pharmacopœia of interest to Europeans was published in 1886, and came into force on July 1 of the year following. It was notable for its strong German characteristics—a fact which was admirably brought out by Dr. S. M. Suzuki, a Japanese medical practitioner, in a paper contributed to the *Chemist and Druggist* of June 11, 1887. But the Pharmacopœia had not been long in force before its revision was resolved upon. A Commission, consisting of ten gentlemen, was appointed early in 1888, and from then until the end of 1890 they held eighty-three meetings. The work which they have revised has been published in Japanese characters; but, as in 1886, there is also a Latin translation of this. We gather from the *Apotheker Zeitung* that some slight changes have been made in nomenclature, which was formerly, in some respects, American in style, such as "Jaborandi" for "Folia Jaborandi." The latter form is now adopted, and generally this style is followed throughout the Pharmacopœia. Further attention has been given to reagents and tests, and standardization has been adopted on the British Pharmacopœia lines, the strength of extractum opii being fixed at 13.15 per cent. of morphine, nux-vomica extract at 15 per cent. of alkaloids, and cinchona extract at 18 per cent. of alkaloids. Dry extracts are directed to be diluted with powdered liquorice. Japanese scopolamine is introduced into the Pharmacopœia, and an extract of it is officialised. Strophanthus also finds recognition, and all tinctures have specific-gravity factors attached to them. When will the British Pharmacopœia follow that good example?—*Chemist and Druggist*.

### Restoring Old Essential Oils.

Dr. WERNER has recently described in the *Phar. Zeit.* a method for improving essential oils which have become resinified by age. After neutralising the oil to be treated with caustic soda solution, then place the oil in a short-necked, round-bottomed flask connected with a Leibig's condenser. Next generate steam in a tin vessel and conduct the steam by a bent glass tube to the bottom of the flask containing the essential oil. The oil is carried over with the steam. From the condensed distillate the oil is separated by means of a Florentine receiver, and redistilled from caustic soda or potash. If small quantities are to be improved, treat the oil with the alkali only and then distil, whereupon the resin is left behind.

A Coryza Snuff is thus formulated in the French journal *L'Union Médicale*: Naphthalin, in an impalpable powder, six drachms; powdered boracic acid, six drachms; powdered camphor, fifteen grains; extract of violets, fifteen grains; essence of roses, twenty drops. Sig. Mix, and use as a snuff in coryza.



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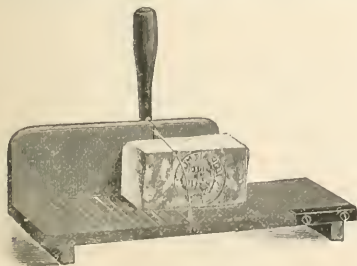
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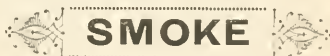
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MANUFACTURER,

**MONTREAL.**



## British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

The Second Annual Meeting of this Association was held at Vancouver, B.C., June 9th, 1892, the President, Thomas Shotholt, in the chair.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were then read and adopted.

The Secretary then read the Annual Report of the Council as follows:

### ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

*To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the requirements of the Association, I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Council for the year ending June 9th, 1892.

The first meeting of the Council was held at the office of the Secretary in Victoria, on June 11th, 1891, immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting.

A preliminary sketch of the diploma was presented to the members for their approval, and after some slight alterations was adopted.

As it was necessary that the Council should have legal advice on points that might arise it was decided that Messrs. Yates and Jay be appointed legal advisers to the Association.

The following gentlemen were also appointed examiners for the ensuing year, on the subjects named:

Mr. T. M. Henderson, Victoria—Reading, Translating Prescriptions and Practical Dispensing.

Mr. Chas. Nelson, Vancouver—Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Mr. H. H. Watson, Vancouver—Material Media and Botany.

The Second Meeting was held at Vancouver on July 21st, 1891.

This was a special meeting and was called by the President for the purpose of deciding on the applications for registration as Licentiates of Pharmacy, as the time set by the Pharmacy Act expired on the 20th, and also for the transaction of such other business as had arisen in the interim.

The proof sheet of the diploma and the sketch of the small certificates were presented and ordered printed as per tender.

It was decided after hearing the legal opinion of Messrs. Yates & Jay, that the Council would have to refuse registration as Licentiates of Pharmacy to Mr. Wm. Henderson, of Montreal, and Mrs. Moore, of Victoria.

Applications for registration were received from a number of gentlemen which were referred back for further evidence that they were entitled to it.

On motion Mr. Herbert Carmichael, of Victoria, an Analytical Chemist, was elected an Honorary Member of the Association, as it was the intention of the Provincial Government to appoint him Public Analyst.

The Third Meeting of the Council was the regular quarterly one, and was held at New Westminster, on September 9th, 1891.

At this meeting, registration as Licentiates of Pharmacy was refused to Mr. A. F. C. Herring and Mr. T. J. Armstrong, both of New Westminster.

The next regular meeting of the Council was held at Nanaimo, on December 10th, 1891. The Secretary reported that he had made application to the Colouist Lithographing Company for the custody of the stones on which was engraved our certificates, but had been refused on the grounds that it was not customary for the stones to be removed from the office and that the tender was for the work alone.

Mr. A. C. McAlpine, of Victoria, having made application to the Council for registration as a Licentiate of Pharmacy, it was decided that as he had not taken advantage of the time clause in the Act, the Council had no alternative but to refuse the registration.

The President and Secretary were instructed

to interview Dr. Milne, M.P.P., in regard to having the 5th line of Section 28 of the Act, as printed with our by laws, amended, by striking out the word "registration" and substituting the word "examination" therefore; thus making the Section read as follows: "Nothing in this Act shall prevent any duly qualified member of the medical profession or surgeon from engaging in or carrying on the business of an apothecary, chemist or druggist, without examination under the provisions of this Act."

The next regular meeting of the Council was held in Victoria, on March 10th, 1892.

The Secretary stated that he had been cited by the Supreme Court to appear at New Westminster, to show cause why a certificate as Licentiate of Pharmacy should not be issued to Mr. Wm. Henderson, of Montreal, of the firm of F. A. Muir & Co., of New Westminster, and that he had attended at the time mentioned as required, but the Judge not putting in an appearance, he swore out an affidavit, setting forth the facts of the cause of refusal of this Association to grant such certificate and that the case had since been tried and decided in favor of the Association with costs, but that the plaintiff had appealed the case to the full court, and it would come up shortly.

The last meeting of the Council was held in Vancouver, on the afternoon of June 9th.

The Secretary stated that the appeal in the case of Wm. Henderson vs. the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association, had been tried in Victoria and was dismissed with costs, and the action of the Council sustained.

The Secretary also reported that Dr. Milne, M.P.P., had brought up the amendment to the Act, as requested, in the House, and it had been passed, so that now, physicians and surgeons carrying on a drug business in incorporated towns of the province, are required to register as such.

The Secretary also stated that at the last session of the House, an act had been passed prohibiting the use of the Provincial Coat of Arms, except by the Government, and as the diploma of this Association has the Provincial Arms engraved thereon as well as the seal of the Association, he had, by the advice of the President, written to the Provincial Secretary, asking if it was illegal for this Association to use such Coat of Arms, and the reply was that the Act did not allow it.

The Secretary then wrote asking permission to use it for the year as allowed by the Act, but had not as yet received a reply.

The Board of Examiners reported that they had held an examination on April 6th and 7th, at which Mr. Joseph H. Emery was examined in the various subjects, and that he had passed a creditable examination, and it therefore ordered that a diploma as Licentiate of Pharmacy be issued to him.

They also reported that they had examined the diplomas from other examining boards of the following gentlemen, and found them qualified to register as Licentiates, viz.: J. L. White, W. S. Terry, C. J. Quinman, Henry Proctor, Geo. E. Price, Herbert R. Stratton, P. F. Von T. Jochimsen, and H. Rogers, and authorized the Secretary to issue certificates as such to them.

Respectfully submitted,

M. G. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

On motion the report of the Council was adopted.

The next business before the meeting was the statement of the Registrar for the year, as follows:

### REGISTRAR'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

*To the Officers and Members of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to herewith present the annual statement of my work as Registrar for the past year.

The total number of Licentiates of Pharmacy on the register up to April 30th, 1892, was 65. Of these 48 were registered as in business on their own account, or, as having been so engaged previous to the passing of the Pharmacy Act

1891, and 17 were acting in the capacity of clerks.

These were divided as follows:

|                 |    |             |    |        |
|-----------------|----|-------------|----|--------|
| Victoria        | 17 | in business | 9  | clerks |
| Vancouver       | 13 | "           | 6  | "      |
| New Westminster | 9  | "           | 1  | "      |
| Nanaimo         | 3  | "           | 0  | "      |
| Chilliwack      | 2  | "           | 0  | "      |
| Kamloops        | 1  | "           | 0  | "      |
| Revelstoke      | 1  | "           | 0  | "      |
| Ainsworth       | 1  | "           | 0  | "      |
| Nelson          | 1  | "           | 0  | "      |
| Esquimalt       | 0  | "           | 1  | "      |
|                 | 48 |             | 17 |        |

There were also 18 apprentices in Pharmacy. These were located as follows:

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Victoria        | 9 |
| Vancouver       | 4 |
| New Westminster | 4 |
| Nanaimo         | 1 |

The registration year having ended on April 30th, I then opened a new register, and have at this date 65 Licentiates of Pharmacy on the roll, of whom 42 are in business and 24 are clerks. These are located as below:

|                 |    |             |    |        |
|-----------------|----|-------------|----|--------|
| Victoria        | 18 | in business | 12 | clerks |
| Vancouver       | 12 | "           | 9  | "      |
| New Westminster | 6  | "           | 1  | "      |
| Nanaimo         | 3  | "           | 1  | "      |
| Kamloops        | 1  | "           | 0  | "      |
| Ainsworth       | 1  | "           | 0  | "      |
| Chilliwack      | 1  | "           | 0  | "      |
| Esquimalt       | 0  | "           | 1  | "      |
|                 | 42 |             | 24 |        |

There are also 12 apprentices registered, of whom 4 are in Victoria, 5 in Vancouver, 2 in New Westminster, and 1 in Nanaimo.

The difference in the number registered as in business for the year, is due to two causes, viz.: Some of those who were not actually carrying on business at the time of the passage of the Act, but who had been before that period, were dropped by their request, and also some of those who were located outside the incorporated towns of the Province, have decided not to register.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. G. BLANCHARD, Registrar.

The report of the Registrar was on motion adopted.

The Treasurer then presented his annual statement, as below:

### TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

*To the Officers and Members of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN,—I take pleasure in submitting this statement of my work for the year ending April 30th, 1892.

Statement of cash received and paid out for the year ending April 30th, 1892.

#### RECEIVED.

|                                                                    |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Registration fees for 1891-92                                      | \$589 00 |
| Registration fees for 1892-93                                      | 61 00    |
| Registration fees received but returned to unsuccessful applicants | 83 00    |
| For discounts on cheques                                           | 75       |
| Examination fee                                                    | 20 10    |
| Registration fee—still under examination                           | 5 00     |
|                                                                    | \$758 75 |

#### DISBURSED.

|                                                          |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Stationery, postage, P. O. orders disc., etc.            | \$ 33 35 |
| Printing and lithographing                               | 174 95   |
| Refunded fees to rejected applicants                     | 83 00    |
| Expenses of members to Council meetings                  | 173 00   |
| Secretary's expenses to New Westminster re Wm. Henderson | 11 00    |
| Salary of Secretary to February 27th, 1892               | 75 00    |
| Fees paid to examiners                                   | 30 00    |
| Expense Mr. Henderson to examination                     | 10 00    |

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For INDIGESTION in any form, is now extensively advertised and meeting with a ready and rapidly increasing sale. It is recommended by the medical faculty and thousands of testimonials pronounce it

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A Positive Cure, A Perfect Cure,  
A Wonderful Cure, An Efficient Cure,

And THE KING OF CURES.

In the year 1891 K. D. C. has been awarded a Silver Medal and five Diplomas, the highest awards for any medicine. It is guaranteed to cure any case of INDIGESTION or DYSPEPSIA or money refunded.

This wonderful remedy can be had from the leading Wholesale Druggists throughout Canada, or direct from our Laboratory.

K. D. C. COMPANY,  
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

## LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR

Restores the color, strength,  
beauty and softness to Gray  
Hair and is not a dye.

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.



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|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Expense incurred for rent, etc. |                |
| of room                         | 5 00           |
| Advertising spring examination  |                |
| in Colonist                     | 10 00 \$605 30 |
| Balance on hand                 | \$153 45       |

M. G. BLANCHARD, Treasurer.

The auditors, Messrs. J. N. Henderson and D. E. Campbell, then reported that they had examined the books and cash balance sheet of the Treasurer and found them correct.

The members then on motion adopted the report of the Treasurer and Auditors.

Next in the order of business was the President's address, which was as follows:

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN.—It is now in order for me to make a few remarks as the first president of this Association, and I do so with much diffidence, though I feel honored in being able to retrospect the first year of good solid work of the British Columbian Pharmaceutical Association. Years will roll on into years, and there will come a time when Pharmacists will look back over the records of this year's work, for memory will have failed; but I assure you, gentlemen, the result of this twelve months will be ever green.

Most of you are familiar with the arduous labors involved in getting the Pharmacy Act of 1891 into its present shape. It was not the effort of a month or a year, but the outcome of years of mature thought and untiring, persistent effort. There are gentlemen with us to-day who took an active part in this matter, and they are to be congratulated upon the most satisfactory result of their labors. I will not particularize, but I feel I must in duty bound express our appreciation of the valuable aid we had from Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P. He very kindly took charge of the bill and against much opposition finally gained its passage. To Mr. T. M. Henderson, our fellow druggist, honor should be accorded, for in him the doctor found an able prompter and zealous worker in placing the claims of the druggist before Parliament. It is not necessary for me to enumerate other workers, they are known and their work appreciated.

And so the Pharmacy Bill became law; the druggist made his bow anew to the public, now in a new sphere, his profession having gained its proper recognition by law. It has been in active operation for over a year, and, need I tell you, the test has been highly satisfactory? I repeat, it is with pardonable pride that I to-day review the work of this infant society—an infant in which unmistakable signs of growth, life and vigor are evident, and for whom I confidently predict a most brilliant future attained by the hearty co-operation of its members.

In bringing the Act into operation, we anticipated some slight hitches, consequent upon misconceptions, etc., but I am pleased to be able to report that with but one exception, the ball has rolled along merrily. And this was as it should be—the druggists recognized that the Act was not to cripple their business or deprive them of any privileges they might enjoy, but to give a double protection—protection to the druggists from designing ignoramus, with more cash than knowledge, from starting in business, and protection to the public in that it gives assurance of experience and ability on the part of the druggist. So I am not surprised that the druggist has no time in becoming legally connected with the Association. Our druggists are men of experience, employing competent assistants, and the public is assured of the maintenance of this system of affairs by the searching practical examinations which bar the way and tests the ability of aspirants to pharmaceutical honors. And here, by the way, our Association will do well to give attention. Let the examinations be fair, practical tests of the candidates' ability, and let means be provided for making these tests complete. Now, touching some of the business we have transacted as a Council, a few remarks are necessary. We have visited each

city, according to law, and at each meeting something was done to strengthen the Association. Our meetings were pleasant ones, the several cities vying with one another to make our stay as enjoyable as possible.

Prominent among the first transactions of the Council is the appointment of Messrs. Yates & Jay as solicitors for the Association. I believe the appointment to have been a good one, for on more than one occasion their advice has been of considerable value to us, and we have always found them willing to give us all the assistance that lay in their power. Expenses have as a consequence been kept down and no action taken that was not considered to be a perfectly lawful one.

The certificate of this Association deserves more than a passing notice. I have heard some very high encomiums passed upon it, and I felt that it merited them. It may be necessary to make some slight changes in it in the near future, though, I trust such will be the case. The passing of the Act regulating the use of the Provincial Seal of course affects our certificate as it stands, but, seeing that it is a legal document, and of unusual character, I think it is more than likely a concession will be made by this Association by Parliament at its next sitting. In the meantime, I believe, we may continue to use the certificates as they are.

One suit only has been instituted against this Association, and it may be regarded as a test case. I regret that it should have occurred, for the law with reference to the matter is very clear and explicit. The Association in this case was supported in its decision by the Court. I know that no unwelcome feelings are abroad and that the best of harmony prevails with us.

An examination was held in April, this year—the first of the Association—and as a result one druggist was ushered into the pharmaceutical world.

The year has been an eventful one—a year long to be remembered by the druggists of the Province, and, now with so much to encourage us at the close of the first year, we should be better equipped; the more intensely desirous of making the present year to eclipse in lustre its predecessor. And we can do it. We can profit by the experiences of the year. There is much room for improvement in many departments, yes, I may say all round, and surely we will see to it, that as the defects come to light, they are eradicated, the cause removed and the Association strengthened thereby. We desire to make this Association the pride of the West. We believe we have gentlemen in the Province, who, if they would only take sufficient interest, can build up the finest Pharmaceutical Association on the Pacific Coast. Let us not lose sight of the fact that we are banded together for a twofold purpose—as a protection to the public and for mutual help—a purpose all will appreciate when fully understood. To this end let us then cultivate fraternal intercourse. Our profession is necessarily seclusive, but, there is no excuse for any gentleman to persistently avoid social intercourse or to refuse the enjoyment afforded by the society of fellow druggists. Each city ought to have an Association of its own, which should meet at stated times and discuss business interests. Prices could be arranged at these meetings and matters pharmaceutical discussed at length. Seeing that there is no School of Pharmacy here, or within many miles, such meetings could not fail to have an interest for those desirous of knowing all there is to be known in their business. I am not a reformer by any means, but I am anxious that we shall keep pace with our sister Associations in the Dominion. Here is the thought, then, gentlemen, which I trust will be fruitful in your minds and that the result may be action.

But, gentlemen, we have not passed through a year with unbroken ranks. The angel of death has twice broken into our midst, and two of our fellow-druggists, both highly respected citizens, have passed to the great beyond. On February 19th, George Morrison, one of the oldest Victorian druggists, after a lingering illness, passed away. Mr. Morrison was born in St. John, N. B., in the year 1820, and came to this country about 1860. He was always a prominent man

in local enterprises, and at the time of his death was a Justice of the Peace. As a druggist he was very successful and built up with 25 years' standing, a good business in the city by his careful attention and honest dealing. We also mourn the loss of a young man, with every prospect of a bright future before him, Mr. Geo. H. Blakeway. As a druggist he won general esteem, and during his stay in Victoria, Vancouver, and latterly Nanaimo, he gained for himself many friends. I had business relations with him personally, as he was associated with me for a time in the capacity of clerk and I found him a man of integrity and uprightness. We all regret the death of these gentlemen, and we recognize the necessity of so living with our fellow-men that the golden rule may be exemplified in our lives.

Before I close, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the worth of our Secretary-Registrar, M. G. Blanchard, Esq. He has worked untiringly throughout the year, and has cheerfully devoted much of his valuable time to matters of pharmaceutical importance. I have found in him an able fellow laborer, and one on whom I could always rely for assistance. I congratulate the Association in having so able an officer and feel that you are with me in appreciation of his services.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your attention, and trusting that we shall all meet a year hence, with a still brighter prospect on the pharmaceutical horizon, I wish you good luck, good prices, and a rush of business.

On the conclusion of the address, Mr. Reed moved, seconded by Mr. Henderson, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the President for his pleasant and able address. Carried.

The members then proceeded to the election of three members to the Council, to fill the vacancy resulting from the expiration of the term of office of Messrs. T. M. Henderson, D. S. Curtis and Charles Nelson.

The President appointed Messrs. A. W. Draper and E. Pinbury, scrutineers, who, after counting the ballots, announced that Messrs. T. M. Henderson, D. S. Curtis and Thos. E. Atkins had received the highest number of votes; upon which the President declared them elected as members of the Council for the ensuing two years.

The newly elected Councillors, then in a few words, thanked the members for their confidence in them, and promised to do their best for the welfare of the Association.

Under the head of miscellaneous business, the Secretary read the amendment to the by-laws, as proposed by the Council, of which notice of motion had already been given, and it was moved by Mr. T. M. Henderson, seconded by Mr. A. W. Draper, that the Association adopt the amendment as read which is as follows:

"The President and Registrar of the Association shall have power to grant Temporary Certificates as Licentiate of Pharmacy, until the regular meeting of the Board of Examiners, to persons who may present certificates of examination from other Pharmaceutical Associations, as required by Section 11 of the Pharmacy Act, 1891."

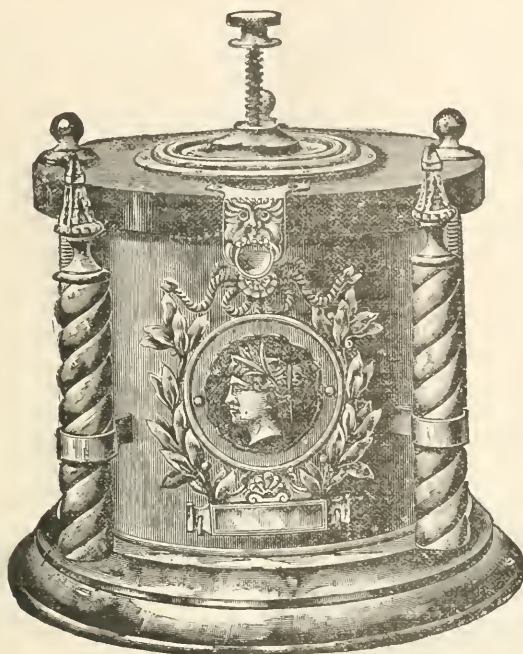
It being necessary to have a majority vote of the members of the Association to amend the by-laws, Mr. T. M. Henderson produced 16; Mr. Curtis, 2; Mr. Shotbolt, 2; Mr. McDowell, 1, and the Secre-

(Continued on page 8.)



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Dining Room,  
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Office, Store,  
Cigar Shop,  
or Saloon.

Electricity Generated by Chemical Action.

A Handsome Ornament for Table, Mantel or Counter.

NICKEL PLATED. OCCUPIES SIX SQUARE INCHES.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.

Aside from lighting, this battery apparatus can be used for Medical Battery, Motor or Fan, Burglar Alarm and Call Bell purposes, all of which attachments we supply.

PRICE, \$5.00.

- Liberal Discounts to the Trade and Agents.

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BARR ELECTRIC M'FG. CO.,

17 and 19 Broadway, NEW YORK.



# FLIES! -- 10 Cents per Bushel.

## Read this Unsolicited Testimonial.

ST. MARYS, AUGUST 3RD, 1892.

DEAR SIRs,—

The following may be of use to you : "A customer of mine who keeps a Butcher Shop in this town, bought a 10 cent package of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days killed over a bushel measure of flies.

Yours truly,

F. G. SANDERSON.

No other Fly Killer destroys such quantities as Fly Pads. Druggists can recommend them with perfect confidence.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Proprietors, HAMILTON, ONT.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                               |        |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.                 | \$4 03 | \$4 20 |
| Methyl, gal.                  | 1 90   | 2 00   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.                 | 13     | 15     |
| Powdered, lb.                 | 15     | 17     |
| ALOIN, oz.                    | 40     | 45     |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. | 50     | 55     |
| ARKWRIGHT, Bermuda, lb.       | 45     | 50     |
| St. Vincent, lb.              | 15     | 18     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.              | 45     | 50     |
| Copiba, lb.                   | 70     | 1 00   |
| Peru, lb.                     | 2 50   | 2 75   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.        | 75     | 80     |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.           | 22     | 25     |
| Bayberry, lb.                 | 15     | 18     |
| Buckthorn, lb.                | 15     | 17     |
| Canela, lb.                   | 15     | 17     |
| Caseara Sagrada, lb.          | 30     | 35     |
| Casearilla, select, lb.       | 18     | 20     |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.          | 18     | 20     |
| Cinchona, red, lb.            | 60     | 65     |
| Powdered, lb.                 | 65     | 70     |
| Yellow, lb.                   | 35     | 40     |
| Pale, lb.                     | 40     | 45     |
| Elin, selected, lb.           | 16     | 18     |
| Ground, lb.                   | 17     | 20     |
| Powdered, lb.                 | 20     | 28     |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.         | 18     | 20     |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.      | 15     | 17     |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.      | 15     | 16     |
| Prickly ash, lb.              | 35     | 40     |
| Sassafras, lb.                | 15     | 16     |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.          | 13     | 15     |
| Wild cherry, lb.              | 13     | 15     |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.           | 45     | 50     |
| Tonka, lb.                    | 1 00   | 2 75   |
| Vanilla, lb.                  | 5 50   | 7 50   |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.   | 1 25   | 1 50   |
| Powdered, lb.                 | 1 50   | 1 75   |
| Juniper, lb.                  | 10     | 12     |
| Ground, lb.                   | 12     | 14     |
| Prickly ash, lb.              | 40     | 45     |
| BCDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.     | 55     | 60     |
| Cassia, lb.                   | 25     | 30     |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.            | 75     | 80     |
| CAMPFIRE, lb.                 | 65     | 70     |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.     | 2 00   | 2 10   |
| Powdered, lb.                 | 2 10   | 2 20   |
| CAPSICUM, lb.                 | 25     | 30     |
| Powdered, lb.                 | 30     | 35     |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.       | 16     | 18     |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.          | 40     | 50     |

|                              |       |       |                                   |      |      |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| CASIOR, Fibre, lb.           | 9 00  | 9 50  | Bleached, lb.                     | 45   | 50   |
| CHALK, French, powdered, lb. | 10    | 12    | Spruce, true, lb.                 | 30   | 35   |
| Precip., see Calcium, lb.    | 10    | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.       | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Prepared, lb.                | 5     | 6     | Powdered, lb.                     | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Willow, Animal, powd., lb.   | 4     | 5     | Sorts, lb.                        | 25   | 75   |
| Clove, lb.                   | 20    | 25    | Thus, lb.                         | 8    | 10   |
| Powdered, lb.                | 25    | 30    | HEKA, Althea, lb.                 | 27   | 30   |
| COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.     | 10    | 35    | Bitterwort, lb.                   | 27   | 30   |
| COLLOIDIN, lb.               | 75    | 80    | Birdlock, lb.                     | 16   | 18   |
| Cantharidal, lb.             | 2 50  | 2 75  | Bomacet, ozs, lb.                 | 15   | 17   |
| CONFECTION, Senna, lb.       | 25    | 30    | Catnip, ozs, lb.                  | 17   | 20   |
| Cresote, Wood, lb.           | 2 00  | 2 50  | Chiretta, lb.                     | 25   | 30   |
| CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.         | 35    | 40    | Coltsfoot, lb.                    | 20   | 38   |
| DENTRINE, lb.                | 10    | 12    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.                | 53   | 55   |
| DOVE'S POWDER, lb.           | 1 50  | 1 60  | Grindelia robusta, lb.            | 45   | 50   |
| ERBOT, Spanish, lb.          | 1 00  | 1 10  | Habarhound, ozs, lb.              | 17   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.                | 1 15  | 1 30  | Jaborandi, lb.                    | 45   | 50   |
| ERBOTIN, Keith's, oz.        | 2 00  | 2 10  | Lemon Balm, lb.                   | 38   | 40   |
| EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.  | 13    | 14    | Liverwort, German, lb.            | 38   | 40   |
| Pounds, lb.                  | 14    | 17    | Lobelia, ozs, lb.                 | 15   | 20   |
| FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.         | 15    | 20    | Motherwort, ozs, lb.              | 20   | 22   |
| Calendula, lb.               | 55    | 60    | Mullein, German, lb.              | 17   | 20   |
| Chamomile, Roman, lb.        | 30    | 35    | Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.              | 17   | 20   |
| German, lb.                  | 30    | 35    | Peppermint, ozs, lb.              | 21   | 25   |
| Elder, lb.                   | 29    | 22    | Rue, ozs, lb.                     | 30   | 35   |
| Lavender, lb.                | 12    | 15    | Sage, Ozs, lb.                    | 18   | 20   |
| Rose, red, French, lb.       | 1 60  | 2 00  | Spearmin, lb.                     | 21   | 25   |
| Rosemary, lb.                | 25    | 30    | Thyme, ozs, lb.                   | 18   | 20   |
| Saffron, American, lb.       | 35    | 40    | Tansy, ozs, lb.                   | 15   | 18   |
| Spanish, Val'a, oz.          | 1 00  | 1 25  | Wormwood, oz.                     | 20   | 22   |
| GELATINE, Cooper's lb.       | 1 20  | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb.                  | 38   | 42   |
| French, white, lb.           | 40    | 50    | HONEY, lb.                        | 13   | 15   |
| GLYCERINE, lb.               | 16    | 18    | HORS, fresh, lb.                  | 25   | 30   |
| GUARANA, lb.                 | 3 00  | 3 25  | INDIGO, Madras, lb.               | 75   | 80   |
| Powdered, lb.                | 3 25  | 3 50  | INSECT POWDER, lb.                | 25   | 28   |
| GUM ALGOS, Cape, lb.         | 18    | 20    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.            | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| Barbadoes, lb.               | 30    | 50    | Russian, true, lb.                | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Socotrine, lb.               | 65    | 70    | LEAF, Avonite, lb.                | 25   | 30   |
| Assafetida, lb.              | 23    | 25    | Bay, lb.                          | 18   | 20   |
| Arabic, 1st, lb.             | 90    | 1 00  | Belladonna, lb.                   | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.                | 1 00  | 1 10  | Bucba, long, lb.                  | 40   | 45   |
| Sifted sorts, lb.            | 50    | 55    | Short, lb.                        | 15   | 18   |
| Sorts, lb.                   | 40    | 45    | Coca, lb.                         | 55   | 60   |
| Benzoin, lb.                 | 50    | 1 00  | Digitalis, lb.                    | 25   | 30   |
| Catechu, Black, lb.          | 9     | 20    | Eucalyptus, lb.                   | 18   | 20   |
| Cambooge, powdered, lb.      | 1 30  | 1 35  | Hyoscyamus, lb.                   | 25   | 30   |
| Guaiac, lb.                  | 80    | 1 00  | Matico, lb.                       | 70   | 75   |
| Powdered, lb.                | 90    | 1 20  | Senna, Alexandria, lb.            | 25   | 30   |
| Kino, true, lb.              | 45    | 48    | Timnevely, lb.                    | 15   | 25   |
| Myrrh, lb.                   | 45    | 48    | Stramonium, lb.                   | 20   | 25   |
| Powdered, lb.                | 55    | 60    | Uva Ursi, lb.                     | 15   | 18   |
| Opium, lb.                   | 3 50  | 3 60  | LEECHES, Swedish, doz.            | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.                | 4 60  | 4 75  | LICORICE, Solazzi, lb.            | 45   | 50   |
| Seammony, pure Resin, lb.    | 12 80 | 13 00 | Pignatelli, lb.                   | 35   | 40   |
| Shellac, lb.                 | 35    | 40    | Grasso, lb.                       | 30   | 35   |
|                              |       |       | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27   | 30   |



|                                                     |       |      |                                   |      |       |                                   |    |       |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-----------------------------------|------|-------|-----------------------------------|----|-------|----|----|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box                     | 75    | 75   | Unicorn, lb.                      | 38   | 40    | Subcarbonate, lb.                 | 2  | 75    | 3  | 00 |
| " Purity, 200 sticks in box                         | 1 50  | 1 50 | Valerian, English, lb. true.      | 20   | 25    | Subnitrate, lb.                   | 2  | 40    | 2  | 60 |
| " Aerie, Pellets, 5 lb. tins.                       | 2 00  | 2 00 | Virginia Snake, lb.               | 40   | 45    | BORAX, lb.                        |    | 9     | 10 |    |
| " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.                             | 1 50  | 1 75 | Yellow Duck, lb.                  | 15   | 18    | Powdered, lb.                     |    | 10    | 11 |    |
| " Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.                 | 2 00  | 2 00 | Rum, Bay, gal.                    | 2 25 | 2 50  | BROMINE, oz.                      |    | 8     | 13 |    |
| LUPULIN, oz.                                        | 30    | 35   | Essence, lb.                      | 3 00 | 3 25  | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.             |    | 20    | 25 |    |
| LYCOPODIUM, lb.                                     | 70    | 80   | SACCHARIN, oz.                    | 1 25 | 1 50  | Iodide, oz.                       |    | 45    | 50 |    |
| MAIZE, lb.                                          | 1 20  | 1 25 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. | 13   | 15    | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.       | 1  | 50    | 1  | 60 |
| MANNA, lb.                                          | 1 60  | 1 75 | Star, lb.                         | 35   | 40    | Iodide, oz.                       |    | 95    | 1  | 00 |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.                                  | 9     | 10   | Burdock, lb.                      | 30   | 35    | Phosphate, precip, lb.            |    | 35    | 38 |    |
| Irish, lb.                                          | 9     | 10   | Canary, bag or less, lb.          | 4    | 5     | Sulphide, oz.                     |    | 5     | 6  |    |
| MRSK, Tonquin, oz.                                  | 46    | 50   | Caraway, lb.                      | 10   | 13    | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.              |    | 10    | 12 |    |
| NITRALS, lb.                                        | 21    | 25   | Cardamom, lb.                     | 1 25 | 1 50  | CHINODINE, oz.                    |    | 15    | 18 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25    | 30   | Celery                            | 30   | 35    | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.             |    | 75    | 85 |    |
| NUTMEGS, lb.                                        | 1 00  | 1 10 | Colchicum                         | 75   | 80    | Citron, oz.                       |    | 75    | 80 |    |
| NVX VOMICA, lb.                                     | 10    | 12   | Coriander, lb.                    | 10   | 12    | CHLOROFORM, lb.                   |    | 50    | 1  | 75 |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 22    | 25   | Cumin, lb.                        | 15   | 20    | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.         |    | 25    | 30 |    |
| OAKUM, lb.                                          | 12    | 15   | Fennel, lb.                       | 15   | 17    | CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.           |    | 15    | 20 |    |
| OLIMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70    | 75   | Fennel, lb.                       | 7    | 9     | COCAINE, Mur., oz.                | 9  | 50    | 10 | 00 |
| Citirine, lb.                                       | 45    | 50   | Flax, cleaned, lb.                | 3 4  | 4     | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.  |    | 7     | 8  |    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.                                    | 15    | 18   | Ground, lb.                       | 4    | 5     | Iodide, oz.                       |    | 65    | 70 |    |
| PEPPER, black, lb.                                  | 22    | 25   | Hemp, lb.                         | 6    | 6 1/2 | COPPERAS, lb.                     |    | 1     | 3  |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25    | 30   | Mustard, white, lb.               | 9    | 12    | ETHER, Acetic, lb.                |    | 75    | 80 |    |
| PITCH, black, lb.                                   | 3     | 4    | Pumpkin                           | 15   | 20    | Sulphuric, lb.                    |    | 45    | 50 |    |
| Bergandy, true, lb.                                 | 10    | 12   | Quince, lb.                       | 65   | 70    | EXALGINE, oz.                     | 1  | 00    | 1  | 10 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash.                        | 2 25  | 3 25 | Rape, lb.                         | 8    | 9     | HYOSCYNINE, Sulph., crystals, gr. |    | 25    | 30 |    |
| Adhesive, yd.                                       | 12    | 13   | Strophanthus, oz.                 | 50   | 55    | IODINE, Resublimed, lb.           | 5  | 00    | 5  | 50 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                     | 65    | 70   | Worm, lb.                         | 22   | 25    | IODOFORM, lb.                     | 6  | 00    | 7  | 00 |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.                                 | 80    | 85   | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.             | 25   | 30    | IODOL, oz.                        | 1  | 30    | 1  | 40 |
| Lead, lb.                                           | 25    | 30   | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 10   | 12    | IRON, by Hydrogen                 | 1  | 00    | 1  | 10 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100                                | 1 00  | 1 10 | White, Contis, lb.                | 15   | 16    | Carbonate, Precip., lb.           |    | 15    | 16 |    |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.                                  | 2 1/2 | 3    | Powdered, lb.                     | 25   | 35    | Sacch., lb.                       |    | 35    | 40 |    |
| White, lb.                                          | 3 1/2 | 4    | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.         | 12   | 25    | Chloride, lb.                     |    | 45    | 55 |    |
| RESORCIN, White, oz.                                | 25    | 30   | SPERMACETI, lb.                   | 55   | 60    | Sol., lb.                         |    | 13    | 16 |    |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.                                  | 26    | 28   | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.            | 75   | 80    | Citrate, U. S. P., lb.            | 90 | 1     | 00 |    |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.                                  | 22    | 25   | Venice, lb.                       | 10   | 12    | And Ammon., lb.                   | 75 | 80    |    |    |
| Althea, cut, lb.                                    | 30    | 35   | WAX, White, lb.                   | 50   | 75    | And Quinine, lb.                  | 1  | 50    | 3  | 00 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                     | 25    | 30   | Yellow                            | 40   | 45    | Quin. and Stry., oz.              |    | 18    | 30 |    |
| Blood, lb.                                          | 15    | 16   | Wool, Guaiac, rasped.             | 5    | 6     | And Strychnine, oz.               |    | 13    | 15 |    |
| Bitter, lb.                                         | 27    | 30   | Quassia chips, lb.                | 10   | 12    | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.           |    | 50    | 55 |    |
| Blackberry, lb.                                     | 15    | 18   | Red Saunders, ground, lb.         | 5    | 6     | Ferrocyanide, lb.                 |    | 55    | 60 |    |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.                               | 18    | 20   | Santal, ground, lb.               | 5    | 6     | Hypophosphites, oz.               |    | 20    | 25 |    |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.                         | 20    | 25   |                                   |      |       | Iodide, oz.                       |    | 40    | 45 |    |
| Canada Snake, lb.                                   | 30    | 35   |                                   |      |       | Syrup, lb.                        |    | 40    | 45 |    |
| Cohosh, Black, lb.                                  | 15    | 20   |                                   |      |       | Lactate, oz.                      |    | 5     | 6  |    |
| Colchicum, lb.                                      | 40    | 45   |                                   |      |       | Lactate, solution, lb.            |    | 15    | 16 |    |
| Columbo, lb.                                        | 29    | 32   |                                   |      |       | Penitrate, solution, lb.          |    | 1 25  | 1  | 30 |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25    | 30   |                                   |      |       | Phosphate scales, lb.             |    | 7     | 9  |    |
| Catsfoot, lb.                                       | 38    | 40   |                                   |      |       | Sulphate, pure, lb.               |    | 8     | 10 |    |
| Confrey, crushed, lb.                               | 20    | 25   |                                   |      |       | Exsiccated, lb.                   |    | 8     | 10 |    |
| Dandelion, lb.                                      | 13    | 14   |                                   |      |       | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.         |    | 80    | 85 |    |
| Elecampae, lb.                                      | 15    | 18   |                                   |      |       | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.          |    | 85    | 90 |    |
| Galangal, lb.                                       | 15    | 18   |                                   |      |       | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.         |    | 13    | 15 |    |
| Gelsemium, lb.                                      | 22    | 25   |                                   |      |       | Carbonate, lb.                    |    | 7     | 8  |    |
| Gentian, lb.                                        | 9     | 10   |                                   |      |       | Iodide, oz.                       |    | 35    | 40 |    |
| Ground, lb.                                         | 10    | 12   |                                   |      |       | Red, lb.                          |    | 7     | 9  |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 13    | 15   |                                   |      |       | LIKE, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.      |    | 3 1/2 | 4  |    |
| Ginger, African, lb.                                | 11    | 12   |                                   |      |       | One lb.                           |    | 6     | 7  |    |
| Po., lb.                                            | 13    | 15   |                                   |      |       | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.             |    | 40    | 45 |    |
| Jamaica, blehd., lb.                                | 25    | 28   |                                   |      |       | Carbonate, oz.                    |    | 30    | 35 |    |
| Po., lb.                                            | 28    | 30   |                                   |      |       | Citrate, oz.                      |    | 25    | 30 |    |
| Ginseng, lb.                                        | 2 60  | 3 00 |                                   |      |       | Iodide, oz.                       |    | 50    | 55 |    |
| Golden Seal, lb.                                    | 75    | 80   |                                   |      |       | Sulphate, oz.                     |    | 35    | 40 |    |
| Gold Thread, lb.                                    | 90    | 95   |                                   |      |       | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.             |    | 55    | 60 |    |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.                        | 12    | 15   |                                   |      |       | Carbonate, lb.                    |    | 18    | 20 |    |
| Indian Hemp                                         | 18    | 30   |                                   |      |       | Citrate, gran., lb.               |    | 40    | 45 |    |
| Ipecac, lb.                                         | 2 90  | 3 00 |                                   |      |       | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.          |    | 1 1/2 | 3  |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 3 10  | 3 20 |                                   |      |       | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.       |    | 5     | 7  |    |
| Jalap, lb.                                          | 55    | 60   |                                   |      |       | MERCURY, lb.                      |    | 90    | 95 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 60    | 65   |                                   |      |       | AMMON (White Precip.),            | 1  | 25    | 1  | 30 |
| Kava Kava, lb.                                      | 40    | 90   |                                   |      |       | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.          | 1  | 00    | 1  | 10 |
| Licorice, lb.                                       | 12    | 15   |                                   |      |       | Calomel, lb.                      | 1  | 15    | 1  | 20 |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 13    | 15   |                                   |      |       | With Chalk, lb.                   |    | 60    | 65 |    |
| Mandrake, lb.                                       | 13    | 18   |                                   |      |       | Iodide, Proto, oz.                |    | 35    | 40 |    |
| Masterwort, lb.                                     | 16    | 40   |                                   |      |       | Bin., oz.                         |    | 25    | 30 |    |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.                              | 25    | 28   |                                   |      |       | Oxide, Red, lb.                   | 1  | 30    | 1  | 35 |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 28    | 30   |                                   |      |       | Pill (Blue Mass), lb.             |    | 70    | 75 |    |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.                            | 40    | 45   |                                   |      |       | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.         |    | 50    | 55 |    |
| Pink, lb.                                           | 75    | 80   |                                   |      |       | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.            | 1  | 40    | 1  | 50 |
| Parsley, lb.                                        | 30    | 35   |                                   |      |       | Muriate, oz.                      | 1  | 40    | 1  | 50 |
| Pleurisy, lb.                                       | 20    | 25   |                                   |      |       | Sulphate, oz.                     | 1  | 50    | 1  | 60 |
| Poke, lb.                                           | 15    | 18   |                                   |      |       | PESIN, Saccharated, oz.           |    | 35    | 40 |    |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.                            | 18    | 20   |                                   |      |       | PHENACETINE, oz.                  |    | 50    | 55 |    |
| Rhatany, lb.                                        | 20    | 30   |                                   |      |       | PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.      |    | 5     | 6  |    |
| Rhubarb, lb.                                        | 75    | 2 50 |                                   |      |       | PIPELIN, oz.                      | 1  | 00    | 1  | 10 |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.                             | 40    | 45   |                                   |      |       | PHOSPHORUS, lb.                   |    | 90    | 1  | 10 |
| Cut, lb.                                            | 50    | 55   |                                   |      |       | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.      |    | 55    | 60 |    |
| Senega, lb.                                         | 55    | 65   |                                   |      |       | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.           |    | 35    | 40 |    |
| Squill, lb.                                         | 13    | 15   |                                   |      |       | Bicarbonate, lb.                  |    | 15    | 17 |    |
| Stillingia, lb.                                     | 22    | 25   |                                   |      |       | Bichromate, lb.                   |    | 14    | 15 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25    | 27   |                                   |      |       | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.         |    | 25    | 30 |    |
|                                                     |       |      |                                   |      |       | Bromide, lb.                      |    | 37    | 40 |    |
|                                                     |       |      |                                   |      |       | Carbonate, lb.                    |    | 14    | 16 |    |

## CHEMICALS

|                                    |      |                                    |       |       |                             |      |      |
|------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng. lb.....             | 22   | VERATRINE, oz.....                 | 2 00  | 2 10  | Lemongrass, lb.....         | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| Powdered, lb.....                  | 25   | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....             | 70    | 75    | Mustard, Essential, oz..... | 60   | 65   |
| Citrate, lb.....                   | 75   | Carbonate, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | Neroli, oz.....             | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Cyanide, fused, lb.....            | 40   | Chloride, granular, oz.....        | 13    | 15    | Orange, lb.....             | 3 75 | 5 00 |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....            | 10   | Iodide, oz.....                    | 60    | 65    | Sweet, lb.....              | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| Iodide, lb.....                    | 3 60 | Oxide, lb.....                     | 13    | 60    | Organum, lb.....            | 65   | 70   |
| Nitrate, gran., lb.....            | 8    | Sulphate, lb.....                  | 9     | 11    | Patchouli, oz.....          | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Permanganate, lb.....              | 50   | Valerianate, oz.....               | 25    | 30    | Pennyroyal, lb.....         | 2 75 | 2 90 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....            | 50   | ESSENTIAL OILS.                    |       |       |                             |      |      |
| Yellow, lb.....                    | 32   | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....       | 75    | 80    | Peppermint, lb.....         | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....         | 30   | Sweet, lb.....                     | 50    | 60    | Pimento, lb.....            | 80   | 85   |
| Sulphuret, lb.....                 | 25   | Amber, crude, lb.....              | 40    | 45    | Rhodium, oz.....            | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.....               | 35   | Rec't, lb.....                     | 65    | 70    | Rose, oz.....               | 70   | 75   |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....         | 25   | Anise, lb.....                     | 2 75  | 3 00  | Rosemary, lb.....           | 25   | 30   |
| Oils, oz.....                      | 32   | Bay, oz.....                       | 50    | 60    | Rue, oz.....                | 5 50 | 9 00 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, oils, oz..... | 16   | Bergamot, lb.....                  | 5 00  | 5 25  | Sandalwood, lb.....         | 65   | 70   |
| SALICIN, lb.....                   | 3 75 | Cade, lb.....                      | 90    | 1 00  | Sassafras, lb.....          | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                  | 20   | Cajuput, lb.....                   | 1 80  | 1 90  | Savin, lb.....              | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....   | 90   | Capsicum, oz.....                  | 60    | 65    | Spearmint, lb.....          | 65   | 70   |
| Fused, oz.....                     | 1 00 | Caraway, lb.....                   | 3 50  | 3 75  | Tansy, lb.....              | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....           | 30   | Cassia, lb.....                    | 1 50  | 1 60  | Thyme, white, lb.....       | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....         | 2 75 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....          | 1 50  | 1 60  | Wintergreen, lb.....        | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Bromide, lb.....                   | 63   | Citronelle, lb.....                | 70    | 75    | Wormseed, lb.....           | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Carbonate, lb.....                 | 3    | Clove, lb.....                     | 1 60  | 1 65  | Wormwood, lb.....           | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| Hypophosphite, oz.....             | 10   | Copaiba, lb.....                   | 1 60  | 1 75  | FIXED OILS.                 |      |      |
| Hyposulphite, lb.....              | 3    | Croton, lb.....                    | 1 50  | 1 75  | CASTOR, lb.....             | 9    | 11   |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 40   | Cubeb, lb.....                     | 11 00 | 12 00 | COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....  | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Salicylate, lb.....                | 1 80 | Cumin, lb.....                     | 5 50  | 6 00  | Norwegian, gal.....         | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Sulphate, lb.....                  | 2    | Erigeron, oz.....                  | 20    | 25    | COTTONSEED, gal.....        | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Sulphite, lb.....                  | 10   | Eucalyptus, lb.....                | 1 50  | 1 75  | LARD, gal.....              | 90   | 1 00 |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....              | 30   | Fennel, lb.....                    | 1 60  | 1 75  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....   | 61   | 65   |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....        | 18   | Geranium, oz.....                  | 1 75  | 1 80  | Raw, gal.....               | 58   | 60   |
| STROVIANINE, crystals, oz.....     | 1 00 | Rose, lb.....                      | 3 20  | 3 50  | NEATSFOOT, gal.....         | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| SULFURAL, oz.....                  | 40   | Juniper berries (English), lb..... | 4 50  | 5 00  | OLIVE, gal.....             | 1 35 | 1 40 |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....       | 23   | Wood, lb.....                      | 70    | 75    | Salad, gal.....             | 2 25 | 2 40 |
| Pure precipitated, lb.....         | 13   | Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.....    | 3 00  | 3 50  | PALM, lb.....               | 12   | 13   |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....             | 50   | Garden, lb.....                    | 1 50  | 1 75  | SPEERM, gal.....            | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| THYMOL, (Thymic'acid), oz.....     | 60   | Lemon, lb.....                     | 2 75  | 3 00  | TERPENTINE, gal.....        | 55   | 60   |

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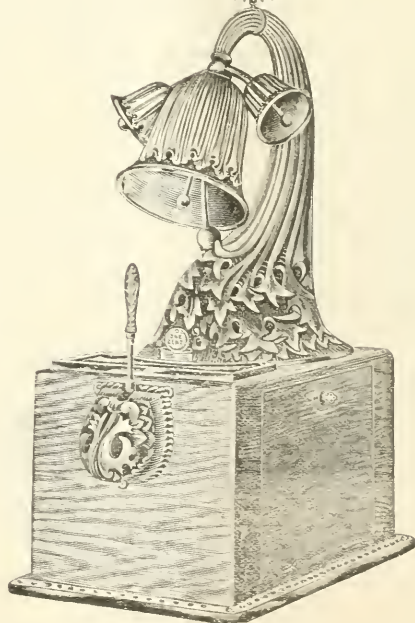
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VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1892.

No. 9.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association Annual Meeting.

As already intimated in these columns the eighth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held in the city of Montreal, commencing Sept. 19th.

In 1876 an association was formed by

was made a National one, and the title changed to that which it now possesses.

The experience of its members is similar to that of most organizations of the kind, viz.: the establishment of uniform business methods, the formation of a fraternal feeling which should exist between members in the same lines of trade and lasting personal friendships, all of which have proved the great benefits which are

The Committee had previously fixed on an earlier date for the holding of the Convention, but the 19th was finally chosen as the more suitable time, not only that the hotels would at the earlier date be so filled with tourists that some little discomfort might be experienced, but also that the attractions which Montreal and the other various points to be visited presented were greater at the season chosen.



MONTREAL, FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

wholesale druggists of the United States, mainly those in the west, under the name of the Western Wholesale Druggists' Association, with Mr. James Richardson, of Indianapolis, Ind., as the first President, the primary object being "to eliminate unbusinesslike competition, and to strive to remove several evils that had crept into the business customs of many of the wholesale druggists." In 1883, at the session held in Cleveland, this association

received by associations of this nature. For the first time in the history of the association, the meeting will this year be held outside the United States, and in the selection of Montreal for their convention they have not only conferred an honor on our Canadian metropolis, but have wisely chosen a spot admirably adapted to afford the members an opportunity for a pleasant outing and a hearty Canadian welcome.

Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, and which this year celebrates the 250th year of its existence, presents to the visitor who approaches it by the river, a picture surpassingly beautiful. Its massive warehouses and glistening church spires, its wharves lined with ocean-going steamers, and the noble Mount Royal in the back ground, all combine to arrest the attention of the tourist, and to

elicit from him exclamations of admiration.

The finest view of the city, however, can be obtained from the mountain, the top of which is reached by a winding path, or, if the traveller chooses, by steps suggestive of lungs and nerves, but, the sight-seer is well repaid for his exertions.

The city lies at the base, the majestic St. Lawrence river may be traced for miles, beyond which, is a vast stretch of flat land, bounded by ranges of hills. Just opposite, the river is spanned by the great Victoria Bridge, one mile and three-quarters long, resting upon twenty-four piers of solid masonry, beside the abutments; the centre span is 330 feet wide, and the centre tube is 60 feet above water.

The bridge is the property of the Grand Trunk Railway and is a triumph of engineering skill and a credit to the Company it so grandly serves,

with paintings and statuary, and a visit to the hospitals, universities, and other places of public interest cannot fail to please the visitor. The city, according to the last census, has a population of about 210,000.



WINDSOR HOTEL.

The features of the entertainment will include the President's reception to be followed by a promenade concert, an excursion on the river and through Lachine Rapids, which venture promises to furnish plenty of excitement; a drive about the

city and up Mt. Royal; an orchestral and vocal concert, and on Thursday evening the banquet. The River excursion has been kindly tendered by the wholesale trade of Montreal, who are making every exertion to insure the comfort and pleasure of the members of the Association and those who accompany them throughout the meeting.

The Windsor Hotel, a cut of which is here given, has been chosen as the place of meeting has ample accommodation for all of those in attendance at the Convention and is unsurpassed in all its appointments by any hotel on the continent. The management has tendered the full use of one excellent meeting



NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL.

The public buildings of the city, notably its churches, are of more than ordinary interest. Notre Dame Cathedral with its twin towers 220 feet high, one of which contains a chime of bells, the other the monster "Gros Bourdon," will well repay a visit, and the climb to the tower will be rewarded with a grand view. Other churches present rich interiors adorned

The programme of the Convention as arranged provides for six business sessions of such length as will afford ample time for the transaction of the business, the opening session being, as we have already stated, fixed for Monday evening, September 19th, at 8 o'clock, and the closing session for the following Thursday afternoon.

room and of such other rooms as may be needed for committees and has, in fact, placed the house to the fullest possible extent at the service of the Association. The rates for delegates to the Convention will range from \$3.50 to \$5 per day, according to the location of the room.

It is earnestly hoped that all the members of the N. W. D. A. will so arrange

Cut the Gordian Knot.

Just now the pharmaceutical profession of this country is agitated over the question as to how best to check the cut-rate evil in the patent medicine line. One meeting after the other is held to devise means for stemming the tide, one plan after the other is formulated, but one plan after the other proves a failure long before it is even half matured. And yet every retail dealer has the remedy in his own hands, if only he will apply the same.

The remedy is heroic and yet not painful. Cut the Gordian Knot. **DISPENSE YOUR OWN GOODS**, and reap the profit now pocketed by wealthy corporations and inimical newspapers. Thousands are doing it, and have done so for years. Why should not every one of the 33,000 druggists in this country do so? Many, of course, would not care to undertake getting up a line of preparations, for some reason or another.

To this class of traders we can only say that their requirements are already anticipated by the widely known manufacturers of **NOX-SECRET REMEDIES**, Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit and Windsor. This firm, who, as every one knows, originated this class of remedies, has been wonderfully encouraged by pharmacists from the start, so that from very small beginnings they have risen to first position in the ranks of the manufacturing pharmacists.

The reasons for this are not far to seek. They were the first in the field with a plan based on correct and ethical principles. Their goods are always put up in elegant style, much more handsome than the majority of patent medicines. But principally their various preparations are made after the most approved formulas, in the most perfect and scientific manner, and only from the very best and purest of drugs. Besides, these goods are never put up in imitation of any proprietary article with a view to deceive. This is the explanation of the phenomenal popularity of the **NOX-SECRET REMEDIES** as sold by Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., and no one intent on pushing his own interests should fail to at least write them for printed matter and catalogues, not forgetting to order a specimen copy of the "New Idea," published by them.

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tative.

Belladonna Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

*Very kindly permits us to say to Physi-
cians and Druggists that "he is greatly
pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S
BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives
a quicker and better effect than any
Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore
used."*

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S
preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Seasonable Goods.

*Allspice,
Cassia,
Cayenne,
Cloves,
Ginger—East India,
" —Jamaica,
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Pepper—Black,
" —White,*

Whole and Powdered.

Bungs—all sizes.

Sealing Wax in 7 lb. parcels.

Bertrand's Perfumes.

Farina Cologne, all sizes.

Miner's Almond Meal.

Miner's Dentifoam.

Talcum Baby Powder.

CHAMOIS, -:-

Very large assortment.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

their engagements as to enable them to be present at the Convention *en masse*, and, from present indications, we are assured that the attendance will be very large. Also the hope is expressed that the ladies will be out in full force, and that their number will far exceed the attendance of the fairer sex at the last Convention.

The Committee has also arranged a number of excursion routes for which it is now endeavoring to obtain rates, and these, as soon as finally settled upon, will add some very attractive features to the meeting. It is proposed to make an excursion to Quebec on the day following the close after the meeting and this can be participated in by delegates who wish to avail themselves of the one-third return fare and go directly home by the line which brought them. Those parties would leave Montreal for home on Saturday. On the same day, however, an excursion is projected to leave Montreal by special train for the White Mountains, Boston, Newport and New York, and the committee is assured of being able to arrange a rate for this excursion which will add but little to the cost of the trip to Montreal and return on the usual convention ticket. The exact routes and rates the committee will announce in a later circular, but meantime it gives this early assurance of what it will do in a general way so that members may see the attractions and advantages in store for them.

The officers of the association for this year are:—President, Wm. A. Robinson, Louisville, Ky.; 1st Vice-President, John McKesson, Jr., New York; 2nd Vice-President, H. T. Clarke, Lincoln, Neb.; 3rd Vice-President, Jas. H. Rhodes, Chicago, Ill.; 4th Vice-President, Chas. Hubbard, Syracuse, N. Y.; 5th Vice-President, Henry B. Gilpin, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, A. B. Merriam, Minneapolis, Minn.; Treasurer, S. M. Strong, Cleveland, Ohio. The Entertainment Committee consist of Charles Lyman, Montreal (chairman), Thomas P. Cook, Frank S. Hubbard, Albert E. Richardson and James H. Richardson.

The Advertiser's View Of It.

If Mars is really peopled, as astronomers declare,
There ought to be a means devised for reaching people there;
We might build a bridge or railroad—
though it's not an easy grade—
For the holidays are coming and we ought to catch their trade.

JOHN R. BARRETT.

The trader who pays his way must sell at a profit, and cannot afford to cut below others in the same line.

Competition is keen and active and the only way to meet it successfully is to buy from the best houses, and at lowest prices.

TRADE NOTES.

Jos. Parkinson, druggist, of Winnipeg, Man., is dead.

J. Stewart, Alliston, Ont., has sold his drug business to J. R. Hipwell.

W. E. McCartney & Co., Nanaimo, B. C., have opened a branch store at Northfield, B. C.

R. N. Taylor, late of Enderby, B. C., has purchased the drug business of L. Draper, Vernon, B. C.

A new drug store has been opened by Mr. A. Beman on Wilton ave., near the corner of Ontario st., Toronto.

The death is announced of George L. Scott, druggist, of Paris, Ont. The business will be carried on by his son, Paul L. Scott.

Paul L. Scott, druggist, Paris, Ont., has been elected a High School Trustee for that town in the place of his father, deceased.

Mr. John Wood, formerly of Erin, Ont., has bought the business formerly carried on by Mr. J. A. McArthur, Yonge st., Toronto.

Mr. Aubrey E. Smith, of Tenno, N. S., will shortly move into new premises on Prince st., which are being handsomely fitted for the purpose.

Mr. John Roberts, druggist, Ottawa, Ont., died in that city on Aug. 5th, aged 65 years. Mr. Roberts has been in business in Ottawa since 1852.

W. A. Karn, Woodstock, has on exhibition in his window the skins of a six and eight pound speckled trout caught by one of his friends in Lake Nepigon.

Ald. N. C. Polson, druggist, of Kingston, Ont., one of the members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, is announced as a candidate for the majority of that city.

Within the last month Messrs. Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists, of New York city, have suffered from fire three times, the last time necessitating their removal to other premises.

W. Fowles, who represents W. H. Schiellin & Co., New York, in the Western States, is visiting friends in Woodstock. Mr. Fowles served his apprenticeship with James White, Woodstock.

J. L. Morrison, of Carman, Man., has been prosecuted by the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association for doing business as a druggist and dispensing medicines without a license. He was fined \$40 and costs.

Damage to the amount of \$3000 on stock and \$1000 on building was occasioned by a fire in the warehouse of the London Drug Co., London, Ont., on Aug. 16th. The building was owned by B. A. Mitchell, druggist. The losses were fully covered by insurance.

A very handsome building, consisting of store and dwelling, recently erected on the corner of Gerrard and Sumach sts., Toronto, is being newly fitted up as a drug

store by Messrs. Shaw & Co. The very latest and most convenient fixtures and furnishings are being put in and no doubt will prove a strong attraction to the trade in that part of the city.

The following "ad." is taken from the Brantford *Expositor*. We hope the quinine is better than the poetry.

"DID YOU?"

When deadly fever gripped my shape,
And hasty "ague" made me shake,
And "Typhoid fever" made me quake,
I at once myself did take,
And my pocket book did rake,
And bought a package of
Howard's genuine English quinine at
The corner drug store

McGREGOR & MERRILL, druggists.

A Graceful Tribute. ✓

On Friday evening, the 2nd inst., the members of Albert Lodge, No. 191, I. O. O. F., Toronto presented to Mr. Harry Sherris, the well-known druggist, who has been for years their Treasurer, a token of their esteem and appreciation of his services in the form of a Past Grand's Jewel, accompanied with a richly engrossed address.

The presentation having been arranged for in a week's time, the recipient was taken entirely by surprise, and found himself placed abruptly in a position in which words failed to convey his feelings. He in heartfelt terms expressed the pleasure it gave him to receive from them in so cordial a manner such an evidence of their respect and regard, and trusted that his life might continue without reproach to the best principles which govern Odd-fellowship.

Mr. Sherris being well and favorably known throughout the city, and to Odd-fellows in general, the attendance from sister lodges was very large, numerous representatives being present from Canada, Toronto, Queen City, and Covenant lodges, while the attendance of the home lodge was phenomenal, and indicated the marked personal esteem in which the brother is held.

Only upon occasions such as this do members of a fraternity feel free to express their real feelings in respect to a brother member, and on this occasion the spontaneity which marked the kindly references to the honored brother made the meeting an impressive and interesting one, and one well calculated to bring forth the best instincts of man's nature.

As an honored fellow-druggist his many friends throughout the Province will be pleased to note, not merely his popularity, but the genuine esteem in which he is held in other spheres of life.

The identity of jalapin with scammonin, repeatedly asserted before, has been almost certainly established by Theodor Polck, who details his investigations of this question in the *Zeitschrift d. All. Oest. Apotheker Vereins*. This refers to the jalapin of commerce or orizabin, the glycoside of Ipomea orizabensis.

A Peculiar Suit.

Miss Lizzie Jackson, a young woman of Toronto, has entered suit against Mr. W. H. Scripture, a well-known west end druggist, claiming that he dispensed a prescription in such a manner as to occasion her physical injury, and demanding as compensation a legal equivalent to the extent of \$200.

From information obtained, it appears that the preparation in question, written by Dr. Winnett, contained 12 grains of extract of cannabis indica, two or three drams of bromide of potash, and water to two ounces.

Mr. Scripture's clerk, a graduate of the college, and a careful and competent dispenser, dissolved the extract in a little alcohol and added it to the other ingredients whilst agitating briskly, thus obtaining the best result possible from the formula as written, and finished by attaching a "shake the bottle" label.

The cannabis indica was, as a natural result of the menstruum ordered, thrown out as a bulky precipitate, and in appearance looked as though an excessive quantity had been used. The doctor, upon seeing the mixture, claimed that two drachms, at least, had been dispensed, and expressed himself so strongly that the young woman took legal proceedings to recover for the supposed injury she suffered from taking the medicine.

It appears that Miss Jackson, who lives with a widowed mother, is not worth anything: and, as the doctor has been careful to avoid legal responsibility, Mr. Scripture has no opportunity to obtain redress for the wanton injury done to his trade by the charge preferred.

The druggists of Toronto are a unit with Mr. Scripture in defending the action should it ever reach judge or jury, and are determined to keep such a suit from ever acting as a precedent for the institution of future proceedings of a similar nature.

The Nature of Cholera and General Precautions to be Observed During its Prevalence.

The principal points, in a decree issued by the Russian Ministry, are:—

1. As the cholera virus is contained in the evacuations of the patient, it must be remembered that with them the pestilence can be conveyed and transferred to other people in the most various ways and by most various vehicles, such as linen, clothes, articles of food, water, milk and other drinks: and that the pestilence can be equally well spread, even if only the slightest traces of the evacuations exist in these vehicles, so as not to be perceptible to the natural senses.

2. As the contagion is frequently carried from place to place either by cholera patients themselves, or by persons who have come into contact with others suffering from or infected with cholera, the public is warned against attempting to escape the danger

or that threatens them by leaving their places of residence. In the first place they may already be infected before departure, and in the second they are better able to protect themselves from infection at home than whilst travelling if the following precautions are taken.

3. Visitors should not be received from places where cholera exists, but persons coming from those parts should be regarded as the possible bearers of the germ of disease.

4. A well regulated life should be led, as experience has shown that digestive disturbances are especially favorable to the development of cholera. Excess of food or drink, and food difficult of digestion, should therefore be avoided, and especially anything that is liable to cause diarrhoea, a doctor being at once consulted if diarrhoea does occur.

5. No food should be partaken of that comes from an infected house, as this is very likely to transmit the disease, whilst it is advisable to avoid fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, and soft cheese altogether, or at least take them only after being cooked, the consumption of milk especially being dangerous in the unboiled state.

6. The avoidance of water polluted by excrementitious matters, urine, kitchen refuse, and similar materials cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and even water drawn from the ground under inhabited places, or from swamps, ponds, drains and rivers must be regarded with suspicion, because as a rule the source is contaminated. Naturally, water polluted in any way by the evacuations of cholera patients is especially dangerous, and for this reason attention is called to the danger that may arise to a community by allowing water used to wash infected vessels or clothes to flow into any brooks or waters in the neighborhood.

7. The best means of insuring spring water free from contamination is no doubt afforded by sinking Abyssinian wells or iron tubes driven straight and sufficiently deep into the earth. Wherever it is not possible, however, to procure water free from suspicion, it must be boiled, and only boiled water used.

8. With regard to these regulations concerning water, they are intended to apply not only to drinking water, but also to all water employed for household purposes, as the germs of disease in contaminated water may also find admission into the human body by means of the water used in cleansing cooking utensils, in cleaning and preparing food, in washing and in bathing. It is essential to get rid of the belief that drinking water is alone the carrier of virus, and that ample protection is ensured by drinking only boiled water or water beyond suspicion.

9. As every cholera patient may be regarded as a centre from which further spread of the disease may take place, it is advisable, if possible, to send such patients to a hospital and not nurse them at home, or, if this course cannot be pursued, at

least to keep every unnecessary person at a distance.

10. Visits should not be made to an infected house, unless impelled by duty, and for the same reason all places should be avoided where cholera is prevalent, as well as all large gatherings, as fairs, and convivialities.

11. No food or drink should be partaken of in buildings in which are cholera patients, and even for one's own sake, smoking in such places should be avoided.

12. As the evacuations of cholera patients are so dangerous, their dirty linen or clothes should be at once burnt, or disinfected in the manner described in the second part of the decree.

13. Especial care should be taken that the evacuations of cholera patients are not brought into the neighborhood of springs or other running waters used for household purposes.

14. All articles that come into contact with patients that cannot be destroyed or disinfected, must be rendered innocuous by means of hot vapors in special disinfecting establishments, withdrawn from use for at least six days and placed in a dry, airy and sunny spot.

15. All those who come into contact with cholera patients, their beds or clothes, should at once disinfect their hands, especially if they have been polluted with the evacuations of a patient, and neither food should be touched with uncleaned hands, nor articles, such as eating and drinking utensils, cigars, &c., be introduced into the mouth if they have been in an infected room.

16. In the event of a death, the corpse should be removed to the mortuary as soon as possible, not even washing of the body being undertaken unless it can be performed in the mortuary, whilst the funeral should be as simple as possible, and the mourners should not enter the house of death nor take part in any funeral feast.

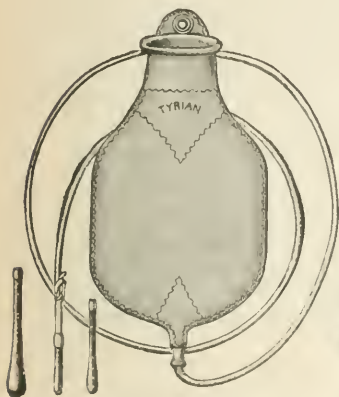
17. The clothes, linen and other articles of apparel of the deceased should not under any circumstances be worn or given away until they have been disinfected, and especially should not be sent to other places unless disinfected. Receivers of articles that have been sent from places in which cholera is prevalent are urgently advised to send the package at once to a disinfecting establishment, if possible, or to execute the necessary precautionary measures themselves. The linen of cholera patients should not be accepted for washing, unless it has been previously disinfected.

18. This last piece of general advice warns the public that no other preservatives are known except those described in this decree, and advises them to abstain from the various medicaments like cholera-brandy that are always recommended during cholera epidemics.

Make it a rule to watch your want book closely and never get out of staple goods.

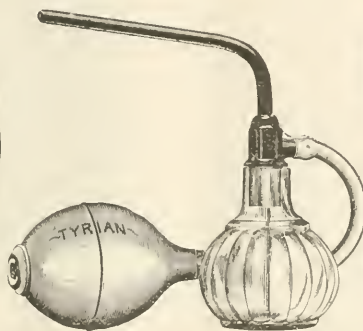
“TYRIAN” IMPERIALS.

Under the name of “Tyrian” Imperials we are Manufacturing a line of Druggists’ Sundries, in which we especially aim to furnish a First-Class Article at a moderate price.



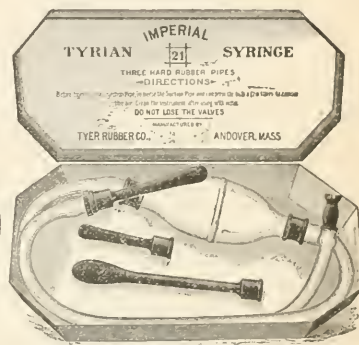
“TYRIAN” IMPERIAL
FOUNTAIN SYRINGE.

Has the same bag and same quality of Tubing and Pipes as our “FAIR-BANKS.” It has, however, only three hard rubber pipes—Vaginal, Rectal and Child’s, and is put up in paste-board box. For this reason it can be sold at a much lower price.



“TYRIAN” IMPERIAL
NO. 17 ATOMIZER.

Is a continuous spray, hard rubber tube Atomizer. Being simple in construction, does not easily get out of order. Suitable either for the toilet or the sick room. Each packed in a strong paste-board box so that they can be shipped safely by mail if necessary.



“TYRIAN” IMPERIAL
NO. 21 SYRINGE.

Has three hard rubber screw pipes, hard rubber valve boxes, and good heavy bulb and tubing. It makes an excellent family Syringe.

Syringes,
Nipples,

Atomizers,
Nursing Bottles.

ALL KINDS OF DRUGGISTS’ SUNDRIES.

TYER RUBBER CO., Andover, Mass.

Appeal for Membership.

The following circular has been issued to the retail druggists of Ontario:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Provincial Pharmaceutical Association,
Toronto, September 6th, 1892.

DEAR FELLOW DRUGGIST:

Are you interested in your local District Association? Are you interested in the recently formed Provincial Pharmaceutical Association? Have you the general good of the trade at heart?

Your experience and moral support is valuable. Kindly let us have it.

Believing that to the three foregoing questions you can give an emphatic affirmative answer, and trusting that the support we are desirous of having from you will be as freely given as asked for, we are pleased to address you on behalf of the recently formed Provincial Association.

As you will have noticed by press and journal reports, the proceedings this year have been largely of a formative character, as the time was too limited to do more than commend the many excellent points brought out in the papers read.

The meeting was strongly in favor of securing a united membership of the entire body of Druggists throughout the Province as speedily as possible and, but for the large expense which it would entail, would have engaged an organizer for that purpose. As such a method cannot be adopted, the executive officers who are entrusted with the carrying on of association work, and who realize the futility of attempting much of an aggressive character until thorough organization has taken place, have taken this means of enlisting your services and securing the organized influence and co-operation of the entire trade.

The membership fee has been placed at the small sum of fifty cents, which it is hoped will meet the present year's requirements. Besides the fee, which we will gladly acknowledge the receipt of at as early a date as you will allow, the committee are anxious to hear from you an opinion on any matter of general interest which you have given some thought to. An elaborate letter is not needed, but an earnest expression of your honest convictions as pointedly put as you can write them, will be of valuable service in arranging a sphere of action. The committee is your representative to remedy, if possible, such abuses as you may have to complain of, and as you are individually interested, you are individually urged to give in this way every assistance in your power.

The secretary of each District Association is particularly requested to send us any information which will tend to promote the general good. Every druggist is expected to do his duty. Resistance to wrongs, insistence of rights, and per-

sistence to accomplish," is our aim. Give us your help.

Address all communications to

G. A. McCANN,

208 Dundas-st., Toronto.

WM. MURCHISON,

President.

Mr. H. Watters, representing district No. 1, in the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has sent out the following circular to druggists in that district:

To the Druggists of No. 1 (Ontario) District:

GENTLEMEN,—I should like to direct your attention to, and solicit your interest in, The Ontario Drug or Pharmaceutical Association, the organization of which was accomplished at Toronto on August 4th. The proceedings of the Convention have been reported in the Toronto papers, and also in the August number of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, a perusal of which will give you an idea of the nature and character of the work performed, and give you an opportunity to judge of the possibilities of the Association to effect the object it has in view. Briefly stated, the aim of the Association is to secure greater uniformity in the methods of conducting our business, and to secure united action in all matters affecting the Retail Drug Trade generally. It is not my purpose in this circular to review in detail all the difficulties which beset the retail druggist at the present time, and which make the outlook so discouraging. We all know that there are disturbing influences in operation, which, if intensified in their action and widened in their direction, will tend to make the pursuit of our calling exceedingly unsatisfactory and unprofitable. We also know that our Pharmacy Act does not afford us the protection required to safeguard our trade interests. This weakness of our Act is not due to neglect or incapacity of those who framed the Act and its successive amendments, but to the opposition directed by interested and unfriendly persons against essential clauses of the various bills presented to the Legislature. Now, if we seriously desire to secure a more advantageous Act of Legislation; if we earnestly desire to see the evils of the drug business eliminated, we must organize and stand united, and urge our rights with unwavering zeal and energy. Individually we can do nothing, united we can accomplish much, and this is the sole object and motive of this appeal, to urge the Druggists of this district to lend their influence and assistance to the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario, by becoming active members of that body. The membership fee is only fifty cents per annum. I hope the Druggists of this section will show their interest in the commendable object of the Association, by sending their names to the Secretary, Mr. G. A. McCann, Toronto. In conclusion, permit me to say that the work of the Provincial Association would be greatly

advanced by the establishment of vigorous and active local or district associations. I regret to say we have not had marked success in carrying on the Association of this district. This unsuccess is partly owing to the geographical difficulties, which prevent frequent meeting and interchange of ideas, but is owing, I think, in a great measure to lack of lively interest in matters which concern us as a business class. It is true the conditions which govern in the smaller places are different from those which maintain in cities, still a great deal could be done by union and intercourse, to bring about that uniformity and mutual understanding which we all desire. I should like to see a healthy Association in our district. It would do us all good and would evoke an interest in trade and college affairs that could not but exert a potent influence on the Pharmacy of our Province. I may say it was proposed at the Toronto meeting to employ an organizer to canvass the Province for members of the Provincial Association, but that method was deemed inexpedient on account of the expense, so those present were requested to do all in their power to increase the membership and promote the usefulness of the Association by an appeal to the Druggists in their respective districts. Again urging you to give a hearty response to the invitation extended to become members of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

HENRY WATERS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15th, 1892.

Newer Remedies.

THIOLINIC ACID.

This preparation has been recently introduced as a substitute for ichthyol, a remedy which, since its first appearance, has made great headway in the hands of dermatologists and others. Like it, thiolinic acid also contains a large proportion of sulphur, the ingredient to which its therapeutic action is due, and according to the patent announced by the manufacturers, it is prepared in much the same manner. A sulphurated linseed oil is first made by heating one part of sulphur with six parts of linseed oil up to 230° C., at which temperature gas is evolved. This oil is then treated in the warm with twice its weight of sulphuric acid, and by this means a clear solution is obtained, which is then poured into water, and washed free from sulphurous and sulphuric acids.

In appearance, thiolinic acid is a thick, semi-solid, sticky substance, of a dark-green color, and though not soluble in water it can be dissolved in rectified spirit, and so is suitable for external application in this way.

Regarding its chemical composition and constitution, the substance contains 14.2 per cent. of sulphur, none of which, however is present as sulphuric acid, and the

H. B. SLEEMAN**Agent**

AND

Druggists' Supplier,

Executes orders promptly and cheaply

Drugs,

FOR

Patent Medicines,**Proprietary Goods,****Surgical Instruments
and Appliances,****Druggists' Sundries,****Sponges,****Chamois Skins,****Tooth Brushes.****Personal attention. Prompt Shipment.****No old Stock.****No Travellers employed. No Agents.****84, Leadenhall St.****LONDON, Eng.****Warehouse—75, LEADENHALL STREET.**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

WHOLESALE ONLY.



The attention of CANADIAN DRUGGISTS is called particularly to the following lines of our goods:—

Vaseline Soap, Unscented,

75c. per dozen, list price.

Vaseline Soap, Perfumed,

\$2.00 per dozen, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

2 oz. bottles \$9.00 per gross, list price.

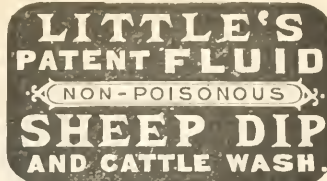
Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

1 oz. tin boxes \$1.30 per gross, list price.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'G CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)**CANADIAN BRANCH:**

83 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.



**FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND
ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,
PIGS, DOGS, ETC.**

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other
animals.

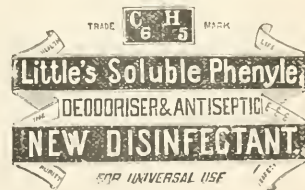
"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion
Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion and
pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

At 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and
Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**Sole Agent for the Dominion.**

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.

**CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.**

**A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.**

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American
Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Dis-
infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which
ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per
cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers
and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad
smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the
Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all
parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted
by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**Sole Agent for the Dominion.**

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton
and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

therapeutic employment of the remedy is therefore free from any irritant effects. The sulphur seems to be combined to form an organic compound, and is capable of exhibiting its properties in the most beneficial form.

Alkaline salts of thiolinic acid have been prepared, and differ from the mother substance by being soluble in water. The sodium salt is considered to be most suitable for therapeutic use. It occurs in commerce in the form of a powder and also in aqueous solution.

It is, of course, impossible to predict at this early date what kind of stand this new preparation will make against ichthylol, a body which has now been in the field for several years, and has been used with such great success. Up to the present no authoritative results of experiments have been published, and though it is expected that it will display the same therapeutic action as, or at any rate, similar to ichthylol or thiolin, these anticipations will have to be realized by practical trial before it can take a permanent stand in the list of dermatological remedies.

The practical absence of odor of the alkaline salts is in their favor, only a very slight bituminous odor being discernible: thiolinic acid itself has but little smell, and that is rather suggestive of mustard oil.

OXYCHINASEPTOL.

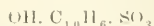
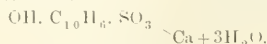
The introduction of "kairin" by O. Fischer as a synthetical substitute for quinine first drew general attention to the importance of the oxy-chinoline series as a source from which many new organic compounds of great pharmacological interest might be prepared and placed at the disposal of the physician. The first off-spring of the new alliance proved, however, to have bad habits in spite of its promising appearance, and the arrival of other antipyretics banished chinoline products for a time from the experimental field. The description of a new antiseptic, oxychinaseptol or diaphtherin, by Professor R. Emmerich, serves to recall, however, the theoretical advantages that are combined in the chemical constitution of the oxychinolines, which may be regarded as bases with some of the characteristics of phenol in virtue of the hydroxyl group in their molecule. Though increased complexity of chemical structure renders it more difficult to predict the value of changes brought about by the introduction of fresh groups into the molecule, previous experience has led to the conclusion being drawn with respect to the connection between chemical constitution and antibacterial action, that the introduction of a side group into the benzene nucleus of a phenol generally increases the antiseptic value and diminishes the corrosive action. Carbolic acid has therefore, on account of its corrosive poisonous nature, been replaced as an antiseptic by its milder, and yet more effective methyl derivatives, the cresols; and in the oxychinolines the good effect is further increased by the substitution of a pyridyl

for a methyl group. But the idea admits of further expansion, since theoretically the antiseptic value of the oxychinolines may be further increased by suitable combinations. The phenolsulphonic acid has already earned a reputation as an antiseptic under the name of aseptol, and the corrosive quality of carbolic acid has also been diminished by the introduction of the sulphonyl group, so that it is not strange that a very energetic antiseptic should result from its labile combination with two molecules of B-oxychinoline, a condensation to which all phenols are very prone in the presence of certain reagents. Whether the combination actually takes place between the hydroxyl and sulphonic groups of aseptol and the two nitrogen atoms of the chinolines, as represented by Professor Emmerich, is an assumption that can scarcely be accepted without the production of further data.

ASAPROL.

The already extensive array of antiseptic agents has recently received an addition under the name of asaprol, which is chemically B-naphthol-X-monosulphonate of calcium, and which is said to display marked antiseptic and germicidal action.

The compound may be prepared, according to Claus, by heating together one part of X-naphthol, and two parts of sulphuric acid at 100 C. for two hours, and then neutralizing with calcium carbonate. It occurs in small acicular crystals having the formula:—



These are readily soluble in water, but less so in alcohol.

A series of experiments with the body has shown it to be destructive to micro-organic life, a five per cent. solution completely preventing the growth of cultivations of the microbes of Asiatic cholera, typhus, and others; while at the same time doses of 0.1 gram. per day, given to dogs, proved to have no toxic action.

SARSAPARILLA CONSTITUENTS.

Although this note is included under the heading of "Newer Remedies," it is not intimated that sarsaparilla or any of its isolated active principles are making their *début* in the realm of medicine. It is anticipated, however, that the more general use of the drug will be revived by the researches that have been recently made with it, and for this reason mention is reasonably expected in this column. Though of late years the amount of sarsaparilla consumed has not been relatively as large as formerly, yet the quantity still used in England and Continental countries is very great, it being as popular as a domestic medicine as ever it was, while in the form of the compound decoction and extract it still maintains a position in the *armamentum medicamentorum* of the physician.

Of late years it has been chiefly used as a purifier of blood, it being specially indicated in the treatment of syphilis, but a

few records have been left of its employment also, within the last three hundred years, in fevers and other dangerous maladies, with success. In spite of this, however, very little has been known about its active constituents until quite recently, when Professor Kobert and W. v. Schulz announced the results of some investigations carried out by them upon the subject in the laboratory at Dorpat.

Three active principles were isolated, all of a glucosidal nature and closely allied to one another in as far as they were all homologous. Two of these were identical with bodies that had been isolated previously, viz., the *parillin* of Flückiger and the *smilacin* of Dragendorff; the present investigators, by the way, propose to change the name of the latter body to *sarsaparillinsaponin*, as more indicative of its constitution. The third body, which they have named *sarsasaponin*, appears to be hitherto unknown, but though it is very similar to the others in its physiological action it is not identical. The formulae of these three homologous bodies helps to show their mutual relationship: *Parillin* $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_{10}$, *sarsasaponin* $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_{10}$, and *sarsaparillinsaponin* $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{10}$. On boiling with dilute acids all of them split up into a non-saccharine body like parigenin, and one or more molecules of ordinary dextrose or galactose sugars.

Physiological experiments with small animals, cats, dogs, &c., proved that all of these three bodies caused only local disturbances, such as increased flow of saliva and diarrhoea, and were not absorbed into the system. From analogy, therefore, it is assumed that in a healthy state of the human system, no absorption would take place, but that the effect would be chiefly dependant upon the action of the drug on the bowels and alimentary canal.

Injected subcutaneously, all three bodies proved fatal to small animals when given in sufficiently large quantity, *sarsasaponin* being most toxic, *parillin* next, and *sarsaparillinsaponin* least. The injection was always followed by the formation of a painful swelling, sometimes an abscess. It is interesting to note that the three sarsaparilla glucosides are in many ways similar to mercury, especially in that they both produce motions of the bowels, increase the flow of secretions, and are eliminated by the stomach and intestines.

It is possible that the contradictory results that have been obtained with sarsaparilla may be due to differences in the commercial varieties of the drug, and it would be well, therefore, if a series of experiments were made in the treatment of syphilis and allied disorders with the isolated active principles themselves. By this means the various questions as to the efficacy of sarsaparilla that have been raised of late years might be set at rest, and possibly a more specific remedy be obtained for the troublesome disorders of the blood.—*Brit. and Col. Druggist*.

Jos. Parkinson, druggist, of Winnipeg, Man., is dead.

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Commenced using Notozac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not touched tobacco since, although I used it for 10 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notozac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

Gentlemen:

HENDERS, N. Y., 10-6-91.

I used tobacco 10 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes Notozac. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notozac's effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public



Dear Sir:

MORRIS, N. J., 9-30-91.

I used tobacco for 20 years. tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notozac. Have no desire in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 17 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,
C. J. MANNING.

Sterling Remedy Co.

MR. CARREL, ILL., 10-10-91.

I commenced using tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notozac. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have a y craving for it.

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Dispensing Adjuncts.

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A great many precepts have been laid down for the guidance of the dispenser since the time when the importance of the art of compounding medicines first began to make itself felt, and probably none of these are more prominent or have had more stress laid upon them than those which enjoin "accuracy" and "rapidity." Of course the possession of these two qualities alone does not constitute a good dispenser, but without them a man cannot hope to become one. True, the other attributes of a good dispenser are very numerous, but though many of these are considered essential, without accuracy they are valueless, and without despatch their worth is very materially lessened.

It is a well-known fact that no amount of theoretical teaching or mere reading from books will imbue a man with that practical acquaintance with the art which is a *sine quo non* of success in it. But at the same time the practical man may pick up a great many additional hints from papers, which when specially applied by himself may prove of great assistance to him in the various details of his work. The simple aids to dispensing mentioned in the following pages will be fresh to the majority of our readers, and to them we point out that the skill of the experienced dispenser is greatly aided by such conveniences, his work being made more rapid, less complicated, and consequently, more likely to be accurate. The precise nature of the dispensing aids that will be found useful in each pharmacy will depend to a certain extent upon the district and upon the nature of the prescriptions that find their way there, but those that are mentioned here will be found suitable to the majority of cases, and by a little adaptation suitable to all.

It need scarcely perhaps be mentioned that the shelves, &c., round the dispensing counter should be fitted with small bottles, containing all the fluids and powders in frequent use, so that the dispenser shall not have to go round to the larger shop bottle, for, say, a few drachms of tincture of rhubarb or ginger. Places should also be found among these for the various dispensing conveniences that are used, and a very simple arrangement of the various official preparations, &c., as long as it is on a definite system, will be found to have a very noticeable effect upon the rapidity and ease with which the dispenser carries out his work.

Reference should first be made to the advantages of keeping

SOLUTIONS

of the various alkaline and other salts that occur so frequently in mixtures. One that has been in the habit of weighing each quantity of sodium or potassium bicarbonate or bromide will, perhaps, not realize the great saving of time experienced by keeping such salts in solution until he has tried it, and he will then never return to his old practice of weighing each

quantity of common salts, but will dispense that ingredient by the more expeditious and probably more accurate method of measuring it in solution.

Again, in the preparation of effervescing mixtures, when a large quantity of either bicarbonate of potassium or of sodium is required in almost saturated solution, a good deal of time is wasted in getting the salt to dissolve, and the solution generally then requires straining to get it bright and clear. It must be very evident to all that the employment of a solution of the salt ready prepared is a great saving of time and labor, and is as accurate as dissolving a weighed quantity of the salt each time it is required.

It has been said that the salts should be weighed for effervescing mixtures in preference to using a solution, on account of the extreme accuracy required, in order that the acid may be exactly neutralized by the alkali when the two portions of the mixture are brought together. This is simply a reflection on the accuracy of the solution, for if the correct proportions be originally used in making it, and the solution itself be perfect, the amount of salt in each measured quantity is as precise as if the amount of salt itself were weighed. Moreover, the operation of measuring is quicker than that of weighing, so that while attaining absolute accuracy time is saved in all directions.

In making these solutions, the point upon which most stress must be laid is that of the great care necessary in weighing the quantity of salt, and in making the solution up to exactly the right bulk. The easiest way to attain this latter object is to put a measured quantity of water into the stoppered bottle employed, and then to mark it with a file at the exact surface of the liquid, so that it serves as well as a graduated measure. The solution may then be very easily made by putting in the right amount of salt, nearly filling up with water, then shaking frequently until dissolved, and making up to exactly the right volume; the same bottle serves thus for preparation and storage.

Another point, which is of great importance, is that of using distilled water, and not "aqua font." in preparing these solutions: it will be found that they are then much more permanent and much less likely to form any sediment than if ordinary tap water is used. Cold water should be used for all, for though the solution is made more rapidly with hot, it is much more likely to form a sediment, and thus make the solution inaccurate; the only exception that may be made to this rule is *sulphate of magnes.*, which is not at all affected by the hot water treatment, and dissolves much more readily.

The following list of salts, &c., includes those that are most frequently required at the dispensing counter, all of which may be kept in aqueous solution, the figures given at the side representing the strength that has been found most suitable and convenient for each:—

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Ammonium bromide..... | 1 in 4 |
| carbonate..... | 1 " 6 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Ammonium chloride..... | 1 in 4 |
| Carbolic acid (internal)..... | 1 " 10 |
| " (external)..... | 1 " 10 |
| Chloral hydrat..... | 1 " 2 |
| Cocaine hydrochlorate..... | 1 " 5 or 10 |
| Ferri ammon. citrate..... | 1 " 4 |
| Magnesium sulphate..... | 1 " 2 |
| Potassium acetate..... | 1 " 2 |
| " bicarbonate..... | 1 " 8 |
| " bromide..... | 1 " 4 |
| " chlorate..... | 1 " 24 |
| " citrate..... | 1 " 2 |
| " iodide..... | 1 " 2 |
| " nitrate..... | 1 " 2 |
| Saccharin..... | 1 " 10 |
| Sodium bicarbonate..... | 1 " 12 |
| salicylate..... | 1 " 4 |

Of course, the quantities of each that it is expedient to make must be regulated by the experience of the pharmacist as to what is most frequently required in his particular dispensary; it is better to err on the side of making too little rather than too much, when it would be likely to last for some months perhaps. A small quantity of a ten or twenty per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochlorate often proves useful, especially when an odd quantity is needed for such a purpose as "eye-drops"; for instance,

Gutt. cocaine. hydrochlor. 1 per cent. .2 drs may be prescribed—for this quantity $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of the alkaloid are evidently required, practically an unweighable amount, whereas 12 minims of a 1 in 10 solution gives the right proportion of cocaine, and this is just made up to $\frac{1}{2}$ ii. with distilled water. The solution of saccharin is often useful for sweetening purposes; the compound is rendered just soluble with a few grains of bicarbonate of sodium.

It might be pointed out that in preparing solutions the quantity of the salt required must be worked out at the rate of 480 grains to the ounce, and not 437.5 (avoirdupois). Thus, for instance, 8 ounces of bicarbonate of potassium solution should contain 1 ounce (480 grains) of the salt, so that if 1 dr. of the salt were ordered that would be contained in $8 \times 1 \text{ dr.} = 1 \text{ ounce}$ of the solution. It would be evidently incorrect to use the avoirdupois ounce weight as then 1 ounce of the solution would not contain 60 grains but only $5\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

Besides these aqueous solutions, there are a few bodies that are preferably kept in alcoholic solution, either on account of their sparing solubility in water or the increased stability of the solution in spirit. Among these might be mentioned codeine (1 in 10), very useful for extemporizing a syrup of codeine for use in cough tinctures; salicylic acid (1 in 10), used as a remedial application, or as a preservative of other solutions; camphor (1 in 5), for quickly preparing camphor water or for adding to dentifrices, to give them a trace of camphor, when it would often be inconvenient to rub down a small lump of gum.

Olive oil is used as a solvent of carbolic acid, forming a carbolyzed oil, two strengths, 1 in 5 and 1 in 10 being most convenient; this is in great demand in some neighborhoods as a dressing and as an application. Carbolic acid in glycerine should also be kept, a 1 in 10 solution proving often more useful than the official 1 in 5.

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Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

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cations should be addressed.

Besides these, a solution of some coloring matter should be always handy for imparting tints to gargles, mouth washes, glycerine applications and the numerous other preparations that so constantly recur at the dispensing counter, requiring some slight color, either for aesthetic reasons or to form a distinction between it and a similar colorless preparation, with which it might otherwise be confused. Of the coloring matters most suitable for the purpose, cochineal and carmine have the merit of having stood the test of time, and formulae for the preparation of suitable solutions can be got from any formula; fuchsine hydrochloride has more recently come into use and has proved very convenient, the salt, being soluble in water, forming a permanent solution, which imparts a very fine tint.

(To be continued.)

The Preparation of Good Eau-de-Cologne.

Apothecary Leop. Tomcsanyi states that the chief condition to the achievement of a perfect preparation is prolonged storage. According to him, the production of this world-famous article at its original home in Cologne is carried on in the simplest manner. The ethereal oils are first mixed with the wine spirits, and this mixture, after two months' digestion, is distilled at gentle heat. The preparation is then placed in kegs and removed to the cellar, where it lies five or six years, and only then is placed on the market.

The original recipe of the so-called Springbrunn water, with the peculiar odor recalling that of orange peel, according to the author, is as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------|
| R | Ol. aurant. cort. | 30.0 |
| | Ol. citri cort. | 12.0 |
| | Ol. bergamot. | 1.0 |
| | Ol. neroli bigarad. | 2.0 |
| | Ol. neroli petal. | 4.0 |
| | Ol. rosamari. | 30.0 |
| Spir. vin. rectificatiss. | | |

Another water sold, which has an odor more resembling that of orange blossoms, has the following formula:

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| R | Ol. aurant. cort. | 26.0 |
| | Ol. citri cort. | 34.0 |
| | Ol. bergamot. | 1.0 |
| | Ol. aurant. flor. | 14.0 |
| | Ol. rosamari. | 30.0 |
| Spir. vin. rectificatiss. | | 8000.0 |

The apothecary, who usually produces smaller quantities of eau-de-Cologne for his own purposes, is denied the opportunity of storing it for many years. He must, therefore, depend upon the excellent quality of the ethereal oils and the purity of the alcohol. In the preparation of eau-de-Cologne, it is best to employ two kinds of spirit—ordinary wine spirit and corn brandy. Of the ethereal oils, mixed in accordance with the proper formula, one part is dissolved in 1,000 parts of corn brandy, the remainder in 3,000 grains spir. vin. rectificatiss. The mixtures are set aside for several days in separate vessels in a cool place, then poured together and distilled.

Distillation may be avoided in the pro-

duction of small quantities. In lieu thereof, the mixture is kept warm for several minutes in a glass vessel corked with cotton and immersed in water at 60° C. It should, of course, be added that the fine quality of the preparation can only be secured through distillation.

Artificial "ageing" that is, the obtaining of the finest flavoring through long storing, is achieved in a peculiar manner, and, when carefully performed, the resulting eau-de-Cologne is, according to the author, quite equal to the genuine and long-stored article. The process consists in filling a glass bottle, provided with a perforated stopper, with the distilled water. Into the stopper introduce a spiral glass tube with narrow opening, and the bottle, inverted, is then placed in the ring of a retort stand, and underneath it is placed a bottle of a similar size with a funnel to receive the eau-de-Cologne, which trickles down drop by drop. The entire apparatus is exposed to the sun during the forenoon. When the liquid has passed from the upper to the lower bottle, reverse the bottles and repeat the operation four or five times. The forenoon sun exerts the best action, because it does not develop such excessive heat. The spiral form of the glass tube is highly important, because the liquid flows through it much more slowly, and remains longer exposed to the action of the sun.

This method can be advantageously employed in all cases where the "ageing" of a liquid is desired. The addition of spirits of sal ammoniac, recommended in many formulae for eau-de-Cologne, for achieving the characteristic effect of long storing, is not wise, since the spirits of sal ammoniac produce decomposition of many ethereal oils.—*American Soap Journal*.

Analysis of Coal-Tar Preparations.

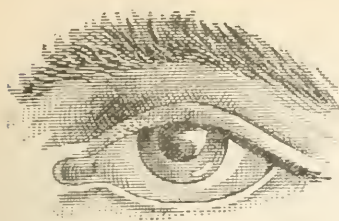
Messrs. Helbing and Passmore's latest investigation is on the valuation of disinfectants prepared from coal-tar. In their report they state that, since the bactericidal properties of these preparations reside in the phenoloid bodies contained therein, the chemical estimation of such bodies is a measure of their activity, so that a bacteriological examination becomes unnecessary. Tar-oils contain certain acids (so-called), bases, and hydro-carbons which are more or less present in preparations made from them. A method of chemical analysis applicable to the one is, therefore, suited to the other within certain limits, which are laid down in the report. For determining the hydrocarbons (benzene, anthracene, naphthalene, and the like) the acids in 50 grammes or more of the oils are fixed and removed with a 10 per cent. caustic-soda solution, the oils having first been diluted with an equal volume or more of ether. The ether dissolves the hydrocarbons and bases, and the small quantity of the latter, washed out by the soda, is also removed with ether from the alkaline liquors. The combined ethereal liquids are next washed with 1-to-1 sul-

phuric acid to remove bases, after which the ether is treated by washing and evaporation for hydrocarbons. By fractional distillation the character of these may be studied and the bases may be estimated in the acid liquid by neutralizing with soda, evaporating to dryness, and extracting with spirit, whereby only the salts of the organic bases are dissolved out. The acid constituents of tar-oils are phenol and its homologues. Strictly they are not acids, but they associate themselves readily with the soda in the preliminary treatment, and are to be sought for in the alkaline liquors. The process which Helbing and Passmore suggest for this is simple—viz., to acidify with sulphuric acid and extract the "acids" with ether, which on evaporation yields a residue of the phenoloid bodies. It is impossible, the authors say, to separate carboic acid from its homologues by practical distillation, owing to the close proximity of their boiling points, and the only method which they found practicable was to fractionally precipitate the alkaline solution of tar-acids with small quantities of mineral acid, whereby the carboic acid is concentrated in the first fraction. So working they were able to satisfy themselves that Jeyes' fluid contains less than 0.25 per cent. of carboic acid, and 40 per cent. of other phenoloid bodies.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Physicians and Proprietaries.

The advances in both medicine and pharmacy "in this evening of the nineteenth century," have been so great and widely divergent in character of work, that your modern physician has, as a rule, neither the time, inclination or opportunity to learn technical pharmacy. Yet we fear that the trend of medical study at present is too much in the opposite direction, and that little attention is paid by many medical men to general pharmaceutical details; else why this tendency among the medical element to follow the direction of the least resistance in prescribing secret proprietary remedies instead of formulating original prescriptions? But whether this belief be well founded or not, the fact remains that the increasing use of such preparations by physicians is unquestioned and the query naturally comes up: "What is the best course for pharmacists to pursue? There is only one way. Accept the condition which confronts them and prepare a full line of proprietaries for physicians' use, the composition of which shall be absolutely non-secret. This is meeting the issue direct, and in such a contest—a contest with secret medicines made by parties unknown to the local physicians on the one side, and with non-secret medicines made by a pharmacist personally known to the local physician on the other—the pharmacist has every advantage; and every element of business sense urges him to do this. Will he do it?—*Alumni Reporter*.

When business is good the heart is full of happiness, and the face a genial smile.



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Useful Counter Requisites.

(British and Colonial Druggist.)

The stock of pharmacy with a large variety of preparations of the chemist's own putting-up is an absolute necessity in the present age of rapid progression and keen competition. It is a necessity for several reasons. First, because the proprietor can fix his own price for his own preparations without fear of "cutting" by the neighboring grocer; second, because by the retailing of special articles of good quality a demand for that article is created which he alone can supply; third, because the attraction of customers for one article is likely to lead to increased business in other directions; and fourth, because his name is thus kept before the public, which constitutes a cheap and efficient way of advertising.

Moreover, if a pharmacist has a well-assorted selection of preparations put up ready for sale, he has something to produce in event of persons coming in to be prescribed for, thus saving time and offering a ready solution of the disputed question of "counter prescribing." It is, of course, impossible to keep sufficient preparations ready to meet the requirements of all the various cases that are brought before him, but enough can always be on hand to recommend for the commoner classes of ailments, both those requiring external and those needing internal treatment. It is considered, generally, mistaken policy to recommend either of the numerous quack or "patent" medicines as a remedy for the ills of mankind, partly on account of the readiness with which such articles lead themselves to the attention of the grocer, thus taking the trade out of its legitimate course; partly, because of the special adaptability of these goods to that reduction of profits, term "cutting;" and partly because the pharmacist can have no exact knowledge of the ingredients in the medicine he is recommending.

It is therefore of great importance that the pharmacist shall have a complete and well-assorted stock of preparations of his own compounding ready put up, the quality and purity of which he can vouch for, and the therapeutic action of which he has ascertained from the composition. It is with a view to assisting pharmacists to give more attention to and increase this branch of their business that these lines are being addressed to them.

In the first place, a few words as to the style in which such goods should be got up will be *apropos* of the subject. Bottles for fluids up to 8 ounces should be white, flat, and preferably panelled, this making a very great apparent difference in the size; fluids for external use are, however, better put in apertic green bottles, flat, fluted at the back, thus making a significant distinction. A series of round-shouldered white bottles is perhaps most suitable for cod-liver and castor oils, as well as for washes of the mouth or hair. Great care should be taken in the selec-

tion of a good quality of corks, as nothing is more aggravating for the purchaser than for the cork to break the first time of extracting, and nothing detracts more from the apparent worth of the contents. For preparations that act upon corks, such as ammonia or acids, stoppered bottles should be used, if the price obtainable admits of it, but, if not, only one or two bottles of it should be got ready at a time. For capping purposes, white leather damped and drawn tight certainly looks best, though the plated bottle caps are a capital substitute; with either, care should be taken to remove all the superfluous material that projects below the string.

For powders, bottles with wide mouths, fitted with box-wood topped corks, are most suitable, the shape of the bottle being regulated by the nature of the contents, flat, however, being most general. Creams and ointments may be put in ordinary covered pots, but look better in a round white glass or opal bottle with a wide neck and metal screw cap or box-wood topped cork; the collapsible metal tubes are becoming very general now, and have certain advantages over bottles, though they are not available unless the preparation is of a firm consistence.

Labels should be neat and plain, giving all necessary directions for use; care must be exercised in the compilation of these, so as to keep them free from any offence against the Stamp act, and for this purpose the advice of some competent judge or the authorities themselves should be asked. Matters of this sort must be left to the individual discretion and taste of the pharmacist, and we must therefore go on to speak in more detail of the preparations themselves and of the mode of making them.

The first class of preparations requiring consideration are those made from

LIQUIDS.

Taking first the tinctures, there are a few that are in such constant demand in all parts of the country that they should be always kept ready in two or three sizes, varying from one ounce upwards. Tincture of quinine and the ammoniated preparations are useful at all times of the year as tonics, and there is a great rush for them in the season of cold winds, neuralgias, &c., the former article is improved by the addition of a small proportion of aromatic sulphuric acid, and the latter by the substitution of tincture of orange peel for proof spirit. The strong tincture of ginger (essence), tincture of myrrh, lavender, rhubarb, and a few others, which the experience of the pharmacist will suggest, are also to be found among the put up stock of all well-regulated pharmacies.

Of the official spirits, the three, sal volatile, nitrous ether and camphor are the most important, though the spirit of chloroform, under the name chloric ether, is inquired for frequently as a pick-me-up, and may advantageously be found with the other three on the shelves.

The liquid extracts of sarsaparilla, tar-

axacum, and cascara sagrada are very convenient for prescribing purposes, as they are comparatively harmless, and yet present their therapeutic properties in a convenient and concentrated form. Of course castor and cod-liver oils are kept ready put up, the former, preferably being the "tasteless" preparation, and the latter as fresh and free from odor and taste as possible. Fluid magnesia, put up in 8 oz. bottles for a shilling, yields a good margin of profit, and may be sold in large numbers if neatly wrapped in blue paper, bearing a white lithographic label.

Turning now to the official

POWDERS,

compound liquorice and compound rhubarb powders specially lend themselves to being put up in bottles, and should bear labels giving doses and directions for administration. The former of these may be prepared with soluble saccharin, instead of sugar, for diabetic patients, and the latter (Gregory's powder) with heavy instead of light magnesia; it is then more readily miscible with water.

Leaving now the Pharmacopoeial preparations which are of necessity kept ready put up by nearly all pharmacists, one is confronted with a great mass of formulae for every class of chemists' requisites. The difficulty lies in making a proper selection from all these—in choosing the right and most suitable articles, and picking out the best formulae for them. All this must depend to a great extent upon the neighborhood and locality of the business, the class of customers, the season of the year, and other similar conditions; for instance, in some parts the amount of veterinary medicines sold far exceeds that of any other, while in other parts nothing of that nature is sold from one week to the next. On the other hand, a business in the latter place, especially if a fashionable resort, will probably sell a vast number of toilet preparations, not perhaps even kept in the country or market town where the veterinary medicines are in vogue. Great discretion must therefore be exercised in making a choice of what is most suitable for the class of business done, and then, having selected the formula, every effort must be made to get the best product from it, and to put it up in the most attractive manner.

Commencing with preparations designed as remedies for certain special complaints, those put up in the form of

MIXTURES

form rather a large class, and require careful consideration and selection. In all parts, however, mixtures for neuralgia, cough, diarrhoea, and indigestion are in constant request, and a quinine and iron tonic finds a ready sale in all parts of the year; a preparation of hops is always popular as a tonic. For formulae for these and most of the other preparations mentioned in these pages the reader is referred to the "Manual of Formulae" shortly to be published, but in the meantime the following will be of use:

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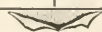
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| | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|--------|--|-----------------------|---|---|--------|
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| Amylen Hydrate, | " | - | 60 | Morrhual, | " | - | - | 1 50 |
| Apomorphia, Mur. in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vls., each | - | - | 1 65 | Muscarin Sulph. | per grain | - | - | 35 |
| Bromoform, | per oz. | - | 40 | Myrtol, | per oz. | - | - | 1 30 |
| Camphor Acid, | " | - | 65 | Ol. Pinus Pumilionis, | " | - | - | 65 |
| Chloralamid in 25 gm. pkgs., each | - | - | 1 05 | Papain, | " | - | - | 1 95 |
| Diuretin, | per oz. | - | 2 50 | Papayotin, | in 15 gr. vials, each | - | - | 45 |
| Duboisia Sulph. in 5 gr. vials, each | - | - | 55 | Paraldehyde, | per oz. | - | - | 20 |
| Eserin | " | " | 55 | Pental, | in 10 gm. tubes, each | - | - | 40 |
| Eucalyptol, | per oz. | - | 35 | Phenocoll, | in 25 gm. vials, each | - | - | 1 95 |
| Europhen, | " | - | 2 40 | Piperazin, | " | " | - | 1 95 |
| Exalgine, | " | - | 1 20 | Pyoktanin, | per oz. | - | - | 1 75 |
| Guaiacol, | " | - | 90 | Pyridin, | " | - | - | 30 |
| Homatropin Hydrobrom | in 5 gr. vials, each | - | 1 80 | Sozoiodol, | " | - | - | 1 00 |
| Hyocin Hydrochlor. | " | " | 2 15 | Sparteine Sulph. in 15 gr. vials, each | - | - | - | 15 |
| Hyoscyamin Hydrochlor. Amor. | " | " | 85 | Succus Cineraria Maritima in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles, each | - | - | - | 3 90 |
| Hypnon, | per oz. | - | 1 00 | Terpinol, | per oz. | - | - | 25 |
| Iodoform Bituminate, | " | - | 90 | Theine, | " | - | - | 30 |
| Iodol, | " | - | 1 30 | Thiol, | " | - | - | 35 |
| Methyl Blue, | " | - | 1 10 | Thioresorcin, | " | - | - | 1 00 |
| Methyl Violet, | " | - | 65 | Tinct. Simulo, | " | - | - | 50 |
| Methylene Blue, | " | - | 1 00 | Urethane, | " | - | - | 55 |
| Mullein Oil, | " | - | 65 | | | | | |



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200 King Street West,

TORONTO, = ONTARIO.

NEURALGIA MIXTURE.

Take of

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Quinine sulphate | 12 grs. |
| Potassium bromide | 2 drms. |
| Dilute sulphuric acid | 20 minims. |
| Tincture of gelsemium | 90 minims. |
| Spirits of chloroform | 2 drms. |
| Distilled water | up to 6 ozs. |

Mix. A tablespoonful every four hours as long as the pain continues.

INDIGESTION MIXTURE.

Take of

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Ammonium carbonate | 19 grs. |
| Magnesium sulphate | 1 drms. |
| Tincture of belladonna | 1 drms. |
| Tincture of nux vomica | 1 drms. |
| Tincture of ginger | 1 drms. |
| Spirits of chloroform | 2 drms. |
| Peppermint water | up to 6 ozs. |

Mix. A tablespoonful every four hours.

The diarrhoea mixture most suitable for general purposes is that known as the Board of Health Mixture, the formula for which is given in "Squire's Companion," and has been printed several times in these pages. There are so many cough mixtures extant that it is unnecessary to insert a formula for one here. A quinine and iron tonic is generally a solution of fer. quin. cit. in water (5 grain doses), flavored with aromatics and with vegetable tonics, spirits of chloroform, comp. tincture of gentian, and tincture of nux vomica, making a palatable and efficient mixture. A good many formulae for a hop tonic have been published from time to time; the following is said to yield a very satisfactory product:

Take of

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Tincture of senega | 2 drms. |
| Tincture of chiretta | 2 drms. |
| Tincture of buchu | 3 drms. |
| Tincture of podophyllin | 4 drms. |
| Tincture of hops | 11 ozs. |
| Solution of cochineal | a sufficiency. |
| Distilled water | up to 16 ozs. |

Place the water in a measure and pour the tinctures previously mixed into it.

A tablespoonful for a dose two or three times a day.

ELIXIRS AND ESSENCES.

Similar preparations to each of these are put up in a more concentrated form, and sold as elixirs—quinine and iron, hop, &c., &c.—the dose of each being a teaspoonful in water, and the prices correspondingly increased. These recommend themselves to a good many people on account of their small bulk and convenience for travelling. An elixir of cascara makes a very suitable preparation for bottling; thus, two-ounce round-shouldered bottles, with a neat label, retailing at 1s.; the liquid itself being made according to the B. P. C. formula. A very nice preparation, containing cascara with other ingredients, may be sold as laxative elixir, the following being the formula:

Take of

| | |
|--|---------|
| Fluid extract of liquorice | 1 oz. |
| Tincture of fresh orange peel | 2 ozs. |
| Simple syrup | 21 ozs. |
| Glycerine, pure | 21 ozs. |
| Fluid extract of cascara sagrada | 8 ozs. |
| Fluid extract of senna | 1 ozs. |

Mix.

One or two teaspoonfuls for a dose at bedtime.

A concentrated mixture "for the blood" is often asked for, and probably nothing more satisfactory can be recommended than elixir of sarsaparilla with iodide of potassium, which is prepared by adding 8 grs. of potass. iodide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ drs. of spirits of chloroform to each ounce of concentrated decoction of sarsaparilla. Dose:—One teaspoonful twice a day. A small proportion of tincture of orange or cardamoms can be added to improve the taste, if desired; their stimulant effect helping to counteract the depressing effects of the iodide, while not detracting from its purifying properties.

A useful preparation for removing flatulence and colic, and having soothing, warming and antispasmodic properties, may be put up under the title of carminative elixir, a dose of one teaspoonful twice a day, or when required, being recommended. Many formulae may be devised for such preparation, but the following has proved useful in many cases:

Take of

| | |
|--|---------|
| Tincture of cardamoms | 1 oz. |
| Spirit of nutmeg | 1 drms. |
| Spirit of chloroform | 2 drms. |
| Syrup of ginger | 3 drms. |
| Infusion of cloves, concentrated | 2 drms. |

Mix. One teaspoonful for a dose when required.

An addition of bismuth subnitrate and magnesium carbonate is sometimes made to this, but a sediment is thus formed, and a clear mixture is preferred to a thick one.

A digestive tonic elixir may be sold in some neighborhoods, and would be compounded of bismuth, quinine, and pepsine wine, the proportion of ingredients being manipulated so as to obtain a clear liquid; a concentrated buchu mixture is also a useful stock article.

Besides the essence of ginger and sarsaparilla, mentioned under Pharmacopoeial Preparations, a sweet essence of senna is also necessary; it is one of the most suitable and palatable articles to recommend as a laxative for children, and always meets with approval.

(To be continued.)

Salophene.

Salophene occurs in small white flakes almost insoluble in water, very soluble in alkaline solutions, in alcohol and ether. Its solution in alcohol is turned violet by perchloride of iron, and gives a bulky white precipitate with bromine water. It is quite tasteless and inodorous, and melts at 187 to 188 C. Alkalies break it up into salicylic acid and acetylparamidophenol. The same change takes place in the body when it comes into contact with the pancreatic and intestinal fluid. It passes unchanged through the stomach. According to the researches of W. Siebel 88 per cent. is decomposed if given in doses of 2 grammes, but only 69 per cent. if given in doses of from 5 to 6 grammes:

thus there is no advantage to be gained by giving more than 5 or 6 grammes during the day. The salophene not decomposed is eliminated by the bowels. The acetylamidoparaphenol is partly excreted by the kidneys, and the salicylic acid can be found in the urine 50 hours after the administration of the drug. Salophene is much less poisonous than salol, the lethal dose for a rabbit being from 7 to 8 grammes, death being caused by the presence of salicylic acid. Siebel comes to the conclusion that salophene is superior to salol, both on account of its want of taste and smell, as well as from its less poisonous properties.—*Lancet*.

Camphoid : A New Substitute For Colloidon For Medical Use.

BY WILLIAM MARTINDALE.

It is known that iodoform is soluble (1 in 10) in Rubini's solution of camphor, composed of equal parts by weight of camphor and dilute alcohol. This requires fixing on the part to which it is applied. I therefore added 1 part of pyroxylin to 40 of the solution and found it dissolved readily. Applied to the skin this preparation dries in a few minutes and forms an elastic opaque film, which does not wash off. The excess of camphor seems to volatilize, and as it disguises the odor of the iodoform its solution forms a useful vehicle for applying this drug. Pyroxylin dissolves readily in the simple solution of camphor, and this forms a cleanly basis for the application of many medicaments to the skin, such as carbolic acid, salicylic acid, resorcin, iodine, chrysarobin, and ichthyol. I suggest the name "camphoid" for the simple pyroxylin solution.—*Phar. Journal*.

A Harmless Medicine for Plants.

It appears, from a series of experiments undertaken by Mr. J. Morel, that a solution of boric acid retards and even prevents altogether the phenomena of germination in the seeds of plants. Borax has much the same effect. The investigator thinks that boric acid or borax will be found as useful as sulphate of copper as a means of combating mildew on vines, and other maladies to which vegetables are subject. This information is welcome at a time when an outcry is being raised against the employment of dangerous substances for this purpose, sulphate of copper being more or less poisonous, while borax is quite harmless.—*The Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy*.

Vesbium is the name bestowed by Seacchi on what he believes to be a new metal found in the lava from Vesuvius. T. S. Pipeson who has formerly examined volcanic products near Naples, does not believe (Iron) a new element has been discovered, but inclines to think that Seacchi has been dealing with molybdenum and copper.

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ADAMS & SONS CO.,

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The "OZONATOR"

WITH SANITAS FLUID,

IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

It is Pleasant, Powerful & Continuous.

Note this: It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEERS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post-Graduate School, etc.—See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1889—has determined with respect to the *Staphylococcus Pyrogenes Aureus* and the *Typhoid Bacillus* that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 4 minutes, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

School Boards should be canvassed by
Druggists.

10th March, 1892.
"We have now for some months had your 'Ozonator' in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air."

E. W. ARTHUR,
Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Where they are used they are liked.

Nicolet College, 3rd April, 1892.
"When navigation opens I shall go to Montreal and will try and bargain for FOUR MORE."

M. G. PROULX PTRE.

The "Sanitas" Disinfectants are now in use by upwards of 1,000 Boards of Health, Sanitary Authorities, Hospitals, Asylums, Workhouses, and other Public Buildings, who have adopted it because "Sanitas" is the Best Disinfectant.

See pamphlet containing "Reports on 'Sanitas,' by Medical, Chemical and Sanitary Authorities."

The Ozonator a necessity where Diphtheria and Typhoid exist.

Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and twenty-three of diphtheria, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and consider its action upon micro-organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, pleasant odor renders it very easy to use or administer.

J. W. SMALL, M.D.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., Montreal.

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March, 1892 - VERY IMPORTANT. - March, 1892

Dupont's Brushes,
SPECIAL VALUE.

Violet Perfumes and Soaps
SPECIAL VALUE.

Sole Agents for the RHENICHE CELLULOID CO.

Reynold's Razors and Cutlery

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR VALUE.

Our line of FANCY BOXES and ALBUMS are the finest we ever produced, and entirely new and different from anything ever shown here before.

A Magnificent Line of BALL and OPERA FANS.

Druggists will have our special attention, and we will call on you in good time. NOTE this to your interests.

Reinhardt Manufacturing Co.,

MONTREAL.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline + Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbulated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and not by the German process of bleaching with acids.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

HOMESTEAD, PA.

Catalogues, Etc.

Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons present their customers with an elaborate illustrated catalogue of some of the lines of fancy goods, novelties, drug sundries and toys, which comprises a large portion of the stock carried by this house. If not in receipt of catalogue write for one.

Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co. have issued a special catalogue and price list of Pharmaceutical products, calling more particular attention to many of their leading lines in goods for the dispensing pharmacist. This firm's goods are now known and appreciated in all quarters of the globe.

Patent Medicine Advertising.

In an article written for *Printer's Ink* by Dr. David Kennedy, of Kingston, N. Y., who is himself a large advertiser, he gives some hints of practical value. He says:

"I address myself to advertisers generally, and say, first, what do you know about advertising? You may think you know a great deal—you probably do think so; but if you have had no experience, and especially no experience that has cost you money, it is my impression you know very little about it. If you think you know it all you probably know still less.

"If about to commence advertising a new article and you have had no experience, do not try to deal with the papers direct. Select some advertising agency in which you can rely and trust implicitly to its experience and advice. This is what I did when I commenced. I did it thoroughly. I employed the best agency in America, and I entrusted my advertising exclusively in their hands. In an experience of more than fifteen years I have with rare exceptions and for special purposes employed no other, nor would I again pursue a different course had I to commence my advertising over again. The agency, which is reliable, when it sees that it has secured the confidence of its customer, is bound in honor, as well as in interest, to work for that customer in every possible way, and you should not select other than the honorable agency.

"It is absolutely true that the agency dealing with papers constantly, knowing the characteristics of the publishers, just which papers will take 25 per cent of rates, and which papers will want 50, as well as those that would sometimes take as low as 10 per cent, and that has every facility for watching the work carefully and seeing that it is done as agreed upon, can place the advertising in better shape and for less money than the advertiser himself, who knows nothing whatever about it. So much for the placing of the advertising.

"Now, in regard to the mediums: There is but one true medium for the general advertiser, and that is the newspaper. He must depend upon it. Some outside schemes may possibly be taken advantage-

ously at certain times, but I advise adherence to the rule of using newspapers first and all the time.

"Again, the newspapers should be well selected, so as to cover thoroughly, in the best manner, the territory to be advertised. It does not follow that because one paper in a town will do the advertising for \$25, and another will do it for \$15, that it is economical to accept the \$15 contract. As a rule, the best papers are the cheapest. This is because they give the most for the money; but occasionally the best paper will want more than it is really worth: then it may be well to take the second best paper until such time as the better one will accept at a fair price.

"But before making any contracts, or selecting the papers, the advertisement itself should have proper attention. Great judgment is required in its composition, in the amount of space it is to occupy, and in its general appearance. Here, again, the advertising agency can be of great assistance to you. The one which I have always employed has greatly assisted me, not only in writing my advertisements, but especially in putting them in proper display for the electrotyping.

"Do not be afraid to use electrotypes. The percentage of cost of the electrotyped advertisement is slight, and they secure you a clear impression, while at the same time in many papers electrotyped advertisements are accepted at a less price than would be required if the advertisement was to be placed in type.

"These are the general rules which I have found by experience necessary for the guidance of the successful advertiser; but I wish to reiterate what I have already said concerning the advertiser being too sure that he knows it all to begin with. In any event, he will probably make mistakes—all men do that—but the advertiser should be willing to take advice, and when he has made a mistake be willing to admit it and avoid a similar error in the future.

"Another important rule by which I have always been guided is, never to run in debt. Do not take chances. Let all the advertising for which you contract be within your ability to pay if you do not get a single dollar back. A wrong investment without satisfactory returns gives one the blues and mars his efficiency as a business man. It is bad enough any way; but if he cannot pay his bills it is ten times worse than it would be otherwise.

"Then, too, an advertiser should have a good credit. It helps him in trade, it helps him with the agency, it helps him with the papers. He should pay his bills promptly as agreed upon.

"All these suggestions are based upon the understanding that an advertiser has a good thing, otherwise he had better not start at all. Do not advertise a poor article. It may pay you for a little while and may sell for a time, but it won't last, and in the long run you will be the loser.

"In my own business I adopted these methods, and began in a small way, and

was successful from the outset. My business was never in so prosperous a condition as it is to-day. My medicine is selling more largely than ever before and the sales are extending into new territory. Hence it is fair to infer that my theories in regard to advertising, in my own case at any rate, have been correct and may be worth some consideration by others who propose to advertise more or less generally."

Drugs in Butter.

A nefarious system of butter manufacture is exposed by the Chemist to the American Department of Agriculture. What is known as "gilt-edge butter compound" is advertised in the States, with the tempting assurance that if a small quantity of it be added to a pint of milk and a pound of butter, the whole being churned together, the operator will get two pound of butter, all the milk being incorporated. There is no doubt, the Chemist says, as to the truth of this statement, as it was verified by trials in the laboratory of the Department. The directions of the advertisers were followed, and the milk disappeared, two pounds of butter being produced, which resembled a first-class butter, except that it was softer. It does not keep well, but for immediate consumption passes easily as a genuine article, although analysis shows that it contains 49.55 per cent. of water and only 45.45 per cent. of butter fat, as compared with 15.92 per cent. of water and 80.53 per cent. of butter fat found in a sample of genuine butter. On the compound by means of which the trick is performed being analyzed, it was found to consist of 70.48 per cent. of anhydrous sodium sulphate and 29.52 per cent. of organic matter, afterwards proved to be pepsin. Experiments tried with pepsin showed that it produced an emulsion which enabled butter to incorporate an equal quantity of milk in its substance without materially altering its appearance. The same result was produced with pancreatin, trypsin, or rennet. The sodium sulphate appears to be used simply as a carrying material, and to be of no assistance in the emulsifying process. Ex.

EMULSION OLEI MORRHUE.—The following formula is suggested by Oliver Stout for preparing an emulsion containing 50 vol. per cent. of cod-liver oil: Triturate 1 oz. of glycerin with 2 ozs. of cod-liver oil, gradually added, until emulsified; dissolve 60 grains of ammoniated glycyrrhizin in water, and add this solution gradually, followed by water, to the emulsion until four fluid ounces are obtained. The glycyrrhizin masks the taste of the oil without any further addition. Hypophosphites may be added with the water.—*American Journal Pharmacy.*

A FRENCH court has decided that the person who calls a physician to see a sick person is responsible for the fees.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

—CURES—
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

F. F. Dalley & Co.

123-125-127 James-St. North,
HAMILTON, - CANADA.

Specialties :

Hirst's Pain Exterminator.
May Apple Blood Syrup.
May Apple Liver Pills.
Dr. Cazeaux's Female Life Pills.
Dalley's Family Salve.
Dalley's Family Pills.
Dalley's Pain Extracting Fluid.
Dalley's Cholera Mixture.
Dalley's Horehound Elecampane.
Dalley's Eye Salve.
Dalley's Black Oil.
Dalley's Gargling Oil.
Dalley's Condition Powders.
Dr. Russel's Tooth Drops.
Dr. Lambeth's Lumbago Drops.
Spanish Blackings.
Ladies' Shoe Dressings.
Waterproof Blackings.
Silver Cream Baking Powder.
Dalley's Baking Powder.
Dalley's Pure Mustards.
School Ink (Bulk or Bottles.)
Mucilage (Bulk or Bottles.)
Silver Star Stove Polish.

IMPORTERS AND MILLERS OF
Spices, Oils and Dry Salter's Goods.
Lamp Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, &c.
Send for Prices—which are Low.

A New and First-Class Book on Perfumery.

JUST READY.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE

Manufacture of Perfumery

Comprising Directions for Making all kinds of Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Fumigating Materials, Deodorants, Cosmetics, etc., etc.; with a full account of the Volatile Oils, Balsams, Resins, and other Natural and Artificial Perfume Substances, including the manufacture of Fruit Ethers, and Tests of their Purity. By DR. C. A. DEITE, assisted by L. ROBERT, F. EICHMANN, E. KUEGLER, H. TOEDTNER, and other EXPERTS. From the German by WILLIAM T. BRANSTEDT, editor of "The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated by 28 engravings. In one volume, 12mo, 356 pages.

PRICE,

\$3.00.

Free of Postage to any Address in the World.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Chapter I. Historical Notice of Perfumery. II. The Perfume Materials for the Manufacture of Perfumery. III. Testing Volatile Oils. IV. The Volatile Oils in Perfumery. V. Resins and Balsams. VI. Perfume Substances from the Animal Kingdom. VII. Artificial Perfume Materials. VIII. Alcoholic Perfumes. IX. Dry Perfumes. X. Fumigating Essences, Pastilles, Powders, etc. XI. Dentifrices, Mouth Waters, etc. XII. Hair Pomades, Hair Oils and Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes and Depilatories. XIII. Cosmetics. Index.

#1 The above or any of our books sent by mail, free of postage, at the publication price, to any address in the world.

#2 A circular of 2 pages quarto, giving the full table of contents of this important book, with specimens of the illustrations, will be sent free of postage to any one in any part of the world who will furnish his address.

#3 Our New and Enlarged Catalogue of Practical and Scientific Books, 88 pages, 8vo, and our other catalogues, the whole covering every branch of Science applied to the Arts, sent free and free of postage to any one in any part of the world who will furnish us with his address.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,

INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS.

810 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

An extract from a letter written by Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10th/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1892.

Advice to Druggists.

Be master of and understand your business. Keep your store well stocked with the best quality of goods procurable.

Make your prices as reasonable as your expenses and quality of material will permit.

Pay as close personal attention to your business as possible.

Always strive to secure first class assistants.

Keep your store neat and clean, and change your window display and the position of your drug sundry stock, as often as possible.

Promptly discourage any tendency to looting in your store.

Never laugh nor permit laughing behind your dispensing counter while customers are waiting in front, as what is fun to you may be chagrin to them.

Be kind and courteous to every one, young or old, rich or poor, black or white.

In winter-time see all lady customers to your door.

Never disappoint a customer if you can help it.

Be prompt in the execution of every order you receive.

If you haven't in stock what your customer asks for always express a willingness to procure it as speedily as possible.

When you refuse a preferred request do it with as good grace as possible.

Do as little credit business as possible.

Keep your messenger well supplied with change so that he can collect without trouble for all deliveries.

Make out to every credit customer a monthly statement of account, even when not for immediate collection, as it is a satisfactory showing of recent purchases.

Personally, keep your credit good by meeting your liabilities as promptly as they come due.

Never endorse for another for an amount you cannot afford to lose.

Do not for the sake of gain engage in any undertaking that would bring you discredit.

Follow this advice, maintain your self-respect, and you will undoubtedly be an honored and successful druggist.

Correction.

The article entitled "Pharmacy, Past, Present and Future," which appeared in our August issue, was through an error credited to J. S. Roberts, of Senforth, instead of Jas. F. Roberts, of Parkhill.



Wm. Murchison,

PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

William Murchison, who has been chosen as the first president of the Provincial Retail Druggists' Association of Ontario, was born in 1862 in the County of Bruce in this Province. He was educated in the public schools and afterwards in the Kincardine High School. In 1880 he entered the drug store of Dr. Tennant, of Lucknow, as an apprentice, remaining there two years, and afterwards acting as clerk for Mr. John Farrell, of Lucan, and subsequently with Dr. C. Lutz, of Exeter. In the fall of 1884, he went to Toronto to fill the position of head clerk with Mr. H. Sherris, with whom he remained until the opening of the first session of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in the new building, where he graduated in 1886. He then entered into partnership with his former employer, Mr. Sherris, with whom he remained until May of the present year, when he purchased the drug business of G. W. Mingay, 1402 Queen street west, Toronto. It is quite fitting that the Provincial Retail Association should have for its first president, one who is a graduate of its College and is thoroughly in keeping with its progressive character. Mr. Murchison has been for some time and still holds the position of one of the examining board of the College. He is one of the most active members of the Toronto Retail Drug Association and held in high esteem amongst the trade of the city. We believe the choice of the Association in their selection of President was a wise one, and we congratulate them on their selection, as also the President as the head of so important an organization.

TOURISTS and the general travelling public when visiting Montreal will find in the Richelieu Hotel every comfort and convenience. It is the only first-class hotel in the city conducted on both the American and European plans, and is centrally located.

Grand Trunk Railway—the Great International Route.

This great highway of travel, with its through lines under one management from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard, may justly be termed THE GREAT TOURIST ROUTE OF AMERICA. Its wonderful St. Clair Tunnel, its Victoria Bridge, that triumph of engineering skill spanning the river St. Lawrence, its Suspension Bridge, from which may be seen that great natural wonder of the world, the Niagara Falls, and the magnificent scenery through which its line passes, combine in making this one of the most desirable lines to travel by on this continent.

India Rubber Substitutes.

The growing scarcity of India rubber and gutta-percha, with its attendant rise in prices, has caused considerable anxiety in the electrical industries that are dependent upon the supply of these commodities. Various substitutes have been suggested. A new preparation has been brought out which is said to give great promise of meeting all the requirements of an efficient insulator. It consists of Manila gum tempered with benzine, to which an addition of two per cent. of auvergne bitumen, also mixed with benzine, is added. These are thoroughly blended, and after five per cent. of rosin oil has been added, a product is obtained having all the suppleness, elasticity, solidity, and durability of the best rubber. If the product be too fluid, a further addition of 4 per cent. of sulphur, dissolved by means of sulphide of carbon, is made. The vulcanization of the material can be carried out in the usual way.

Another preparation which is the product of Cotton Seed Oil has been patented by Mr. J. G. Carter of Savannah, Georgia, who claims to have produced a preparation which answers all the purposes of India rubber—in fact is a substitute for it. As the pure rubber costs 67 cents a pound by the ton and the substitute can be manufactured for less than 20 cents a pound it would seem that there is room for considerable profit. The character of the process, Mr. Carter says is a secret known to him only, and which he will continue to keep. He arrived at it after twenty years of experiment with various oils for the purpose of reducing them to solids and to ascertain their value for varnish and other products. He first discovered a process after beginning his experiments by which cotton seed oil could be made available for a high class of varnish, a use to which manufacturers have as yet been unable to put it to any extent.

GLUE WITHOUT HEAT.—Put into a solution of 50 parts of barium chloride in 750 parts of cold water, 13 parts of gelatine or glue, and set aside for 12 hours. At the end of this time a syrupy liquid is obtained, for which the baryta may be precipitated by the addition of a solution of sodium sulphate.

Armour's Pepsin-Phosphate

For the Soda Fountain or Dinner Table. Combines the most effective digestive agent known, with the best medium for its operation. Used with any syrup. New style package, 1-2 pint, \$4.00 per dozen, less 5 per cent. Fountain hangers supplied.

Armour & Company
Chicago.

All Persons.....

Attending the MONTREAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION, which will be held in Montreal in September, 1892, will do well to make themselves acquainted with the GREAT ADVANTAGES offered by the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

This great Corporation, by its own rails and Connecting Lines, reaches all parts of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and all principal points in United States, Chicago, Buffalo and East.

Pullman and Wagner Palace Cars on Express Trains.

Liberal Train Service from all parts of the Line.

Apply to nearest Agent for fares and all other particulars.

N. J. POWER, General Passenger Agent.

L. J. SEARGEANT, General Manager.

The Richelieu Hotel



Will be the headquarters of the DRUGGISTS at MONTREAL, September 19th.

ISIDORE B. DUROCHER & CO., Proprietors.

N. B.—The 'Busses of the Hotel will be found waiting the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

THE DRUG TRADE.

Its General Condition, Past and Present.

*R. S. MUIR, FORT ELGIN.

The limits to the time at the disposal of this Convention, and the necessity for thorough discussion necessitates only a brief statement of the past and present general condition of the Drug Trade.

It is somewhat difficult to define the limits of the past and present, so far as the drug trade is concerned. The only distinct mark of separation is the Act of 1871, incorporating the Ontario Council of Pharmacy. The changes which have occurred since are merely developments in a natural progress common to all institutions, and relate more to the professional and educational career of the druggists than to the drug trade. But so intimately are the professional and commercial aspects related, that a reference to one would be incomplete without some notice of the other.

Naturally a proper treatment of the condition of the drug trade requires notice, first, of the persons directly affected by changes of more or less importance, constantly occurring, and secondly, of the trade in its financial outlook to those persons directly affected, viz.: apprentices and those qualified to conduct business. The parties indirectly interested in the success of the trade are the physicians and the general public. Druggists occupy a peculiar relation to those classes. Professionally druggists act as one link of a chain of necessary safe-guards for the protection of the public. A second duty is the procuring and disposition of medicines to that portion of the public, who refuse or neglect to employ physicians. It is the performance of this duty that causes much of the friction between physicians and druggists, some localities suffering more than others, with no more apparent cause. In addition to the trade in drugs and chemicals, druggists have for many years been accustomed to regard as their special province the trade in toilet articles, perfumery, trusses, etc. No definite reason can be assigned for such being assumed to be strictly the druggists' rights, beyond the fact that the chemical and professional knowledge required to conduct such a trade or manufacture, favored the assumption of the right to monopolize these branches. The ever varying conditions of trade in general, combined with excessive competition, have made many inroads into this formerly profitable branch of the drug trade.

Commencing with the first step in the profession and trade, the apprentices demand some notice. Prior to 1871, and for some years after, or until 1884, apprentices were held in very loose bonds. So far as the College was concerned, individual employers observing whatever forms were agreeable to the parties. The theoretical education imparted being in

most cases as meagre as the wages, mere rule of thumb being the maxim in the instruction given. Since 1884 the conditions have been much more severe, with very slight, if any, increased material remuneration. The present conditions are not more stringent than the complex responsibilities of modern trade demand. But in the face of less ultimate remuneration when the period of apprenticeship is over, the desire to engage in the drug trade will be less manifested as soon as the new conditions become generally known. To obviate such, a most urgent duty which druggists owe to themselves and the public, is to secure and maintain for the trade the privilege which a professional standing entitles it to have. Apprentices who count the cost before being enabled to engage in business will naturally hesitate as to the choice of a profession which seems to be gradually losing much of its substantial value. The necessary expense before being in a position to receive a return cannot be much less than \$2,500, a much larger sum than is required to complete a curriculum in any other profession.

The next persons most directly interested in the success of the drug trade are the qualified persons or druggists. Prior to 1871 free license was the rule, and many are still in the trade who previous to that time had a very limited knowledge of either the theory or practice of pharmacy. But the times were favorable, the trade was a lucrative one, and the golden opportunity was seized. To the credit of these persons and the trade, they speedily obtained the requisite knowledge and have occupied, or still occupy, honored positions in the trade and other spheres of life. Gradually a new class arose, possessing a thorough knowledge of all the branches of the trade and capable of maintaining a much needed protection to the public, and in many cases becoming a valuable assistant to the medical profession. The great advance in the sciences, their application to relieve "the thousand ills that flesh is heir to" demanded a great advance in the education and training of the druggist. The various steps taken by the Ontario College of Pharmacy fully justified the confidence of the public and the medical profession, and is an assurance that purely financial considerations are not the sole motive of the druggist, but that there is a desire to give the best possible services as a result of the highest training for the important sphere he occupies in the varied relations of life.

Having glanced at the persons directly interested, it may be advisable to scan the past of the trade and observe the varied steps marking the progress of trade events. Prior to 1871, except in common parlance, the drug trade may be said not to have existed. The early settlement of the country did not permit of persons engaging exclusively, unless in isolated cases, in the drug trade. The country doctor usually supplied the medicines, or one or more of the persons doing business in the

settlement had a scanty supply of the drugs then used. Gradually such a primitive method made way for a better. One or more persons, having won the confidence of the physician, commenced with a small supply of drugs and also dispensed prescriptions. At this time "patents" were very limited in number, and the modern excessive competition was unheard of. By the Act of 1871, the trade assumed a definite form as a special branch that required for the public safety that certain privileges be granted, and secured to itself the exclusive right to engage in the compounding of medicines, and, as it was also supposed, the sale of poisons in all forms. Late events have proved this not to be the case. Public opinion was not sufficiently strong to justify the exclusive control of drugs by the new organization. As a result the ordinary household drugs are yet in the hands of grocers. During the early days of the trade a very profitable part was the sale of essences and spices, but that enemy of good prices—competition—had not yet supplied a finely powdered article,—rather the old drug mill added its quota towards having the apprentice eke out the dull time by weary hours of grinding. A perceptible change has manifested itself, both as to methods and financial success. Those who have been so fortunate as to retain a dispensing business are not so well impressed with the latter aspect of the change. One has but to give a hasty glance over the past to see how science has revolutionized all trades during the last two decades, especially in chemistry and the allied sciences. Our common wants are enveloped in scientific mystery. Instead of a few well-known drugs and chemicals we have today an endless variety. Every druggist has his shelves laden with the latest product of synthetic or analytic reaction, only to become in a short time a poor competitor with a successor. The old pill, nauseous in taste, gives way to his sleek-coated brother. Many heroic treatments have been relegated to the limbo of the past.

Not the least important change, in view of the immense interests and capital involved, is the enormous increase of "patents" which gain special notice at present as a consequence of the threatening attitude assumed by certain parties, who, in an age demanding cheapness, an age in which the consumer in all lines believes the retailer to reap unheard of profits, have attempted to absorb a trade which is the direct outcome of a knowledge of drugs applied to the satisfying of a demand by portions of the public who either unjustly despise the physician's ability or wish to obtain cheap doctors by resorting to the patent. So great is the change in this department that the unenviable fact is forced upon us that in only rare cases are the makers moved by humane motives as well as hope of gain. In short, the trade is very near, if not at, the crossroads in regard to patents. Every care ought to be exercised to devise a plan by which the interests of all might be

* Read before the Provincial Retail Druggists' Association.



**THE CROWN
PERFUMERY COMPANY'S**
DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME,
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS

It is the daintiest and most delicious of Perfumes, and in a few months has superseded all others in the boudoirs of the grandes dames of London, Paris and New York, - ARONAULT.



**THE CROWN
INVIGORATING
LAVENDER SALTS.**

The delightful NEW SMELLING SALTS and agreeable deodoriser - appreciated everywhere as a most refreshing luxury. By leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably. - LE FOLLIER.

Genuine only in Crown Stopped Bottles. Reject spurious imitations which cause disappointment to the purchaser. - 500,000 bottles sold during the past year.

177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

**THE ORIGINAL
Bogardus Patent Universal
ECCENTRIC MILL.**



Will grind anything, Dry or Liquid, Hard or Soft, such as Drugs of all kinds, salts, roots, stems, berries, argols, spices, sugar, coffee, bones, fertilizers, clay, paint, etc.

**Ink, Blacking,
Paints-in-Oils, Etc.**

Has a world-wide reputation of being the

BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.

Address the manufacturers,

J. S. & C. F. SIMPSON,
26 36 Rodney Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Used by all large drug houses.

**CHIVERS'
CARPET SOAP**

**Thoroughly Cleanses and
Restores Carpets.**

Warranted to take out GREASE or INK, and restore the Colors.

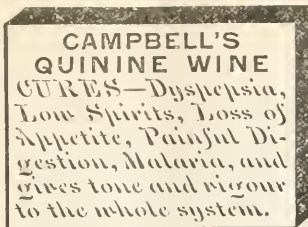
Likewise in all Woollen Fabrics.

Sold in Balls at 20c. Each.

Ask for Trade Prices and Testimonials.

J. H. WALKER,

9 Gerrard St., East, TORONTO.



**CAMPBELL'S
QUININE WINE**
CURES—Dyspepsia,
Low Spirits, Loss of
Appetite, Painful Di-
gestion, Malaria, and
gives tone and vigour
to the whole system.

Homœopathic Vials.

**THE
RED STAR LABEL**

MANUFACTURED BY

T. C. WHEATON & CO., Millville, N. J.

HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

When ordering of your wholesale dealer ask for the Red Star Brand and you will get the best at a moderate price.



For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole-
sale druggists and druggists' sundrymen
throughout Canada.

THE ODELL DOUBLE CASE TYPEWRITER

ONLY \$20.00.



50,000 IN USE.

No Typewriter will equal the work of our Double Case for clean impression, perfect alignment and number of copies of manifold at one impression.

Our new machine has 78 characters, and is the only Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter can be obtained without changing the position of the fingers, and having clock perforator attachment. Send for catalogue.

ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,
355-364 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM
DISTILLER

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

Sole manufacturer of the celebrated brands: "OLD TIMES" and "WHITE WHEAT."

DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES AND LIQUORS.

WATERLOO, ONT.

A. J. LANGLEY, T. M. HENDERSON,
J. N. HENDERSON.

LANGLEY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Wholesale Druggists

21 and 23 Yates Street,

VICTORIA, - B. C.



"COTTAM'S"
Bird Seed and Cattle-
fish Bone Keep our
Birds in health and
song. It is so very
choice and clean we
use no other.

Best Food.
ONLY 10c. PER LB.
ASK YOUR GROCER AND
DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your
vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and
treble you sales.

COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)

Sold at 5c. per Cake, is wanted in every house where a
bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

BART. COTTAM,

400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

Every Man Grows a Mustache



Not every Mustache is a thing of beauty, but you can hang
down and hair is rough. This MUSTACHE TRAINER will
change physiognomy and improve appearance of any man,
who desires a favorable change. Send receipt of article in
Postal Note or Stamps, 3 for \$1.00. Barbers recommend them.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., 5 Dey St., N. Y.

preserved, and proper safeguards for the public secured.

Still another matter affecting the trade at present which was not so much felt in the past, viz., the sale of insecticides. By a strained reading of the law many are shielding themselves in the sale of poisons. The public have little more protection than in earlier times. Grocers, fruit dealers and general merchants are selling large quantities of deadly poisons in utter disregard of public safety.

One marked contrast in the trade of late years with former is the adaptation of the aesthetic principle of life to the every day wants of the public. If a druggist is successful to-day in securing a very profitable class of customers—the wealthy—he must keep in a rich profusion the choicest articles of the toilet. The universe is searched for the most delicate odors; the most fanciful forms and designs are employed to add to the pleasure of living. A large expense is caused to make the store attractive; window displays are resorted to, especially where the transient trade is considerable. No dusty cases, cobweb corners, musty smells, and general unsightliness is permitted. In this branch, properly conducted, the druggists have a hope of reviving a part of lost revenues. Thorough knowledge of the various toilet articles is required, and a knowledge of human nature is a valuable possession of the retailer.

The trade has no reason to be greatly discouraged under present circumstances which are but the natural outcome of those trade revolutions marking epochs in the world's progress. New avenues of trade are being constantly opened up, and with the wondrous and constant changes occurring in the social, political, economic and commercial worlds, the drug trade must accommodate itself to new conditions, due regard being had to special privileges, the result of special training.

Existing Evils of the Drug Trade.

(From a paper read before the Provincial Retail Druggists' Association, by J. C. Johnston, Toronto.)

The first evil he dwelt upon was lack of organization. The local associations had done good and this was an indication of what could be done by a better system of organization. These associations were the one thing that had saved the profession from utter rout. The one difficulty in the way of organization was the jealous feeling among members of the profession. He advised them to get together and have a social time, and read papers on trade or scientific questions. In Boston the druggists had a dinner every month and the results were reported to be exceedingly good. In Toronto the local association had been a great benefit. The lack of organization was the great evil, all others were subsidiary. Of these, one of the greatest was the cutting in patents. The Toronto druggists had found that legislative processes were slow, that manufacturers' promises were not a protection, so they

undertook to protect themselves by uniting to prepare a line of standard preparations. They were well made of first-class materials, and the druggists could recommend them with confidence. A dozen standards of all kinds averaged 108 per cent. profits, as against 61.7 per cent. on a dozen patents at full prices, or 27 per cent. at the cut prices. He noted that the Infringement Committee was acting upon the statement of the law which had been given in the Journal. By this means it was said the cutter could be wiped out. It seemed strange to him that this weapon had not been used before. He preferred, however, the system outlined above, under which the druggists would control the trade. These standards should be very carefully prepared and should be supplied to the druggists at a small advance on the cost of production. He advocated meeting the cutting of the Big Department Houses. They should first send a deputation to expostulate with the head of the house, to point out to him that he would injure a great branch of trade, and that he could not make enough with the competition he would have to face to make the venture a success. If they were firm as well as courteous, that man would decide not to deal in patents. But there were some towns where cutting prevailed without the excuse of the competition of a great bazaar. Organization would tend to remove the evil. Another question was the protection of the graduates of the college. The college turned out about 150 graduates and true druggists every year, men who had given time and money to gain their professional standing. These men must be protected. Section 31 of the Act was too liberal. If the druggists had had a more practical commercial spirit the politicians among them would have seen to the remedy of this evil before now. Another point was the running of branch stores by men who had not met the requirements of the law. The safety of the public required a remedy for this. The remedy was vigorous action on the part of the Infringement Committee. Another evil was the lack of a commercial spirit among druggists. The smallness of the rates was against the development of a broad spirit. He advocated the cultivation of salesmanship among druggists and their clerks. Another evil was the specifying by physicians of the preparations of certain manufacturing chemists. This involved the keeping in stock of duplicate stocks of the same medicines. The druggist should be responsible for the quality of the drugs, and this was all the more necessary because the preparations of even reputable houses were not always to be relied upon. A physician had recently told how half a dozen pills of a certain manufacture had remained undissolved in his sink for several days under a stream of warm water. It was this evil which had given rise to the National Formula. They should send a formula to the physician and ask him in prescribing to use it. He would do it. Another evil was the sale of liq-

nor in drug stores. It was degrading to the profession to have a list of convictions of members for violation of the Act recorded, yet as matters were it was almost impossible for one to act in strict accordance with the law. The money made in selling liquor for medicinal purposes was very little and the opinion of the best men was against the druggist continuing the sale. It was a sad temptation to clerks—proprietors of course were above such temptations. (Laughter.) It was undoubtedly sometimes an advantage to the public to be able to get a small quantity of liquor for medicinal purposes, but he thought they could reduce the volume of this business with advantage. He would refer also to percentages on prescriptions, and the payment of physicians for their patronage was wrong. For the physician to be induced to choose a druggist further away instead of allowing the purchaser to go to the nearest was to convey to the public mind the belief that the one not chosen did not keep good drugs, or that he could not be trusted to put up the prescription. At the same time it was natural for a man in business to desire to acknowledge a benefit conferred upon him and even to make that acknowledgement a substantial one. He admitted that he could not suggest a safe cure for the evil, but would leave it in the hands of the association. The last evil to which he would refer was the smallness to which the profession led. In his apprenticeship the druggist became acquainted with business methods; in his college course he studied several branches of science, including some that had shown wonderful development of late. He was capable of almost anything. Yet in middle age he was seen as the keeper of a drug store with sales of \$12 or \$15 a day and with one apprentice for his assistant. His education should not stop with his college course. He should continue his researches to some higher end.

PREPARATION OF CANTHARIDIN.—M. Debuchy speaks highly of the advantages of methylformic ether for the separation of cantharidin (*Jour. Phar.-Chem.*, xxvi, 13). It is superior to chloroform, ether, acetic ether, and other solvents generally used. It is customary to use carbon bisulphide for the removal of the fat of cantharides, but this has the disadvantage of being a cantharidin solvent. This petroleum ether is not, and is to be preferred. It would have been an advantage if M. Debuchy had stated the specific gravity and boiling-point of the most suitable petroleum ether for the purpose.

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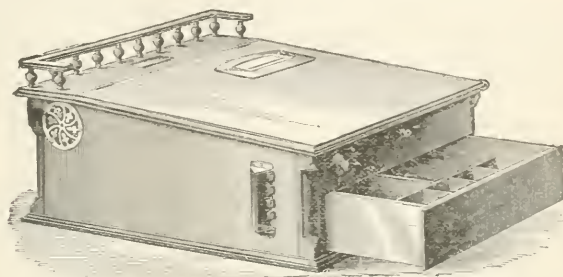
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Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine \$1.00 per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamp by letter with full address written plainly. Express-paid securely confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Put this out and send today. Address: QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$5.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

REFERENCES:—The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Allen & Co., 248 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Microscope For Pharmacists.

There is no doubt that up to the present the value of the microscope in the pharmacy has been immensely underrated, and though probably with the arrangements under the new examination schedule the rising generation of qualified pharmacists will take their places with a fair knowledge of the instrument and its practical advantages, it will probably be some time before it will be universally acknowledged as the chemists' and druggists' *calce molum*. The value of the microscope as an agent for research is, of course, recognized by every one, but it is the practical application of the instrument to every-day pharmacy that is not at first sight so evident.

The microscope, by those who are unfamiliar with it, is often regarded as an expensive, highly-finished, elaborate and complicated piece of machinery, suitable for exhibition under a glass case, and perhaps to form one of a number of curios displayed on a cabinet. How far this is from the truth. By all means take every care of your instrument: keep it polished, protected from the action of the air, acids and alkalis, and treat it with as much respect as a good workman would a valuable tool, but on no account, put it on one side for fear of spoiling it, or even as some do, only to bring it out on special occasions, when the box full of mounted slides is carefully gone through, and then replaced. The writer knows a student who took a fancy for the subject when at college, and went through his course of histology with great assiduity and pleasure; a few years afterwards, however, his microscopy was a thing of the past, and his only remaining interest was a sort of pride in the slides which he had mounted and labelled with such great care, which remained as stationary monuments of work he had done.

Happily this is not often the case, for when a student of microscopy, especially as applied to materia medica and botany, is once attracted by the subject, his interest seldom wanes, and if he has the least grain of perseverance in him he works on and on until he has made himself master of his subject. The greatest wonders of Nature are open to the microscopist, and as an indoor recreation and pastime there is nothing to equal to it, while as an aid to study its value is inestimable.

Yes, this is true, but where does its special value to the pharmacist come in? Is there any £ s. d. connected with its employment? Undoubtedly, yes; if not directly, at least indirectly. Directly, because by its aid, adulterations in drugs can be detected and complained of, and money paid for an inferior article saved; because it comes in frequently in making simple analyses, such as urine, examination of fabrics for admixture of inferior material, &c., &c., such as may be asked of any pharmacist, and is thus a source of direct gain. Indirectly because by its aid the quality of drugs in his establish-

ment will be maintained at the very highest standard, as inferior or adulterated specimens would not pass its scrutiny. Thus, and in many other ways, is the microscope a source of pecuniary advantage to the pharmacist.

Of course, the value of the microscope does not depend solely upon the quality of the instrument as an instrument, but also to a great extent, perhaps the greatest, upon the eye of the observer fixed at the other end. For a pharmacist to be able to make practical use of the microscope, he must, of course, be a fairly good pharmacognost and botanist. Without a fairly detailed knowledge of materia medica and botany he would not be able to understand what he saw under the object glass, and therefore the mere fact of looking would be useless. He might be a good section cutter, stainer, and mounter, but unless he understood the theoretical part of his work it would be of little use to him. All chemists, who have qualified within recent years will have a sufficient knowledge of those two sciences to enable them to make use of the microscope in the examination of drugs, and they therefore are able to understand most of what they see, and a reference to text-books will explain the remainder. Older men, who have had no definite training in botany or materia medica, will probably, unless they have made those subjects a hobby, find them a stiff barrier to the attainment of the pleasures and uses of the microscope as applied to drugs; nevertheless, the goal sufficiently repays any time and labor that may have been expended to reach it, and the advice to strive to become competent microscopists is deserving of careful consideration.

Turning now to the more practical part of the subject, the microscope itself, the drugs to be examined, and the best ways to do so, a very few words on the first point will suffice, as so much has already been written on it. It is, of course, understood that the microscope spoken of throughout is the "compound" one, composed of a number of lenses, fitted on a stand, and not the form known as the "simple" microscope or lens, which is a familiar occupant of the counter and desk. That is, of course, most useful in all cases for preliminary examination, when it would be impossible to use the larger instrument, and for the identification of hairs on leaves, the shape of tiny crystals, &c., is generally sufficient alone. But for the examination of drugs themselves, both in the natural and powdered forms, the compound microscope is essential.

Speaking first of the examination of drugs in a powdered condition, the operator must, of course, be familiar with the exact appearance under the microscope of the various kinds of starches, wheat, rice, maize, &c., as they are often used as adulterants of powders, and can be picked out by its means; it is sometimes very difficult, if not impossible, to detect starch in the presence of vegetable matter by the iodine test, as the blue color is a good deal obliterated. Moreover, with the micro-

scope, some idea may be got of the proportion of starch in the powder, a very important point, as most drugs contain a small quantity, and there must be a proportion manifestly greater than the normal for the sample to be condemned. Experience and practical knowledge of the drug must be the two great factors in helping to form a decision.

It is advisable also to be familiar with the exact appearance of the spores of the conifers, lycopodium, arrowroot, &c.; very little of the powder must be put on the slide at a time, and just a little glycerine solution used for mounting for the purposes of examination. When examining a powdered sample of a drug, another slide must be prepared for the purpose of comparison by powdering a little of the original drug for oneself; it can easily be seen how much these differ, and if the powdered sample is probably adulterated. A few mounted slides of different sorts of sand should be kept ready, as it not infrequently occurs among light powders for the purpose of increasing the weight rather than the bulk. The pharmacist must be reminded here, that when examining a powder it is not correct to take a sample from any one part of the packet, but the whole lot must be "bulked," that is, thoroughly mixed, so that any sample is characteristic of the whole; it is evident otherwise that an adulteration with sand will be more evident in a bottom sample than in a top one.

Another class of powders, chemical, not vegetable, also lends itself to microscopic examination, and as a typical example of the chemical powder, may be mentioned that about which such great discussion has prevailed during the past few years—sulphur precipitatum. The crystals of the calcium sulphide are so plainly visible among the opaque grains of the finely divided sulphur, that the microscope furnishes the most practical and reliable means of distinguishing between the *calcareous* milk of sulphur and the official sulph. precip.

The examination of the material of fabrics should also constitute a part of the practical work of the pharmacist, as he may have to decide for a silk merchant or draper the approximate quality of a piece of material, cloth, linen, silk, &c., with the probable proportion of cotton admixture. This, by the microscope and a few simple reagents for use on the slide, can be ascertained without great difficulty.

Drugs in the whole state should also form a part of his studies, as although, perhaps, for his own purposes he may be able to distinguish well enough between one sample and another by external appearances alone, yet the characteristic cells, found in sections of the drug, are frequently invaluable in assisting in discriminating between a sample of the drug in powder, and one probably adulterated.

For the analysis of urine, which should be undertaken by every pharmacist, the microscope is a necessity; by its means he can discern between deposits of uric acid, phosphates of different bases, oxalate,

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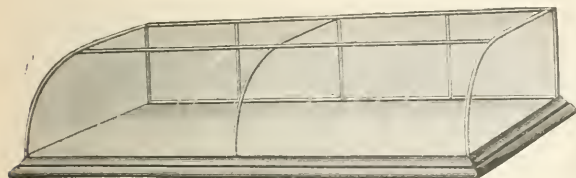
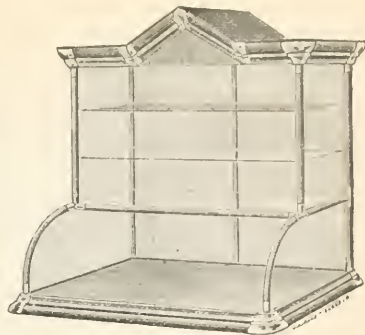
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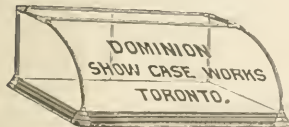


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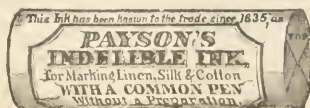
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hippuric acid, blood corpuscles, fat globules, &c., &c. It supplements the chemical analysis, and is of use both for preliminary examination of the sediment as well as for final decision.

In these ways, and in many others, is the microscope of practical use, as well as pecuniary advantage to the pharmacist, in addition to which it is an endless source of pleasure and means of recreation as well as an involuntary system of education in some of the most wonderful and most beautiful works of nature otherwise invisible.

The Manufacture of Bougies on a Small Scale.

BY GEO. LUDEWIG.

Not long ago a travelling man entered my store and asked for something for gonorrhoea. On inquiry I found that he had been under treatment by a physician who had given him a prescription which the gentleman "could not get filled outside of San Francisco," as he stated. This riddle of a prescription called for 12 bougies of aristol and oxide of zinc! When I told him that it was a very simple thing to fill it, he gave me a look that was almost questioning my sound reason. Well, to make a long story short, I made the bougies, charged a fair price, and my new friend left the store happy and contented.

For the benefit of those brethren who, like myself, are unfortunately not able to furnish their laboratory with all the machinery that is almost inevitable nowadays, to turn out elegant preparations, I submit the following simple processes, which are not entirely new, but have the prerogative of having been well-tried.

Bougies, as a rule, are not needed on short notice—it is of no consequence if the patient gets them an hour sooner or later, and there is therefore ample time given for the following process:

Cut a piece of wood of exactly the size and shape the bougies shall have, leaving enough wood on the upper side for a handle. With the aid of this form roll moulds of paper, which is not too stiff. After having marked to the required length, take the form out of the mould, cut off at the mark, push the form in again and stick the mould perpendicular into a box filled with sand. The moulds should be rolled very tight in order to get them all of uniform shape. Now, with the aid of heat, incorporate the ingredients with cacao butter, and when the mass has cooled off a little, pour it into the moulds, stirring well when doing so. Let stand until hard, remove the moulds, taking care that no sand sticks to the bougies, and dispense in wax paper.

When substances are prescribed that do not allow the application of heat, I use a rubber syringe (made). Of this I have cut off the cone, enlarging the orifice to the required width of the bougies. The volatile substances are triturated with a little sweet almond oil or mucilage of tragacanth, then cold cacao butter q. s. is added

and thoroughly triturated until a uniform mass is obtained. This is filled into the syringe (from the top after removing the screwed cover), care being taken that no air gets between the different layers; the top is now screwed down tightly and the mass slowly pushed out. Cut off at required length, expose to cold air and dispense.

When properly done, these processes furnish as elegant bougies as most of the machines produce.

Bleaching Sponges.

The method of bleaching sponges, given in the National Formulary under No. 348 (*Spongia Decolorata*), is probably all-sufficient for every purpose. Yet it will be useful to have at one's disposal other methods, which may be used when the ingredients for the other are not all available.

Roeser has recently published a method (in *Bulletin Commercial*, No. 9, September), which is as follows:

Wash the sponges first with warm distilled water, containing in each liter 20 drops of a 10 per-cent. solution of caustic soda; then rinse them in pure distilled water (warm), so as to deprive them of everything soluble in this liquid. The temperature of the water here and subsequently should be about 101° to 110° F. (Ordinary water, if practically pure, may be used.)

Press the excess of water from the sponges, then immerse them, without squeezing, into a glass jar containing dilute bromine water. The latter is prepared by adding to each liter of warm distilled water 30 grammes (1 ounce) of a saturated solution of bromine in water. Leave the sponges in the liquid until they are decolorized; then remove them, press them, and repeat the treatment once or twice with fresh bromine water until they are as white as is desired or possible. Next immerse them in warm water rendered slightly alkaline (with 20 drops of a 10 per-cent. soda solution to each quart of water), and, lastly, wash them with pure, warm water until they are odorless.

Phenol-cocaine.

Carbolate of cocaine, which was originally introduced as a local anæsthetic in dentistry, appears to be gaining favour as a remedy for internal administration. A summary of the results of a therapeutic study of the substance was published by Dr. von Oefele (*Merck's Bulletin*, June, 1891), and it has since been introduced into current continental pharmacy. According to the *Formulaire des Médicaments Nonreçus*, the salt is formed by adding an alcoholic solution of phenol to a similar solution of pure cocaine until saturated. On evaporation, a mass of the consistence of honey is left. A commercial specimen of the substance had a semi-crystalline appearance, and had probably been prepared by rubbing together the

requisite proportions of phenol and cocaine without the aid of any medium. It is freely soluble in alcohol, which is indicated as the most suitable medium to employ in preparing hypodermic injections. Wool fat is recommended as the best ointment basis when the phenate is to be applied to the skin. Internally it may be given in pills or capsules, and is sometimes used in combination with antifebrin. It may be dispensed with the latter in the form of snuff for nasal catarrh. The dose of phenol-cocaine is from one-fourth of a grain to two grains.—*Pharm. Journal*.

Fehling's Copper Solution Permanent.

BY VAL SCHMIDT.

It is well understood that Fehling's Test Sol. as ordinarily prepared is very unstable and soon becomes unreliable which necessitates the making of a fresh solution every time it is required.

The following formula when carefully prepared with pure chemicals will not only keep for months but will answer for qualitative and quantitative analysis.

One-half grain of sugar will decolorize 100 minims of the solution, and to determine the amount of sugar is a very easy matter of calculation.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Cupri sulph C. P. | 80 grs. |
| Pot. Tartrate (neutral) C. P. | 150 grs. |
| Pot. caustic C. P. | 320 grs. |
| Aqua distill. ad | 5 lbs. |
| M. | |

Dissolve the copper in half of the water and the tartrate and caustic potash in the remainder of the water. Mix the two solutions in a mortar until a perfect solution is obtained, then transfer into a porcelain capsule and heat to the boiling point; allow it to cool and add q. s. distilled water (previously boiled) to make the solution measure exactly (5) five fluid ounces. —*Pacific Druggist*.

How to Preserve Mucilage of Tragacanth Indefinitely.

As a result of the high price of gum arabic, and its rarity, physicians have acquired the habit of prescribing the mucilage of gum tragacanth indefinitely. It may be prepared in advance, as follows, on the basis, we will say, of a litre: Take 30 grammes of concentrated alcohol and 12 grammes of gum tragacanth. Into a litre-bottle with a wide mouth put three-quarters of a litre of water, then pour in rapidly the 30 grammes of alcohol to which you will have previously added the powdered gum tragacanth. Then shake vigorously, and add the remainder of the water. This process yields a mucilage very homogeneous and permanent in character.—*Bull. Soc. Bruc.*

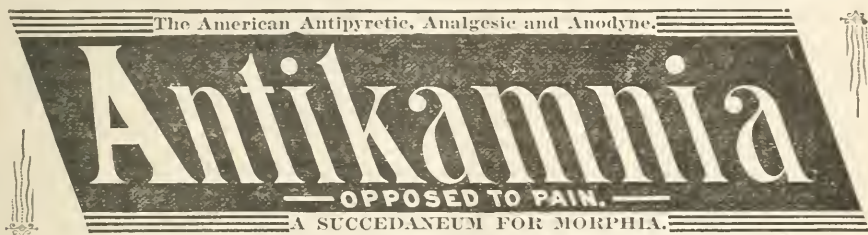
"Against all kinds of witchcraft—a large beetle; cut off his head and wings, boil him, put him in oil, and apply it to the part. Then cook his head and wings, put him in serpent's fat, warm it, let the patient drink it."—*Ancient Egyptian prescription*.



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"Wrinkles in Dispensing."

BY J. PIKE.

There are wrinkles and wrinkles, and after putting into a book certain hints on the art of dispensing, the practiced dispenser will probably have up his sleeve more than one wrinkle which is only to be mentioned *ex cathedra*; in other words there are wrinkles in the "Art of Dispensing" and Proctor's "Pharmacy," but all these might not avail before the Board of Examiners if the candidate is unacquainted with others, only to be picked up by working side by side with one of the knowing birds of pharmacy. Experience under an old hand is as necessary as ever. Alertness, coolness, the capability of quickly forming a conclusion must be cultivated, and a good memory is essential; the dispenser must never be flurried, and he must never, well, hardly ever, show his ignorance, even if non-plussed. A fair supply of books of reference should be available; every assistant will find them a good investment. I have mentioned certain little points to be cultivated; there is something else not to be forgotten, viz., not to be too bashful, modest, or self-deprecatory. It is well to remember as a general foundation, "That it is not so much what you know yourself, as what other people do *not* know." When on top of this we put a superstructure of honest reading and study, we may reckon ourselves pretty safe, for it is certain that the amount of ignorance prevailing is simply appalling.

Books do not contain the wrinkles likely to be useful before an unsympathetic examiner; the candidate requires to be now and then as wise as the serpent, harmless as the dove; and this kind of wrinkle (verging on trickery) should not be necessary at any dispensing counter, examination or business, but the candidate is often too nervous to think and discriminate properly. I am reminded here of the experience of a friend of mine at the examination at London; my friend had plenty of practice but was very nervous; he was being "put through his paces" by Mr. Cracknell. On glancing through his prescription for the last time previous to wrapping up the mixture, he found that he had left out a small quantity of tinct. hyoscy.; he felt it to be a dreadful predicament, the eye of Mr. C. was intently fixed upon him. Just at the moment the examiner's attention was engaged by a fellow-inquirer; it was the work of a moment to put two or three drops of tr. hyos. into the measure, there was time to do nothing else; the bottle was wrapped up and left on the counter in the usual way. From the "fumbling form" my friend watched anxiously the next proceeding; the bottle was unwrapped by Mr. C., the cork removed, and the contents "nosed," something seemed doubtful and my friend quaked; another examiner's nose was applied; finally they looked at the measure, and smelt that: this apparently settled matters, for here was

evidently the odor they had failed to detect. My friend passed.

What is a man to do who, after making up a mixture, possibly under the eye of the patient, finds he has left out an ounce or two of aq. menth. pip.? The learned authorities would say, perhaps, empty the bottle and make a fresh supply; the old bird, on the other hand, would say: "That looks badly; on no account must there be any suspicion aroused. Quietly, and as a matter of course, drop in a few drops of ess. menth., or what will do as well, place on the end of a cork a drop of ol. menth. pip. The smell of the cork is presumptive evidence of peppermint having been used, but be more careful next time."

There are wrinkles to be met with behind high class dispensing counters, many of which are quite permissible; the partial substitution on occasions of powdered roots for extracts—the pulv. pro pil. rh. eo. for the mass, after due allowance for excipient; the evaporation of soft pill masses on a broad spatula; the addition of cera flava to a mass with excess of oil; the use on occasions of soap, liq. potasse, and simple liquorice powder; a mass not workable by fair means, has invariably conformed to requirements on the addition of a drop or two of good paper varnish; and it should not be forgotten that a warm mortar facilitates matters very often, holding the pestle in the flame of a spirit lamp being sufficient; and, with regard to ordinary pill excipients, a general rough and ready guide, easily remembered, is that the excipient is indicated by the name of the drug to be massed; roughly:

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Rhei. pulv. | Tr. rhei. |
| Jalap. | Tr. jalap. |
| Aloes. | Tr. aloes. |

Of course if the excipients usually kept ready, such as proof spirit, tragacanth mass, &c., are at hand, they may be used. Pills will not take a good silver coating unless quite round and fairly hard, and if any essential oil is contained in them, a better result is obtained by first varnishing them and while still "tacky" rolling in silver leaf. Silvered pills also take a high polish when burnished, by rolling under a warm and dry steel spatula.

Mixtures are often badly made, simply from the want of proper dilution of the ingredients before mixing. A paucity of measures and funnels is to be condemned. It is a good plan to mix in a large measure, say a ten-ounce; for instance, we put in the salts and add a portion of solvent, aq. dist. or whatever it may be, stir, till dissolved. The tinctures may be mixed, poured in, and more water added; the concentrated infusion also diluted may go in next, and the whole made up to the proper quantity. A clean funnel is then taken and the mixture strained into a clean bottle. It is all done quickly, and there need be no hurry nor mess; concentrated infusions should always be diluted, and not mixed directly with tinctures or other ingredients. Gummy or resinous tinctures are often readily dispensed by slight dilution with spirits of wine (or other simple tinctures), then pouring, through a

long necked funnel into the aqueous fluid, which may contain also a small quantity of glycerine or mucilage. Personally, I never hesitate to add whatever simple diluent or accessory I consider necessary in order to turn out a workable mixture. Some employers have strange fancies. One dear old governor of mine strongly objected to my using simple liquorice powder to give a backbone to a pill mass, but he always used sawdust or blotting-paper. Others, again, are uncommonly glad to have a dispenser full of resource (and wrinkles), for I have pleasant recollections of another old employer who always made a point of getting out of the way if a prescription likely to prove troublesome came in. At first we used to hunt him up and ask what was to be done, but it was painful to see how nervous he would get. We quickly found it was best to get over the difficulty the best way we could, and by ourselves. In dispensing poisonous or inert drugs, expensive or cheap, accuracy is the first consideration. Chemicals, such as mercury bichloride, dispensed with tinctures claim careful consideration; it is difficult to weigh fractions of grains; hence, it is a very usual thing to make three or four pills, perhaps, where only one is wanted, it being easier to weigh correctly one grain than a quarter or a sixth; and with the mercury salt, rather than attempt to weigh half a grain of salt to dissolve in four drachms or whatever it may be of tinct. cinchona, it is much preferable to keep a solution ready made, on grain to the fluid drachm of S.V. rect., or to dissolve one grain or more in S.V.R. and measure out the fractions required.

Plasters are often a stumbling-block to young hands; the desideratum is an evenly spread plaster, clean, sharp and uniform edges. Some old pharmacists are very proud of their ability to spread a plaster (and what a plaster it is) without a paper shape. This is mere conceit, and not worth considering. Always use a shape, which should be nicely cut; stretch the leather over a level board, a few pieces of paper being interposed between the leather and board, the latter sufficiently thick to raise the plaster an inch or so above the counter; this leaves plenty of room for the manipulation. Stretch the leather and tack down. Let the shape be of fairly tough paper, and properly but not too wet; it should adhere to the leather and lie quite flat. This is often facilitated by tearing the shape at one or more places, and laying the pieces flat and in position. The iron must be hot, but only moderately so, and the plaster must run freely without being really hot; and especially with belladonna is heat to be avoided. The dispenser should practice first with empl. plumbi on brown paper, or he may make empl. roborans for sale in the shop.

Suppositories and pessaries call for a little notice; if of simple kind, such as morphia or zinc oxide, the medicament is rubbed down with a little lard. The cocoa butter should be just melted and no more. In the absence of a little copper pan with spout and handle a small porce-

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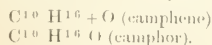
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lain evaporating dish is most useful. We want something that will quickly heat and rapidly (if necessary) cool. Lubricate the mould with a mixture of lin. saponis and glycerine, and run the greasy mixture in when nearly at the setting point. Ext. belladonna, and such like extracts, rub down with a drop or two of water, then add a little lard, finally the melted butter, the latter just at melting point. On no account here must there be heat, or an unsightly compound is produced. Most failures occur, with young hands, by using the water-bath sold for suppository making. I am convinced of this from long experience. The best thing to use is a thin copper pan, the shape of a half cocoa-nut, with a long handle and fine spout. With this I have seen a young assistant turn out suppositories and pessaries by the gross as easily as some men would make pills. One seems able to regulate the heat better with one of these pans than anything else I have used. Do not hesitate in hot weather to use a little cera. alb. to stiffen the mass, and cool if necessary in a simple freezing mixture. Much time is wasted and many bad lots are sent out simply by using more heat than requisite for the purpose of melting and mixing the mass.

It requires plenty of practice to make a good dispenser. Study is essential; the drug journals must be read and digested, and notes made. There is no occasion for dishonorable practices; the dispenser must think, talk, and feel like a gentleman; he must be conscientious, and he must have a sufficient reason for everything he does. Given these qualifications, I hold that he is to have a free hand in dispensing. If a man is thoroughly qualified to dispense, he knows exactly how far and how little he may construe a prescription.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

Artificial Camphor.

Mr. L. Nordheim, of Hamburg, presents the following method of preparing camphor through the action of ozone or of ozonized air upon camphene: Turpentine obtained through the distillation of the crude oil is treated with dry hydrochloric acid gas. The solid hydrochlorate is separated from its liquid isomers by pressure, and is purified and then treated with crystallized carbonate of soda in a distillatory apparatus. The temperature is raised to about 120°. The camphene obtained is so pure as to need no rectification. Ozonized air is made to act upon its vapor, and this converts it into camphor:



The product obtained is purified by sublimation, like natural camphor. —*Moniteur Scientifique*.

Formic Aldehyde precipitates the natural coloring matter and extractive wine, and hence Trillat recommends (Compt. Rend.) to utilize this fact for detecting coal tar dyes fraudulently added.

FORMULARY.

ELIXIR DENTIFRICE.

Miller, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift für Russland*, gives the following excellent formula for a dentifrice elixir and powder. The elixir is made as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Thymol | 25 ccs. |
| Benzoic acid | 3 gm. |
| Tincture of eucalyptus | 15 gm. |
| Oil of wintergreen | 2 gm. |
| Absolute alcohol | 100 gm. |

Mix and dissolve. Teaspoonful in a half glass of water as a dentifrice and mouth wash.

TOOTH POWDER TO GO WITH ABOVE.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Precipitated chalk | 120 gm. |
| Red cinchona bark | 60 gm. |
| Cattlefish | 60 gm. |
| Myrrh | 35 gm. |
| Essence of peppermint | 1 cm. |

Reduce all the solid ingredients to an impalpable powder and mix with care.

CLEANSING CREAM.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Oleic acid | 1 part. |
| Borax | 2 parts. |
| Oxydell, fresh | 5 parts. |
| Tallow soap | 20 parts. |

DR. RAINISCH'S HAIR WATER FOR FORCING THE GROWTH OF HAIR.

The *Drugisten Zeitung* gives the following formula for this preparation:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Tincture of capsicum | 15 parts. |
| Tincture of cantharides | 31 parts. |
| Oil of bergamot | 7 parts. |
| Rose-water | 100 parts. |
| Cologne spirit, q. s., ad | 350 parts. |

Mix. The parts here are parts by volume.

FRECKLE BANISHER.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Chloride of ammonium | 1 ounce. |
| Hydrochloric acid, c. p. | 2 drams. |
| Glycerin | 4 ounces. |
| Elderflower water, q. s. to make, ½ gallon. | |

Mix and filter.

It can be applied with a sponge or a soft linen rag with pleasure.

JELLY OF WHITE VIOLETS.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Glycerin | 16 ounces. |
| Powdered tragacanth (or q. s. to thicken) | ½ ounce. |
| Extract of cassia | ½ ounce. |
| Powdered borax | ½ ounce. |
| Pow'd'd Florentine orris root. | 1 ounce. |
| Extract of jasmine | 2 drams. |

Mix the extracts with the powdered orris root; dissolve the borax in the glycerin and mix with the tragacanth, adding the extracts and orris root with thorough trituration. Put in collapsible tubes or wide mouth vials.

TIN PASTE.

An excellent emulsiage for labels on tin is made of

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Good glue (powdered) | 2 ozs. av. |
| Acetic acid (10 per cent.) | |
| Water each sufficient. | |

Moisten the glue with water and dissolve it in the acetic acid, using only sufficient to effect the solution. The aid of a little heat would hasten the result. Place in bottles and keep well corked.

HORRHOUND BEER.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Water | 9 gals. |
| Sugar | 4 pd. |
| Horchound | 8 ozs. |
| Chamomile | 2 ozs. |
| Jamaica ginger, bruised | 4 ozs. |
| Ale yeast, fresh | ½ pt. |
| Liquorice (for coloring) | 1 oz. |

Put the horchound, chamomile and ginger in an open gauze or coarse flannel bag, and let them boil together gently for two hours or longer, then remove all the liquor into a tub or large pan, and at about 80° F., add the yeast. Stir the mixture, and let it stand with a cover over it for ten or twelve hours, after which put it into a cask to ferment, taking off the yeast as it arises at the bung-hole. When done working, add a little isinglass finings. It will be ready to bottle in twenty-four hours.—*American Carbonator*.

WALNUT STAIN FOR WOOD.

Take of

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Washing soda | 1½ ozs. |
| Vandyke brown | 2½ ozs. |
| Bichromate of potash | ¼ oz. |
| Water | 1 quart. |

Boil together and apply while hot with a brush.

RODINAL.

Rodinal, according to the *Chemische Zeitung*, is prepared as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Potassium metabisulphite | 30 parts. |
| Para-aminophenol hydrochlor | 10 parts. |
| Boiling water | 100 parts. |
| Soda hydrate | q. s. |

Dissolve the first two as far as possible in water and then add slowly a concentrated solution of caustic soda, until the precipitate at first formed is again dissolved, and the solution clear.

Lactic Acid Bougies.

Heat together 50 parts of lactic acid, gelatin, and water, using a very gentle heat. When the gelatin and acid have dissolved, add 30 parts of menthol, stir in well, remove from the fire, pour on a slab and divide into cylinders. Put into the refrigerator and leave them there for twenty-four hours, and then dry in a box containing a perforated shuf, beneath which is calcium chloride. Such a box is easily made, and is an excellent desiccator. The bougies will be ready for use in from six to eight days, and when dry will contain about 10 per cent. of lactic acid. They should now be given a coat of collodion, which not only preserves them, but facilitates their insertion.

They are used by Schede in the treatment of tuberculous fistulas and other tuberculouses. Starch may be used in preparing the bougies, but the latter are hard and friable. —*National Druggist*.

The dose of castor oil, as commonly administered, according to Dr. Stockman (*Phar. Jour.*) is absurdly large, one or one and a half drams generally proving amply sufficient in his hands. This dose produces a perfectly natural motion of the bowels, whereas a larger amount causes diarrhoea.



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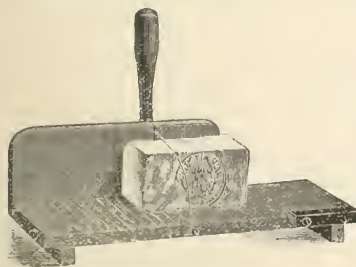
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Wax in Pills.

The question whether the use of wax is admissible in the preparation of certain pills—erosote and essential oils, for instance—or not, has been thoroughly agitated, but with poor results, there being as many in favor of its use as for its rejection. It is gratifying, therefore, to hear from such an authority as Hager on the matter, whose decision, says the *Rundschau*, ought to be final. The practice of using wax in pills of any kind was condemned some time ago by Carles, who stated, that pills prepared in this way passed through the alimentary canal in an unchanged condition. Hager, on the contrary, declares that this theory must be abandoned, and has made experiments to determine positively whether or not the presence of wax in pills prevented their digestion in the stomach. He found that erosote pills made nearly 15 years ago with wax retained all their original properties and were apparently unchanged. The stomach temperature is 40° C. (104° F.), that of the body 37.5° C., and the melting point of a mixture of two parts wax and one part of volatile oil about 35° C., which demonstrates clearly that pills made with wax are miscible with the stomach contents when heated to the stomach temperature. If the pills are massed with an absorbent powder, such as althea, separation of the oil readily ensues in the stomach, and the wax passes on into the intestines, where it becomes digested with other fatty bodies.

Electricity in the Household.

Complete sets of apparatus for utilizing electricity for domestic purposes are now being manufactured in England, by the use of which an immense reduction in the labor of household duties can be enjoyed. The sets include an electric kettle, which boils water a very few minutes after the switch is turned, and by which an invalid or business man in a hurry can make his own breakfast without trouble. There is also an electric toaster, and in the electric saucepan an egg can be boiled or stew prepared with the greatest ease, while on the electric grill chops, steaks and pancakes are turned out with dispatch. In the complement are electric-ironing appliances, and the electric heaters and bath-warmers are much admired for efficiency and cleanliness. On the other hand a series of fans can be so arranged that any room can be kept cool in the hottest day in summer.

Diaphterin.

Diaphterin, the trivial name of the new antiseptic, was derived from diaphtherio, to destroy, with reference to its bactericidal properties.

The synonym, oxychinaseptol, is also a more practical, than strictly systematic one.

The body is derived from oxychinolin, phenol and sulphuric acid. But phenol

sulphonic acid, a combination of the latter two substances, is already known as aseptol, thus readily suggesting the contraction of the term into one name.

Phenosaly: A New Antiseptic Fluid.

Phenosaly is the name given to a mixture composed as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Carbolic acid | 9 parts. |
| Salicylic acid | 1 part. |
| Lactic acid | 2 parts. |
| Menthol | $\frac{1}{10}$ part. |

Solution is effected by melting the ingredients together. Phenosaly is very soluble in glycerin, soluble in 25 parts of water. The comparative tests made with this product according to the methods of Von Yersin have shown it to be specially antagonistic to the bacillus of anthrax—*staphylococcus aureus* (*Phar. Zeit.*). The antiseptic properties of the mixture are more than double that of any of its constituents, but are considered inferior to those of corrosive sublimate.

Note on Turpentine Emulsion.

N. KAHN.

It is to be regretted that a work which has the force of authority should contain a formula which, as admitted, will give an inferior preparation, this is so with the general formula for Volatile Oil Emulsions as contained in the *National Formulary*. This formula directs that 120 grains of Accacia be used for each half fluid ounce of Volatile Oil. This quantity of Accacia is entirely insufficient. The mixture separates after standing a very short time. A good emulsion of turpentine, or of any other Volatile Oil, may be made by the following formula:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Oil | $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce. |
| Tragacanth | 30 grains. |
| Syrup | 1 fluid ounce. |
| Water enough to make .. | 4 fluid ounces. |

To the oil of turpentine contained in a dry bottle add the Tragacanth and shake; add 1 fluid ounce of water, agitate vigorously. Then add the Syrup in portions, shaking after each addition and finally enough water, in portions, shaking after each addition, to make 4 fluid ounces.—*The Apothecary.*

Sweating Feet.

One of the best applications for sweating feet is chromic acid. The feet must be thoroughly washed and dried; then paint them with a camel's hair brush, with a 4 per cent. solution of the acid in water. This must be done at bed time. In many cases one application is sufficient; in most cases, however, two or three applications will be necessary to attain a cure or improvement, allowing an interval of eight to fourteen days to elapse between each application.

Do not buy any article because it is cheap.

Labeling Chemical Glassware.

H. C. Bolton, in *Journ. Anal. and App. Chem.*, recommends the use of colored pencils, especially made and prepared by A. W. Faber, for writing on glass, metal and porcelain. The small amount of grease in the crayon causes the marks to adhere to the smooth surface of the glass, and grinding is therefore unnecessary.

Asparagus and Sugar Tests.

Experiments have led Dr. Lisle (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*) to the conclusion that while the ingestion of asparagus does not cause saccharinity of the urine, it does cause the formation and secretion of something which responds to the usual glucose tests. Fermentation, however, settles the question.

SAPROL is the name of still another new antiseptic. It is a mixture of crude erosols with a large proportion of pyridine bases and hydrocarbons, apparently produced in petroleum refining. Through the addition of the latter the mixture floats on water, forming a thin layer on the surface. From this layer the soluble portions are gradually dissolved out, sinking to the bottom and exercising their disinfectant power upon the substance contained in the water. It is intended for use in closets, etc.—*Phar. Central.*

FUMARINE having been found in *Glaucaum corniculatum*, var. *pheniceum*, Battandier (*Compt. Rend.*) takes occasion to advocate the consolidation of the *Papaveraceae* with the *Fumariaceae*, the more so since the recent discovery of lactiferous vessels in the latter.

ALKALOID IN THE NETTLE.—A crystalline alkaloid has been isolated from the nettle by Oddi and Lomonaco (*Phar. Jour.*), which is fatal to frogs, although the plant infusion produced no appreciable symptoms in man.

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LEECES contain in their anterior portion an albumose capable of preventing the clotting of blood.



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LONDON, CANADA.

Literary Notes.

The most forcible appeal that has yet been made in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick appears in *The North American Review* for September under the title "An Open Letter to Her Majesty, the Queen." It is written by Gail Hamilton, and makes public for the first time other previous petitions of great weight. Among the shorter articles in the *Review* are some practical suggestions as to cholera, by Dr. Cyrus Edson; a Southerner's view of lynch law in the South, by W. Cabell Bruce; and some account of women in the field of art work, by Mrs. Susan N. Carver. In this number Anclie Rives discusses the degree of frankness that should be exercised in the moral training of children, the title of the article being "Innocence versus Ignorance." Justin McCarthy is one of the writers in the *Review* for September. In his article, "A Forecast of Mr. Gladstone's New Administration," he gives an outline of Mr. Gladstone's probable procedure in pressing the Home Rule Bill and other reforms. Charles McLaren, the nephew of John Bright, contributes in "Reminiscences of John Bright" many new anecdotes of the great Reformer and glimpses into his private life.

**

"Facts, Not Opinions," is the motto adopted by *Current History*, and well describes the character of this unique review, which during the last year and a half has deservedly attracted universal attention. It is a book to be looked at now, read at leisure, and kept always within reach. In it the reader will find what he can obtain nowhere else, a clear, intelligent, interesting, and all-comprehensive record of every event and every development, political and otherwise, which is stirring the world at home or abroad. The present number, covering the second quarter of 1892, is an admirable example of literary condensation, and gives evidence of increasing adaptation to the needs of busy men who cannot spend the time required to carefully wade through vast files of newspapers and other periodicals in order to get even a fair outline of the causes, proceedings, and results of historical movements in various parts of the globe. It can be appreciated only by being seen, as the field it covers is worldwide. The commercial, diplomatic, and political relations of the various nations are nowhere else so clearly presented. The political movements in England and other European countries, the present electoral campaign in the U. S., the proceedings of the various National Conventions, the movement for an International Conference to fix the ratio of gold and silver, the conflict between Anarchy and Order in the Old World and in the New, the cholera epidemic, the Russian Hebrew question, affairs in Asia and Africa, the work of the U. S. Congress, the Faribault School question, labor movements, Canadian affairs, including the Canal Toll ques-

tion, the revolution in Venezuela, the progress of Science, Art, Music, the Drama, a review of the leading books of the quarter, biographical sketches of the great men who have died, etc., all are impartially and fully outlined. The number is embellished with an excellent full-page portrait of President Harrison, accompanied with a valuable review of his career and Administration, besides excellent portraits of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Senator Carlisle, Hon. A. G. Porter, Prof. J. A. Foude, Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir O. Mowat, Hon. A. Mackenzie, Director General Davis, of the World's Fair, and many others. (Published at Detroit, Mich., \$1.00 a year; or after November 15th, \$1.50 a year).

**

The September *Century* is particularly interesting for its fiction. A new writer (from the South) comes upon the scene, John Fox, Jr., who publishes the first instalment of a two-part story entitled "A Mountain Europe," with illustrations by Kemble. Mr. Fox evidently understands well the mountain people of whom he writes, and the girl who is the heroine of the story is one of the most striking characters in recent fiction. Another new writer of fiction, Grace Wilbur Conant, appears in this number of the *Century* with a humorous story, "Phyllida's Mourning." That delightful humorist, Richard Malcolm Johnston, author of "Dukesborough Tales," has a short story in this number entitled "A Bachelor's Counsellings," with pictures by Kemble. Still another short story is by George Wharton Edwards, the artist, entitled "Strange to Say," in his quaint, illustrated series of "Thumb Nail Sketches." H. B. Fuller's "Chatelaine of La Trinite" are continued. The *Century's* musical papers are supplemented in this number by an article by the well-known critic, Henry E. Krebhiel, on the Bohemian composer, Antonin Dvorak, accompanied by a frontispiece portrait. The article is particularly timely, as Dvorak is about to settle in New York, he being, probably, the most distinguished European musician who has set out to make a permanent home in America.

**

The September number of *Arcadia* furnishes the literary epicure with a delightful menu of music, art and literature. There are bright readable articles on the musician, ballad concerts, woman as a leader of orchestra, musical reminiscences; the Walter Crane exhibition, the hours of Raphael, letters from Paris and Boston: a night fantasy (sonnet), literature in Dublin. Causerie, a clever and interesting story, entitled "Between the Covers, or what we are coming to," in which the writer imagines he sees the result and outcome of the recent social and political changes in the Mother Country, correspondence and general literary notes. All in all the number is a highly creditable one, and up to the standard of the publication.

Azolitmin Paper.

Azolitmin paper, which is a specially sensitive indicator, both for acids and for bases, is prepared as follows: 50 grams of litmus are digested with 1 liter of water for 12 hours, and the operation repeated with a second liter of water. The united filtrates are mixed with 100 grams of sand and hydrochloric acid added, till the carbon dioxide is completely expelled and the solution turned red. The whole is then evaporated to dryness and heated until the hydrochloric acid is expelled. The residue is ground to a fine powder which is well washed, first with hot and then with cold water until the filtrate is no longer colored. The washed product is kept in stoppered bottles protected from the light, after gentle drying between filter paper. To prepare the paper 10 grams of the azolitmin sand are treated with 100 grams of hot water, 15 grams of ammonium chloride added, and the solution filtered after allowing to stand for a short time. The blue solution turns red-violet on being allowed to evaporate spontaneously, owing to the loss of ammonia, in which state it can be employed as a test for bases.—*Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind., after Phar. Ztg.*

A Wart Story.

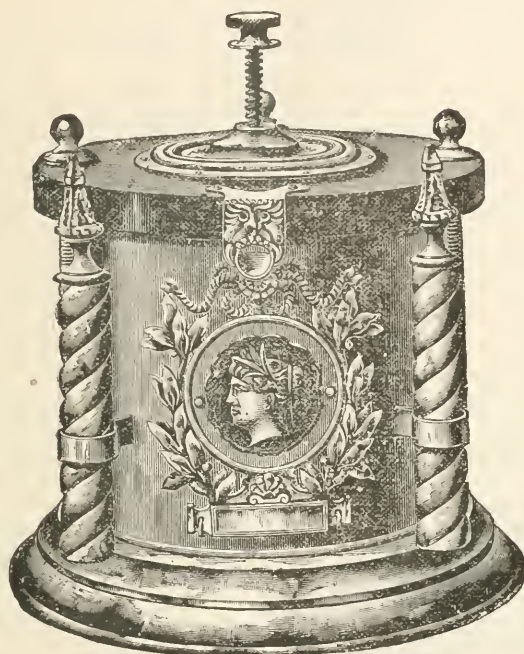
Last month a gentleman called on me to be examined for life insurance. I noticed that the backs of his hands and fingers presented a large array of unsightly warts (*verrucae vulgaris*), which he said had hitherto resisted all treatment, either returning or refusing to go. He went to the West Indies, and, during the voyage, shot a porpoise, which was hauled on deck, and, in cutting up the carcass, his hands were freely besmeared with blood. To his surprise, every wart vanished in short order, and none have come back. Returning to Philadelphia to-day, he presented himself to me with a perfectly clean pair of hands. I have often heard that pig's blood will remove warts, and have received the news with a large grain of salt: but here is a singular coincidence, to say the least of it, if only in the resemblance between a porpoise and a pig. I should like to give this "remedy" a trial; but few druggists keep porpoises in stock, and I do not think I could shoot one. Louis Lewis, M. D., in the *Times and Register*.

Light as Anæsthetic.

A Russian physician says that electric light relieves pain in many cases almost instantaneously. For the cure of neuralgia he throws a beam from a bright arc light on to the painful area by means of a powerful reflector, or uses direct illumination by means of a condenser. In this way, it is claimed, the most intense pain, provided it be superficially located, may often be relieved at once without the use of anodynes.—*Med. Record*.

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CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1892.

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| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|--|------|------|
| Alcohol, gal. | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb. | 9 00 | 9 50 | Bleached, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Methyl, gal. | 1 90 | 2 00 | CHALK, French, powdered, lb. | 10 | 12 | Spruce, true, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| ALLSPICE, lb. | 13 | 15 | Prep. see Calcium, lb. | 10 | 12 | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb. | 15 | 17 | Prepared, lb. | 5 | 6 | Powdered, lb. | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALOIN, oz. | 40 | 45 | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. | 4 | 5 | Sorts, lb. | 25 | 75 |
| ANDRYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. | 50 | 55 | Willow, powdered, lb. | 20 | 25 | Thus, lb. | 8 | 10 |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. | 45 | 50 | CLIVE, lb. | 25 | 30 | HERN, Althea, lb. | 27 | 30 |
| St. Vincent, lb. | 15 | 18 | Powdered, lb. | 30 | 35 | Bitterwort, lb. | 27 | 30 |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb. | 45 | 50 | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. | 40 | 45 | Burdock, lb. | 16 | 18 |
| Copaiba, lb. | 70 | 1 00 | COLLODION, lb. | 75 | 80 | Boneset, ozs, lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Peru, lb. | 2 50 | 2 75 | Cantharidal, lb. | 2 50 | 2 75 | Catnip, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Tolu, can or less, lb. | 75 | 80 | CONFECTION, Senna, lb. | 25 | 30 | Chiretta, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| BARK, Barberry, lb. | 22 | 25 | Crocote, Wood, lb. | 2 00 | 2 50 | Coltsfoot, lb. | 20 | 38 |
| Bayberry, lb. | 15 | 18 | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. | 35 | 40 | Feverfew, ozs, lb. | 53 | 55 |
| Buckthorn, lb. | 15 | 17 | DEXTRINE, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Grindelia robusta, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Canela, lb. | 15 | 17 | DOVER'S POWDER, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Hoarhound, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Cascarilla, select, lb. | 25 | 30 | EISOT, Spanish, lb. | 1 15 | 1 30 | Jaborandi, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Cassia, in mats, lb. | 18 | 20 | Powdered, lb. | 2 00 | 2 10 | Lemon Balm, lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Cinchona, red, lb. | 60 | 65 | ESIGOTIN, Keith's, oz. | 13 | 11 | Liverwort, German, lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Powdered, lb. | 65 | 70 | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. | 13 | 11 | Lobelia, ozs, lb. | 15 | 20 |
| Yellow, lb. | 35 | 40 | Pounds, lb. | 14 | 17 | Motherwort, ozs, lb. | 20 | 22 |
| Pale, lb. | 40 | 45 | Flowers, Africa, lb. | 55 | 60 | Mullein, German, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Elm, selected, lb. | 16 | 18 | Calendula, lb. | 30 | 35 | Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Ground, lb. | 17 | 20 | Chamomile, Roman, lb. | 30 | 35 | Peppermint, ozs, lb. | 21 | 25 |
| Powdered, lb. | 20 | 28 | German, lb. | 29 | 32 | Rue, ozs, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb. | 18 | 20 | Elder, lb. | 12 | 15 | Sage, ozs, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb. | 15 | 17 | Rose, red, French, lb. | 1 60 | 2 00 | Sparmint, lb. | 21 | 25 |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb. | 15 | 16 | Rosmary, lb. | 25 | 30 | Thyme, ozs, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Prickly ash, lb. | 35 | 40 | Saffron, American, lb. | 35 | 40 | Tansy, ozs, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| Sassafras, lb. | 15 | 16 | Spanish, Val'a, oz. | 1 00 | 1 25 | Wormwood, oz. | 20 | 22 |
| Soap (quillaya), lb. | 13 | 15 | GELATINE, Cooper's lb. | 1 20 | 1 25 | Yerba Santa, lb. | 38 | 44 |
| Wild cherry, lb. | 13 | 15 | French, white, lb. | 40 | 50 | HOSKY, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb. | 45 | 50 | CLYCELINE, lb. | 16 | 18 | Hops, fresh, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Tonka, lb. | 1 00 | 2 75 | GUARANA, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | Ising, Madras, lb. | 75 | 80 |
| Vanilla, lb. | 5 50 | 7 50 | Powdered, lb. | 3 25 | 3 50 | ISSET POWDER, lb. | 25 | 28 |
| BERRIES, Cube, sifted, lb. | 1 25 | 1 50 | GEN ALDOES, Cape, lb. | 18 | 20 | ISOLAS, Brazil, lb. | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| powdered, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | Barbadoes, lb. | 30 | 50 | Russian, true, lb. | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Juniper, lb. | 10 | 12 | Socotrine, lb. | 65 | 70 | LEAF, Avonite, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Ground, lb. | 12 | 14 | Assafetida, lb. | 25 | 28 | Bay, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Prickly ash, lb. | 40 | 45 | Arabic, 1st, lb. | 90 | 1 00 | Helladonna, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| BROS, Balm of Gilead, lb. | 55 | 60 | Powdered, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Buchu, long, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| Cassia, lb. | 25 | 30 | Sifted sorts, lb. | 50 | 55 | Short, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| BITTER, Cacao, lb. | 75 | 80 | Sorts, lb. | 40 | 45 | Coca, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| CANTHARID, lb. | 65 | 70 | Benzoin, lb. | 50 | 1 00 | Digitalis, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. | 2 40 | 2 10 | Catechu, Black, lb. | 9 | 20 | Eucalyptus, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Powdered, lb. | 2 10 | 2 20 | Gamboge, powdered, lb. | 1 30 | 1 35 | Hyoeyannus, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| CAPSICUM, lb. | 25 | 30 | Galua, lb. | 75 | 1 00 | Matico, lb. | 70 | 75 |
| Powdered, lb. | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb. | 95 | 1 20 | Senna, Alexandria, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. | 16 | 18 | Kino, true, lb. | 45 | | Timevelly, lb. | 15 | 25 |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz. | 40 | 50 | Myrrh, lb. | 45 | 48 | Stramonium, lb. | 20 | 25 |
| | | | Powdered, lb. | 55 | 60 | Uva Ursi, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| | | | Opium, lb. | 3 50 | 3 60 | LECHES, Swedish, doz. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| | | | Powdered, lb. | 4 60 | 4 75 | LIQORICE, Solazzi, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| | | | Scammony, pure Resin, lb. | 12 80 | 13 00 | Pignatelli, lb. | 35 | 40 |
| | | | Shellac, lb. | 35 | 40 | Grasso, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| | | | | | | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27 | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|------|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Y & S | Purity, 100 sticks in box | 75 | 75 | Unicorn, lb. | 38 | 40 | Subcarbonate, lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| " | Purity, 200 sticks in box | 1 50 | 1 50 | Valerian, English, lb. true | 20 | 25 | Subnitrate, lb. | 2 40 | 2 60 |
| " | Aenne Pellets, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Virginia Snake, lb. | 40 | 45 | BORAX, lb. | 9 | 10 |
| " | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins | 1 50 | 1 75 | Yellow Dock, lb. | 15 | 18 | Powdered, lb. | 10 | 11 |
| " | Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | RCM, Bay, gal. | 2 25 | 2 50 | BROMINE, oz. | 8 | 13 |
| LUPULIN, oz. | | 30 | 35 | Essence, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz. | 20 | 25 |
| LYCOPODIUM, lb. | | 70 | 80 | SACCHARIN, oz. | 1 25 | 1 50 | Iodide, oz. | 45 | 50 |
| MAIZE, lb. | | 1 20 | 1 25 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. | 13 | 15 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| MASSA, lb. | | 1 00 | 1 75 | Star, lb. | 35 | 40 | Iodide, oz. | 95 | 1 00 |
| MENSA, Iceland, lb. | | 9 | 10 | Canary, lb. | 30 | 35 | Phosphate, precip., lb. | 35 | 38 |
| Irish, lb. | | 9 | 10 | Budary, bag or less, lb. | 5 | 5 | Sulphide, oz. | 5 | 6 |
| MYSR, Tonquin, oz. | 46 00 | 50 00 | | Caraway, lb. | 10 | 15 | CERUM, Oxalate, oz. | 10 | 12 |
| NUTGALLS, lb. | 21 | 25 | | Cardamom, lb. | 1 25 | 1 50 | CHINIDISE, oz. | 15 | 18 |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | | Celery | 30 | 35 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb. | 75 | 85 |
| NUTMEGS, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | | Calchicum | 75 | 80 | Croton, oz. | 75 | 80 |
| NIX VOMICA, lb. | 10 | 12 | | Coriander, lb. | 10 | 12 | CHLOROPHORM, lb. | 50 | 55 |
| Powdered, lb. | 22 | 25 | | Cumin, lb. | 15 | 20 | CINCORINISE, sulphate, oz. | 25 | 30 |
| OAKUM, lb. | 12 | 15 | | Fennel, lb. | 15 | 17 | CINCORINISE, Sulph., oz. | 15 | 20 |
| ONITMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70 | 75 | | Fenugreek, powdered, lb. | 7 | 9 | COCOA, Mnt., oz. | 9 00 | 9 50 |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz. | 45 | 50 | | Flax, cleaned, lb. | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb. | 7 | 8 |
| PEPPER, black, lb. | 22 | 25 | | Ground, lb. | 4 | 5 | Iodide, oz. | 65 | 70 |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | | Hemp, lb. | 6 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | COPPERAS, lb. | 1 | 3 |
| PITCH, black, lb. | 3 | 4 | | Mustard, white, lb. | 9 | 12 | ETHER, Acetic, lb. | 75 | 80 |
| Burgundy, true, lb. | 10 | 12 | | Powdered, lb. | 15 | 20 | Sulphuric, lb. | 40 | 50 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash | 2 25 | 3 25 | | Pumpkin, lb. | 25 | 30 | EXALGINE, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Adhesive, yd. | 12 | 13 | | Quince, lb. | 65 | 70 | HYOSYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25 | 30 |
| Belladonna, lb. | 65 | 70 | | Rape, lb. | 8 | 9 | IODINE, lb. | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| Galbanum Comp., lb. | 80 | 85 | | Strophanthus, oz. | 50 | 55 | IODIFORM, lb. | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| Lead, lb. | 25 | 30 | | Worm, lb. | 22 | 25 | IODOL, oz. | 1 30 | 1 40 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100 | 1 00 | 1 10 | | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb. | 25 | 30 | IRON, by Hydrogen | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| ROSIN, Common, lb. | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 10 | 12 | Carbonate, Precip., lb. | 15 | 16 |
| White, lb. | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | | White, Conti's, lb. | 15 | 16 | Sacch., lb. | 35 | 40 |
| RESORCIN, White, oz. | 25 | 30 | | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb. | 12 | 25 | Chloride, lb. | 45 | 55 |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb. | 26 | 28 | | SFERMACETI, lb. | 55 | 60 | Sol., lb. | 13 | 16 |
| Root, Aconite, lb. | 22 | 25 | | TERPENTINE, Chian, oz. | 75 | 80 | Citrate, U. S. P., lb. | 90 | 1 00 |
| Althea, cut, lb. | 30 | 35 | | Venice, lb. | 10 | 12 | And Ammon., lb. | 75 | 80 |
| Belladonna, lb. | 25 | 30 | | WAX, White, lb. | 50 | 75 | And Quinine, lb. | 1 50 | 3 00 |
| Blood, lb. | 15 | 16 | | Yellow | 40 | 45 | Quin. and Stry., oz. | 18 | 30 |
| Bitter, lb. | 27 | 30 | | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped | 5 | 6 | And Strychnine, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Blackberry, lb. | 15 | 18 | | Quassia chips, lb. | 10 | 12 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb. | 50 | 55 |
| Burdock, crushed, lb. | 18 | 20 | | Red Saunders, ground, lb. | 5 | 6 | Ferrocyanide, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb. | 20 | 25 | | Santal, ground, lb. | 5 | 6 | Hypophosphites, oz. | 20 | 25 |
| Canada Snake, lb. | 30 | 35 | | CHEMICALS | | | | | |
| Cohosh, lb. | 15 | 20 | | | | | | | |
| Colchicum, lb. | 40 | 45 | | Acid, Acetic, lb. | 12 | 13 | Syrup, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| Columbo, lb. | 20 | 22 | | Glacial, lb. | 45 | 50 | Lactate, oz. | 5 | 6 |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | | Benzoic, English, oz. | 20 | 25 | Pernitrate, solution, lb. | 15 | 16 |
| Coltsfoot, lb. | 38 | 40 | | German, oz. | 10 | 12 | Phosphate scales, lb. | 1 25 | 1 30 |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb. | 20 | 25 | | Boracic, lb. | 20 | 25 | Sulphate, pure, lb. | 7 | 9 |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb. | 13 | 14 | | Carbolic Crystals, lb. | 27 | 30 | Exsiccated, lb. | 8 | 10 |
| Dandelion, lb. | 15 | 18 | | Calvert's No. 1, lb. | 2 10 | 2 15 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb. | 80 | 85 |
| Elecampane, lb. | 15 | 10 | | No. 2, lb. | 1 35 | 1 40 | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb. | 85 | 90 |
| Galangal, lb. | 15 | 18 | | Citric, lb. | 65 | 70 | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Gelsemium, lb. | 22 | 25 | | Gallie, oz. | 10 | 12 | Carbonate, lb. | 7 | 8 |
| Gentian, lb. | 9 | 10 | | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb. | 30 | 35 | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| Ground, lb. | 10 | 12 | | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot- | | | Red, lb. | 7 | 9 |
| Powdered, lb. | 13 | 15 | | ties doz | 1 50 | 1 60 | LOME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Ginger, African, lb. | 11 | 12 | | Lactic, concentrated, oz. | 22 | 25 | In packages, lb. | 6 | 7 |
| Po., lb. | 13 | 15 | | Muriatic, lb. | 3 | 5 | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. | 40 | 45 |
| Jamaica, blechd., lb. | 25 | 28 | | Chem. pure, lb. | 18 | 20 | Carbonate, oz. | 30 | 35 |
| Po., lb. | 28 | 30 | | Nitric, lb. | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | Citrate, oz. | 25 | 30 |
| Ginseng, lb. | 2 60 | 3 00 | | Chem. pure, lb. | 25 | 30 | Iodide, oz. | 50 | 55 |
| Golden Seal, lb. | 75 | 80 | | Oleic, purified, lb. | 75 | 80 | Salicylate, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| Gold Thread, lb. | 90 | 95 | | Oxalic, lb. | 12 | 13 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. | 55 | 60 |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb. | 12 | 15 | | Phosphoric, glacial, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Carbonate, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Indian Hemp | 2 18 | 3 00 | | Dilute, lb. | 13 | 17 | Citrate, gran., lb. | 40 | 45 |
| Ipecac, lb. | 2 90 | 3 00 | | Pyrogallie, oz. | 32 | 35 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| Powdered, lb. | 3 10 | 3 20 | | Sulphuric, white, lb. | 1 80 | 2 00 | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb. | 5 | 7 |
| Jalap, lb. | 55 | 60 | | Sulphuric, carboy, lb. | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | MERCURY, lb. | 90 | 95 |
| Powdered, lb. | 60 | 65 | | Bottles, lb. | 5 | 6 | Ammon (White Precip.), | 1 25 | 1 30 |
| Kava Kava, lb. | 40 | 90 | | Chem. pure, lb. | 18 | 20 | Chloride, Corrosive, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Licorice, lb. | 12 | 15 | | Tannic, lb. | 90 | 1 10 | Calomel, lb. | 1 15 | 1 20 |
| Powdered, lb. | 13 | 15 | | Tartaric, powdered, lb. | 40 | 45 | With Chalk, lb. | 60 | 65 |
| Mandrake, lb. | 13 | 18 | | AcETANILID, lb. | 90 | 1 00 | Iodide, Proto, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| Masterwort, lb. | 16 | 40 | | AcETININE, grain | 4 | 5 | Min., oz. | 25 | 30 |
| Orris, Florentine, lb. | 25 | 28 | | ALUM, cryst., lb. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | Oxide, Red, lb. | 1 30 | 1 35 |
| Powdered, lb. | 28 | 30 | | Powdered, lb. | 3 | 4 | Pill (Blue Mass), lb. | 70 | 75 |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb. | 40 | 45 | | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. 880 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb. | 50 | 55 |
| Pink, lb. | 75 | 80 | | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb. | 65 | 75 | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz. | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Parsley, lb. | 30 | 35 | | Carbonate, lb. | 12 | 15 | Muriate, oz. | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Pleurisy, lb. | 20 | 25 | | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 | Sulphate, oz. | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| Poke, lb. | 15 | 18 | | Nitrate, crystals, lb. | 12 | 16 | PERMAN, Saccharated, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb. | 18 | 20 | | Muriate, lb. | 12 | 15 | PHENACETINE, oz. | 50 | 55 |
| Rhathany, lb. | 20 | 30 | | Valerianate, oz. | 55 | 60 | PHLOXAPINE, Muriate, grain. | 5 | 6 |
| Rhubarb, lb. | 75 | 2 50 | | AMYL, Nitrite, oz. | 16 | 18 | PIPERIN, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb. | 40 | 45 | | ARISTEIN, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | PHOSPHORS, lb. | 90 | 1 10 |
| Cut, lb. | 50 | 55 | | ARISTOL, oz. | 2 00 | 2 25 | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| Senega, lb. | 55 | 65 | | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb. | 25 | 30 | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb. | 35 | 40 |
| Squill, lb. | 13 | 15 | | Powder's sol., lb. | 13 | 15 | Bicarbonate, lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Stillingia, lb. | 22 | 25 | | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 | Bichromate, lb. | 14 | 15 |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 27 | | White, lb. | 6 | 7 | Litrat (Cream Tart.), lb. | 25 | 30 |
| | | | | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz. | 7 00 | 8 00 | Bromide, lb. | 37 | 40 |
| | | | | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz. | 40 | 45 | Carbonate, lb. | 14 | 16 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng., lb..... | 20 | 22 | VERATRINE, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 10 | Lemongrass, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 27 | ZINC, Acetate, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Mustard, Essential, oz..... | 60 | 65 | |
| Citrate, lb..... | 75 | 90 | Carbonate, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Neroli, oz..... | 4 25 | 4 50 | |
| Cyanide, fused, lb..... | 40 | 55 | Chloride, granular, oz..... | 13 | 15 | Orange, lb..... | 3 25 | 5 00 | |
| Hypophosphites, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz..... | 60 | 65 | Sweet, lb..... | 3 25 | 3 50 | |
| Iodide, lb..... | 3 60 | 3 75 | Oxide, lb..... | 13 | 60 | Origanum, lb..... | 65 | 70 | |
| Nitrate, gran., lb..... | 8 | 10 | Sulphate, lb..... | 9 | 11 | Patchouli, oz..... | 1 75 | 1 80 | |
| Permanganate, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Valerianate, oz..... | 25 | 30 | Pennyroyal, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 25 | |
| Prussiate, Red, lb..... | 50 | 55 | ESSENTIAL OILS. | | | | Peppermint, lb..... | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Yellow, lb..... | 32 | 35 | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz..... | 75 | 80 | Pimento, lb..... | 2 60 | 2 75 | |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Sweet, lb..... | 50 | 60 | Rhodium, oz..... | 80 | 85 | |
| Sulphuret, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Amber, crude, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Rose, oz..... | 6 00 | 7 00 | |
| PROPYLEMINE, oz..... | 35 | 40 | Rect., lb..... | 65 | 70 | Rosemary, lb..... | 70 | 75 | |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk..... | 25 | 28 | Anise, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | Rue, oz..... | 25 | 30 | |
| Oz., oz..... | 16 | 20 | Bay, oz..... | 50 | 60 | Sandalwood, lb..... | 5 50 | 9 00 | |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..... | 3 75 | 4 00 | Bergamot, lb..... | 5 00 | 5 25 | Sassafras, lb..... | 65 | 70 | |
| SALICIN, lb..... | 20 | 22 | Cade, lb..... | 1 80 | 1 90 | Savin, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 | |
| SANTONIN, oz..... | 90 | 1 00 | Cajuput, lb..... | 60 | 65 | Spearmint, lb..... | 6 00 | 6 25 | |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Capsicum, oz..... | 60 | 65 | Spruce, lb..... | 65 | 70 | |
| Fused, oz..... | 30 | 35 | Caraway, lb..... | 3 50 | 3 75 | Tansy, lb..... | 4 25 | 4 50 | |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cassa, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Thyme, white, lb..... | 1 80 | 1 90 | |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb..... | 63 | 65 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Wintergreen, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 50 | |
| Bromide, lb..... | 3 | 6 | Citronelle, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Wormseed, lb..... | 3 50 | 3 75 | |
| Carbonate, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Clove, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 65 | Wormwood, lb..... | 6 50 | 6 75 | |
| Hypophosphite, oz..... | 3 | 6 | Copaiba, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 | FIXED OILS. | | | |
| Hyposulphite, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Croton, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | Castor, lb..... | 9 | 11 | |
| Iodide, oz..... | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cubeb, lb..... | 11 00 | 12 00 | Cod Liver, N. F., gal..... | 1 00 | 1 25 | |
| Salicylate, lb..... | 2 | 3 | Cumin, lb..... | 5 50 | 6 00 | Norwegian, gal..... | 1 25 | 1 50 | |
| Sulphate, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Erigeron, oz..... | 20 | 25 | COTTONSEED, gal..... | 1 10 | 1 20 | |
| Sulphite, lb..... | 30 | 55 | Eucalyptus, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | LARD, gal..... | 90 | 1 00 | |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Fennel, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 | LINSEED, boiled, gal..... | 61 | 65 | |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Geranium, oz..... | 1 75 | 1 80 | Raw, gal..... | 58 | 60 | |
| SYLONAL, oz..... | 28 | 30 | Rose, lb..... | 3 20 | 3 50 | NETTSPOOT, gal..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb..... | 2 1/2 | 4 | Juniper berries (English), lb..... | 4 50 | 5 00 | OLIVE, gal..... | 1 35 | 1 40 | |
| Pure precipitated, lb..... | 13 | 20 | Wood, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Salad, gal..... | 2 25 | 2 40 | |
| TARTAR EMEtic, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 50 | PALM, lb..... | 12 | 13 | |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz..... | 60 | 65 | Garden, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | SPERM, gal..... | 1 60 | 1 75 | |
| | | | Lemon, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | TERPENTINE, gal..... | 55 | 60 | |

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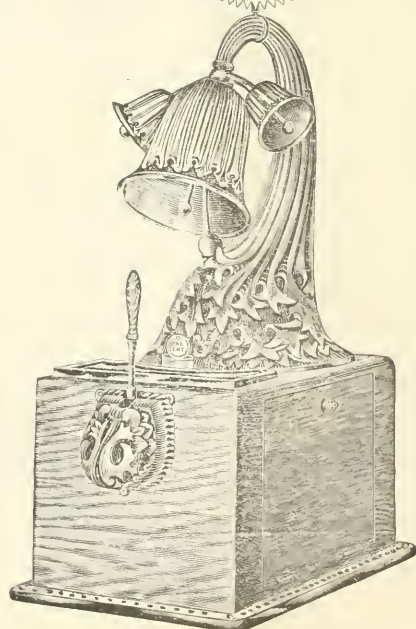
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VOL. 4.

STRATHROY, OCTOBER, 1892.

No. 10.

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ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,
LONDON, N

Conviction Against the T. Eaton Company.

On the 20th day of September a very interesting case to the Druggists of Ontario took place before Col. Denison, Police Magistrate, in the City of Toronto. Two informations were laid by Frank Stanley Warner against the T. Eaton Company, Limited, a corporation carrying on an extensive business in the City of Toronto, for breach of the Pharmacy Act.

First, that the said T. Eaton Company, in violation of Section 24 of the said Act, did keep open shop for retailing and selling certain articles mentioned in Schedule "A" of the Pharmacy Act of 1881, as amended by Act of 1889.

The second information was, the T. Eaton Company sold poisons without labelling, etc., as required by Section 26 of the said Act.

The T. Eaton Company carry on an extensive business in the sale of dry goods and other articles, including so called patent medicines. Among the articles purchased by the informant, Warner, was Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne and Rosche's German Syrup. Mr. E. T. Malone, who is Solicitor of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in conjunction with County Crown Attorney Curry, conducted the prosecution, while J. J. McLaren, Q. C., defended the T. Eaton Company. After the purchase was clearly proven, Mr. Malone put Prof. Ellis in the box, who gave the result of his analysis and showed clearly the poisons in the case of the German Syrup: that it contained Morphine about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain in a fluid oz., together with other ingredients which are set out in the Schedules of the Act.

As to Chlorodyne, the two ounce bottle contained about two grains to the ounce of Morphine and about 15 per cent. of chloroform. Mr. Malone then called Dr. Chambers, who had heard Prof. Ellis' evidence, and he showed the effect of the Chlorodyne, that $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain had proved fatal in the case of an infant, and in the case of an adult $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain had proved fatal: that there was sufficient in the two oz. bottle of Chlorodyne to kill three adults. Other cases were cited by the Dr. showing the fatal effects of Chlorodyne. A Mr. Barnes of West Toronto Junction, and Dr. Carleton, of the same place, then took the box, when it was shown that Mr. Barnes had purchased some of the German Syrup and that his two year-old child had in some way got possession of the bottle and drank some of it, which proved fatal. English cases were cited on both sides, particularly a case decided in London, Eng., where the Public Prosecutor summoned a Mr. John Thistlewood Davenport, Great Russell street, in May last to answer a charge of having sold a bottle of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne without the poison label. On this case the prosecution laid great stress. The result was that the Magistrate convicted in both cases, imposing a fine of \$20 and costs. It is understood that there will be an appeal to Osgoode Hall on one of the convictions.

The facts cited above afford to every druggist doing business throughout the Province, ample evidence that where the Council have a reasonable chance to secure a conviction against one who willfully violates the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, they will not hesitate to use it, if by so doing, the protection of the trade can be secured.

Under the evasive method adopted by the T. Eaton Co., the difficulty of preferring a proper charge was very much increased: but, as impunity increases under freedom from restraint, that firm finally overstepped the bounds of prudent sale, and as a result have the penalty to pay. The action of this firm for some time past has been a constant menace to the prosperous conduct of the city retail drug trade, as they have wantonly used for advertising purposes, not merely the drug sundries, but also such medicines and drugs as the protection afforded by Mr. Lewis' certificate would permit the sale of.

While the Council as representatives of the drug trade are willing to afford ample protection to the public, and to

that end have introduced into their Act clauses which impose restrictions upon their own sales, they are unwilling, and naturally so, to continue to give protection without receiving any. The contention that Pharmaceutical legislation is intended solely for the protection of the public is right only in a limited sense, as the clauses in the Act assuring the safety of the public, do so by making prohibitive the supply of poisons and their compounds by other than qualified druggists, thus making the druggist a privileged and protected individual as well, in so far as the handling of such preparations is concerned.

The law always grants protection to those who comply with its requirements in qualifying for professional privileges, and in pharmacy, as in other pursuits, a like compliance demands a like return. If clause 26 of the Act did not mean to afford that protection it would have properly read as follows:—"Any person may sell any poison named in the first part of Schedule 'A,' either by wholesale or retail, if the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'poison,' and if sold by retail, then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold," as for example,

MORPHINE - POISON.

T. Eaton & Co., - Toronto.

while clause 24 would have read, "Any person may sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or sell, or attempt to sell, any of the articles mentioned in Schedule 'A' of this Act, provided they employ for these purposes one who is registered and has taken out a certificate under the provisions of Section 18 of this Act for the time during which he is selling, dispensing or compounding poisons."

The iniquitous injustice of such an interpretation is at once apparent, as it would immediately open the door to capital to abuse, with the aid of a graduate, the privileges, and limited ones at that, which the trade now enjoy. No such interpretation has yet been given in Canada, and we trust never will.

In an article appearing in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* commenting on the case, the moral and material benefits derivable from such a prosecution have been by pen picture so minimized, that

the actual verdict inflicting a fine in each case appears to be an uncertain quantity.

The Council in taking action did not consider the moral or material gain likely to be derived from the success of such a suit, but rather the fact that the T. Eaton Company were attempting to run a drug store illegally, or as much of one as the improper use of a druggist's certificate would allow. Morally, that firm was constantly violating the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, but legally, no hold upon an illegal act could be obtained until the present charges could be substantiated, when the Council at once put the law in motion to check their course, with the result above stated—a result which is indeed gratifying as an interpretation of the law to mean that qualification alone implies privileges.

Not only will this action check the attempt of the T. Eaton Co. to encroach upon the business of the druggist, but the effect upon others who were attempting like methods has already been perceptible, and evidence is not wanting to show that at an early date few dry goods or grocery houses will be found which will handle and sell goods, the nature of which they are ignorant, and of which an expensive analysis to determine that they did not contain a scheduled article, alone would assure them the sale of.

Cresote Pills.

The dispensing of these pills has caused some difficulty on account of the need of a suitable excipient and the volatility of the remedy. The following method of procedure is pronounced very satisfactory; it depends upon making first what is called a "cresote emulsion" (50 per cent.) from gelatin 5.50, distilled water 12.00, sugar 2.50, and cresote 20.00; the emulsion is preserved in tight fitting glass-stoppered bottles. In making pills, the corresponding quantity of the emulsion is taken and made into a mass by the addition of a little powdered liquorice and althaea. The emulsion should be taken from the bottle with a horn spatula, as iron discolours it; the pill mass, however, can be removed from the mortar with an iron spatula.—J. Norberto, Jr., in *Pharmaceutical Post*.

Sponges are said to be improved in color occasionally by being dyed with helianthin.

A judge in Charleston, S. C., has decided that the sale of soap by a druggist on Sunday is lawful, because cleanliness is next to godliness.

Effects of Sulfonal.

In the *Journal of Mental Science* for the current month, Dr. Carlyle Johnstone, records his observations on the effects of Sulfonal, on fifty patients suffering from various kinds of mental disorders, including general paralysis, melancholia, and mania. His experiences with the drug point to the conclusions that in properly regulated doses, it is an efficient hypnotic, and compared with that of other hypnotics, its action is fairly certain and constant. The sleep produced by it is natural and undisturbed by dreams; it has no injurious effect upon the appetite, circulation, respiration or temperature, and the general health does not suffer under its use. After a time, the dose may be reduced or it may be discontinued, and the patient still continue to sleep well. Dr. Johnstone also found that it had a distinct sedative action in mental excitement and distress, and could be employed with

Explosiveness of Peroxide of Hydrogen.

The necessity for storing peroxide of hydrogen in a cool place, removed from the action of heat and light, has been brought to the attention of a Tennessee firm of pharmacists in a rather forcible manner. A bottle of the liquid which was stored on a shelf in the second story of the building occupied by Leickhardt & Co., Nashville, exploded with terrific force, a few days ago, and smashed a large number of bottles in its vicinity. Considerable excitement prevailed for a while, but fortunately no one was hurt. The extra molecule of oxygen in hydrogen dioxide is contained in a loose state of combination, being readily given up on the application of a slight degree of heat or exposure to the air. The majority of manufacturers take the precaution of stating explicitly on the labels attached to each container that the bottle should be kept in a cool place. But many pharmacists disregard a simple injunction of this kind, and the sequel is shown in accidents of the kind just described.—*Pharmaceutical Record*.

Bacteria in the Air.

The presence of bacteria always rules high at about eight o'clock in the morning. Then begins a gradual decrease until their least presence for the day occurs at the meridian. This lasts for about one hour. Then a gradual decrease sets in, and at about eight o'clock of the evening the maximum is again reached. Until about eleven o'clock, or near midnight, their number is considerable, and a great diminution occurs between that hour and three o'clock, when the number begins to rise, until at eight in the morning the maximum is again reached.—*North American Review*.

Our Illustration.

We present this week a view of the interior of a drug store in Edmonton, North West Territories. It is our intention from time to time to give more of such illustrations, as we believe they may serve a useful purpose in presenting ideas in fitting up and furnishing stores which may commend themselves to those who may contemplate opening new stores or refitting those at present occupied. We shall be pleased to insert any engravings of this kind which may be furnished, as they must prove one way of interchanging ideas in these matters.



INTERIOR VIEW OF GEORGE THOMPSON'S DRUG STORE AT EDMONTON, N. W. T.

great benefit in cases of insanity, especially such as are recent or of acute character. Its complete tastelessness also is recommended in such cases, allowing its combination with food, in milk, in such a way as to escape the notice of the patient. It will thus be seen that the writer's conclusions are in accord with the majority of those already published, and that while regarding sulfonal as by no means a perfect hypnotic, he is inclined to give it a very important place in the treatment of sleeplessness and restlessness generally. The best doses he found to be between thirty and forty grains, and it should be given just before the patient lies down.—*Lancet*.

Umbrellas are made of paper in France. Lead poisoning is characterized by such an abundance of lead sulphate in the skin that black tracings will appear on the latter if pencilled with ammonium sulphide solution.

“FOR CHOLERA.”

A REMEDY AND DISINFECTANT.

STEARNS' CHOLERA COMPOUND.

For an internal remedy in case of attack we can recommend our Cholera Compound for general use, as it contains the best known remedies known to medicine in the treatment of cholera, and may be safely depended upon till medical service arrives. It is composed of Tinctures of Capsicum, Opium and Rhubarb ; Spirit of Camphor ; Spirit of Peppermint ; Chloroform. It checks the diarrhœa and relieves the pain. It is a combination of the Sun cure with Dr. Squibb's prescription, and can be relied on as the best prescription for general use. We put this up in two sizes, to retail at 25 cents and 50 cents. We wrap around each package a circular for treatment and for general care of persons attacked.

We sell the 25 cent size, holding $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, at \$1.50 per dozen ; and the 50 cent size, holding 3 fluidounces, at \$3.00 per dozen.

While not being alarmists, we recommend a stock of this compound being laid in every drug store to anticipate its need.

For a preventive and disinfectant we recommend our Cholera Disinfectant.

STEARNS' CHOLERA DISINFECTANT.

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

Composed of the leading Disinfecting Chlorides, viz. :—Mercuric, Zinc, Aluminium, Calcium and Sodium, combined with Eucalyptus.

Prepared especially for general use as a Disinfectant and Preventive where Cholera is Epidemic, as it thoroughly destroys the Cholera Germs.

To be used for all *external* disinfecting purposes in cholera epidemics, such as disinfecting and purifying clothing, the sick room, compartments, halls, hospitals, sinks, closets, sewers, for undertakers' use, etc., etc.

This cholera disinfectant is fortified by "that best of chemical disinfectants," Mercuric Chloride (1 part to 1,000 parts), thus making it the most active agent for the destruction of the cholera germ. In full quarts, \$3.60 per dozen.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

ESTABLISHED 1855.

WINDSOR, Ont.

DETROIT, Mich.

1 B. Platt St., NEW YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF

Lyman Brothers & Co.

Wholesale Druggists.

Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1892.

DEAR SIR,

On August 1st we issued a circular, in conjunction with the other Wholesale Drug Houses in Canada, stating that after October 1st our discount for cash, in thirty days, would be three per cent.

Owing to altered circumstances we withdraw that circular, and our terms will remain as heretofore, viz.: Five per cent. for cash in thirty days.

We take this opportunity of soliciting a continuance of your patronage. Your orders will be attended to with that carefulness and promptness that have characterized our house for so many years.

Yours truly,

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.
DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.
BERTRAND FRERES Fine Perfumes.
TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest manufacturers of FANS and SILK NOVELTIES in the world.
HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods, Mirrors, Albums, Etc.

We have been very successful in securing an entirely New and Well Assorted Line of **Novelties** for the **Christmas Trade**, superior and larger than anything ever shown by us, and can assure our friends it will repay them to reserve their orders for our representative.

Belladonna Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Ellis & Golterman's No. 2 and No. 3 Improved Water and Oil Atomizers.

Ellis & Golterman's Douche Atomizer.

" " Multiple Atomizer.

" " 2 tip Kenner Atomizer.

No. 10 I. R. Thread Bands.

Assorted I. R. Thread Bands.

Dime Swandown.

New "Lily of the Nile" perfume, in 10 oz. bottles.

Legrand's "Violet of the Czar."

Millot's Russian "Lily of the Valley."

Millot's "Russian Violets."

Atkinson's Perfumes, full line.

Bertrand's Perfumes, "

Baldwin's Perfumes, "

Colegate's Perfumes, "

Gellefreres' Perfumes, "

Lautier's Perfumes, "

Lundborg's Perfumes, "

Lubin's Perfumes, "

Roger & Gallet's Perfs, "

Warwick's Perfumes, "

Seely's Perfumes, "

Bott's Malt Stout.

Malto-Peptonized Porter.

Neff's Ointment.

QUININE TABLETS,

All Sizes.

Send for quotations.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

TRADE NOTES.

W. J. C. Nafell, drugs, Toronto, has sold out.

Dr. M. G. Atkinson, druggist, Parshboro, N. S., has sold out.

A new drug store will shortly be opened in Nakusp, B. C.

M. Meyer, druggist, Montreal, has made an assignment.

A. Jukes, druggist, St. Catharines, Ont., has made an assignment.

John Field is opening a new drug store at Innisfail, Alberta, N. W. T.

Mr. McKinley, Clarksburg, has opened a new drug store in Hamilton, Ont.

Thos. Comport, Aylmer, Ont., has sold his drug business to G. H. Hinch.

J. F. Spaulsbury, Trenton, Ont., has opened a branch drug store at Colborne, Ont.

The business of the late Henry Watson, Milton, Ont., has been sold to A. Higginbotham.

An attachment has been issued against the stock of S. W. Mumis, druggist, Halifax, N. S.

The estate of the late Joseph Parkinson, druggist, of Winnipeg, Man., was sold on Oct. 7th.

J. A. Abbs & Co. have purchased the drug business of J. R. Seymour, St. Catharines, Ont.

M. A. Young, of Alliston, Ont., has accepted a position in S. Johnston's drug store in Sarnia.

W. D. Horton has re-opened a new stand in Windsor, Ont. He is now on Sandwich st., east.

F. W. James, formerly of Glencoe and recently of Oakville, is about opening a new drug store in Strathroy, Ont.

Chapman's drug store, St. Catharine st. west, Montreal, suffered slight damage by fire recently, caused by a falling electric wire.

J. R. Hipwell, formerly with J. Curry, Church st., Toronto, has purchased the drug business of John Stewart at Alliston, Ont.

Chas. Williams, of Goderich, Ont., a gold medallist of the O. C. P., has accepted position with H. Sherries, of Queen st., west, Toronto.

Dr. Clark is moving his drug store from Ridgetown, Ont., to St. Thomas, where he will occupy the store lately vacated by F. P. Reynolds.

R. T. Kyle, for some time manager of the drug business of W. J. Dyas, Strathroy, Ont., is now a partner, the firm name being W. J. Dyas & Co.

John Stewart, of Alliston, Ont., has retired from drugs after over twenty years of successful business in the line. Mr. Stewart will devote his attention to private banking.

C. E. Hepburn, druggist, Iroquois, Ont., who effected a compromise some few years ago at 75c. on the dollar, is again in dif-

ficulty. He offers his creditors 20c. on the dollar in settlement.

G. T. Fulford & Co., Brockville, have sold their drug business to John A. Barr, formerly of Hamilton. Messrs. Fulford & Co. have found their large and lucrative proprietary medicine trade requires their full attention.

I. Curry, manager of the Medical Inhalation Co., Church st., Toronto, has been fined \$25 and costs for an infringement of the Medical Act. Dr. Jacob Zeliniskie, 6 Beverley st., has also been fined \$40 and costs.

The legality of the by-law passed by the city council of Victoria, B. C., exacting a license fee of \$50 from any retail dealer, as agent or otherwise, in goods furnished by parties outside the province, has been upheld by the Provincial Supreme Court.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy held on September 6th, 1892, the Building Committee reported very satisfactory progress, and that all departments would be ready for opening before the time advertised, Oct. 3rd.

Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists, London, Ont., will shortly move into new premises, corner of Dundas st. and Park Avenue, in that city. The fittings are to be of the finest description, and they expect to have a store which for convenience and elegance will be equalled by few in the province.

The Dominion Disinfectant Company, with a total capital stock of \$5,000, headquarters at the City of Montreal; for the manufacture and sale of disinfecting apparatus and disinfecting substances suitable for use in houses and buildings generally, and more particularly for the manufacture and sale of "Roberts' Ozonator" with "Sanitas Fluid," has been incorporated.

The package-dye manufacturers are in line with the drug trade. We hear of a case where the Turkish Dye Co. has refused to sell a large order to a Toronto purchaser which was evidently intended for a "department" store, and Wells & Richardson Co. declined an order for Diamond Dyes from a drug house in Vancouver, B. C., because they were cutting prices.

H. H. Watson, junior partner in the drug firm of H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver, B. C., was married Sept. 29th, to Miss Kathleen Constance Black, daughter of the late Dr. Black. On the eve of his marriage the "Wigwamites," of which Harry was a member, gave a grand farewell banquet in his honor, and presented him with a very handsome sideboard and the traditional erect stand with the names of the "Wigwamites" engrossed thereon.

"Comanche Bob," otherwise Patrick O'Keefe, the individual who is in command of the Indian medicine tribe at Alexandria Rink, Toronto, was charged by Detective Watson at the Police Court with a breach of the Medical Act. Bob's counsel asked the magistrate to impose

the minimum penalty of \$50. This the magistrate refused, saying he had no sympathy with these apparent frauds on sick people. He fined him \$50 and costs or 20 days.

The Diamond Glass Works, formerly known as the Burlington Glass Works, Hamilton, were burned Sept. 7th. The fire was caused by sparks from the furnace falling on and igniting some of the dry wood in the blow house. The fire made a clean sweep and totally destroyed the works and outbuildings, which occupied more than half the block and included the blowing department, engine and boiler houses, machine shop, store houses, and offices. About \$10,000 worth of stock in the storerooms was destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at about \$35,000. The insurance of \$37,000 will fully cover the loss, and as soon as the insurance is adjusted the works will be immediately rebuilt. The works have been shut down for the regulation two months and were to open again in about a week, and it was expected the full complement of 300 men and boys would be at work.

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. John Field, late of Calgary, has purchased a number of the most desirable lots in the new town of Innisfail, on which he purposes erecting business buildings. He has already completed a handsome residence for himself, and is now erecting a store which, when completed, will be one of the neatest drug stores in the N. W. Territories.

Mr. N. J. Halpin, of Brandon, has displayed excellent taste and spared no expense in the fittings and furnishings of his new drug store into which he has just moved, and he is to be congratulated upon having one of the handsomest and most convenient drug stores in the country.

Mr. G. S. Hill, of Messrs. Hill & Co., Regina, purposes taking a course in the Detroit School of Medicine.

Mr. J. W. Fleming, of Fleming & Sons, Brandon, has returned with his bride from their honeymoon trip through the Eastern States.

At the recent examination of the North West Pharmaceutical Association but one candidate succeeded in obtaining the requisite number of marks to entitle him to registration.

Mr. J. W. Higginbotham's stock and buildings, Virden, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th inst.

Dr. Bird has purchased the stock of Dr. Scott, Moosomin.

British Columbia Notes.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia met in Westminster on Sept. 7th.

The British Columbia Pharmacy examinations were held on the first Wednesday and Thursday of October.

The outbreak of small-pox in this Pro-

vince in the early part of July was marked by increased sales in the drug stores. Disinfectants were huge sellers. For a time the druggists were taxed to their utmost to supply the popular demand for chloride of lime, carbolic acid, carbolic powder, camphor, cream of tartar, etc. Nearly every one had some well-tried remedy or disinfectant of his own to dispose of. Cream of tartar still continues to be a very popular summer drink. The disease first broke out in Vancouver and from there spread to Westminster and Victoria, the last named city being the greatest sufferer. Business was considerably affected for a time, but has brightened up again, and the hopes are that no further outbreak will occur to retard our onward progress.

Montreal Notes.

Extra precautions are to be taken at the matriculation (preliminary) examinations to be held by the Pharmaceutical Association this month, in order to prevent personation and other ways that are dark, which have been too common at legal, medical, and pharmaceutical examinations of late years.

As the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain refuses to accept the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, a feeling has arisen in Montreal against accepting their diploma here, and a good many licentiates advocate the passing of a specific resolution to that effect.

Mr. W. A. Dyer, the well-known chemist on Phillip's Square, will shortly move to commodious premises on the corner of University and St. Catherine sts., being the western corner of the block on which his present pharmacy is situated. His present stand has been purchased by Mr. H. Birks, who will pull down the property and erect a large building to be occupied by himself as a jewelry store, and the upper stories by Notman, the photographer.

Mr. Chapman's old branch in Cote St. Antoine came near being burnt out last week by some entanglement or confusion of the electric light, telegraph, telephone and trolley wires. It seems to be about time some method was invented to do away with these abominations.

The electric car system which was promised for exhibition week was a fizzle and it will be some time before electric cars take complete possession of the tracks. A few cars are running at this date and are giving good satisfaction.

The wholesale men at their recent Convention in Montreal decided to assist retail chemists in putting down the ridiculous cutting of prices, which has nearly ruined the drug business in the neighboring States; and in the future they intend to discourage sales and accommodation of any kind to those guilty of such suicidal practices.

The Provincial Exhibition held here recently did not benefit the retail drug-

gists as much as was expected. A much poorer class of people seem to attend such affairs in this province, compared with the people seen at such shows in the States. The cheap hotels and street railway appear to have been the principal gainers.

Disinfectants have been selling freely all summer, and it is possible there will be a large demand next spring, in view of the fact that Europe is badly infected from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and that it is undoubtedly much worse in France than is represented by the Associated Press. It will require all the efforts of the quarantine authorities, aided by the Provincial Boards of Health, to keep the disease out of Canada. Perchloride of mercury, chloride of lime and carbolic acid, put up in a handy form, with directions, will be in most demand, as these are recommended by Boards of Health, who generally, and with good reason, frown down secret preparations where so much is at stake.

The police magistrate fined a Montreal physician, last week, \$25 and costs, for keeping an open drug store, and at the same time acting as a physician, in defiance of the Pharmacy Act. He was also fined the same amount for habitually leaving his drug store in charge of an apprentice.

Another series of actions have been taken by the Pharmaceutical Association against Mr. Archambault, who persists in keeping a drug store without a license. The case is now in the hands of the Association's lawyers, Messrs. Chapleau, Bisailon, Brosseau & Lajoie.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. George Macdonald has, it appears, abandoned for the present his former intention of starting business for himself. This determination has not, however, prevented his entering into a partnership as announced in following notice: "Married, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, by Rev. D. Sutherland, Mr. George Macdonald, druggist, to Miss Jennie Peebles." The CANADIAN DRUGGIST adds congratulations.

Mr. A. S. Johnson has enjoyed a fortnight of holidays upon the mainland.

Mr. Richard Johnson has departed to take a course at the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Mr. William Small, of the Medical Hall, leaves shortly to continue his studies in Boston.

At the Provincial Exhibition held the last week of September in Charlottetown, Mr. A. S. Johnson was the only druggist who made an exhibit. A cabinet, neatly arranged, proclaimed the many advantages of Mr. Johnson's establishment, and the merits of "everybody's pills."

The K. D. C. Company made a display of their popular remedy, and the *Skoda* preparations, for which Mr. Watson is agent for the Province, were well advertised by an exhibit and a free distribution of samples.

It is reported that Mr. F. de C. Davies will spend the winter in Florida.

Illinois College of Pharmacy, Chicago.

The splendid new building of this School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University is now under roof, and it will be ready in good season for the next regular course of instruction which will begin on the 2nd of March, 1893. The present class of the College is the largest it ever had, numbering 229.

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference which has just taken place was highly successful and thoroughly enjoyable. The President, Mr. E. C. C. Stanford, F. C. S., F. I. C., gave a clever and interesting address replete with information on many subjects akin to pharmacy. Of the 26 papers submitted, half were read without comment and three or four had to be taken as read. Grierson in "The Digestion of Starch," claims that arrow-root and potato starch are more easily digested than wheat, maize, oats, etc. Mackenzie described the successful application of electro-magnetic current in strychnine poisoning. The commercial salts of lithium were given a clean bill for purity by Mair. One of the secretaries, W. A. H. Naylor, had not so good a report to make upon valerianate of zinc, which was not uniform in composition—the valerianic acid appearing to have been prepared from impure fensel oil. Hodgkin explained the difficulties in obtaining a pure form of animal charcoal and showed that the B. P. requirements were impracticable. Dott has determined the solubility of the various strychnine salts, the hydrochloride being most soluble (1 in 35) and the citrate next (1 in 37). He also criticised the B. P. tests for bromide of potassium. Davis recommended the very obvious plan of stirring ointments, that are disposed to become lumpy, during the whole of the time required to cool and set them. Gerrard had a practical note indicating that the addition of cyanide of potassium to ordinary Fehling's solution renders the end of the reaction, in estimating glucose, more exact and sharper. Jambul had attracted the attention of Stephenson who believes that the best way of giving this drug in diabetes, is a weak alcoholic tincture of the seeds deprived of their pericarps. Wright and Farr claim that a tincture of chincona prepared with diluted spirit, containing 80 per cent. of rectified, is the best both as regards amount of alkaloids and keeping properties. Essence of lemon was thoroughly discussed by Barrett, who is engaged in its manufacture in Sicily.

An interesting discussion took place last month at the meeting of the Chemical Society upon the proposed new nomen-

MALTO - PEPTONIZED PORTER,

For Invalids, Consumptives and Dyspeptics.

This preparation is being endorsed by the medical profession everywhere.

OVER 200 TESTIMONIALS

Have been received from leading physicians of Canada.

It is a food, a tonic, a reconstructor of wasted tissues, a mild stimulant, a digestive agent, and an alterative in liver troubles.

For sale by all Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion.

PREPARED BY THE

MALTO-PEPTONIZED PORTER CO., (Ltd.) Truro, N. S.



**NUTRITIOUS,
EXQUISITE,
AIDS DIGESTION.**

A DAINTY, DELICIOUS SWEETMEAT,

Containing 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanbury's celebrated Malt Extract.

Dr. John Tanner says :—" They assist digestion... and are a most delicious compound. I can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for giving power to delicate children and persons with feeble digestion.

6 d. Bottles ; 1 - Bottles ; and in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 4 lb. Bottles.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.

JAMES PASCALL, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

Stocked by EVANS & SONS, (Ltd.) MONTREAL.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES that

WILL NOT WASH OUT !

WILL NOT FADE OUT !

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it ! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, including all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give long goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, **10 cts.**

Canada Branch : 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

Greatest Variety in Colors.

Most Popular Package Dyes.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

elature for organic bodies. The Fellows present enjoyed an intellectual treat from the masterly manner in which Prof. Armstrong, F. R. S., dealt with the subject. Dr. Armstrong was one of the three British delegates to the Geneva Congress, and is *facile princeps* as the leading exponent of organic chemistry in this country. Although not favoring all the suggestions that were made, Dr. Armstrong was emphatic that English speaking chemists must move in this matter or our Tentative brethren will leave us all behind. There is something fascinating in a system which would at once assign a scientific and systematic name to a new compound or isomer according to some few established rules. We should then do away with the several baptisms which one body often undergoes, uniformity of nomenclature amongst the scientific chemists of different countries would prevail and much less confusion would ensue. The congress contained neither Canadian, American nor Russian representatives, and numerically-speaking our own country was insufficiently represented. It is obvious that any system which is to be universally accepted must be adopted to English speaking countries, the language which more than any other is spreading over the whole globe.

A recent description of a visit to the drug farm of Hitchin, in one of our trade journals, is of special interest. The firm in question have cultivated medicinal plants for more than 50 years and both father and son are pharmaceutical chemists. Messrs. Ransom & Son, of Hitchin, have some 20 to 30 acres devoted to belladonna, aconite, hemlock and elaterium. In their factory which adjoins their largest field they convert these into extracts, official juices, etc. The present season has not been unfavorable, but still the crop in all the medicinal plants is below the average owing to the severity of last winter. Rosemary is almost destroyed, whilst the elaterium plants have suffered very much. According to the statistics given by Messrs. Ransom, foreign elaterium yields considerably less elaterin than the English—and as Mr. Ransom formulated the present official method of estimating elaterine, this may safely be taken to be a fact. Its reason is explained by the fact that on the continent it is not cultivated but largely allowed to grow wild.

A curious instance of the want of chemical knowledge resulting fatally has recently occurred. A man took a large dose of sulphate of zinc, with a suicidal intent it was averred. On learning this, one of our sapient defenders of the public peace proceeded to make him swallow a quantity of salt, so as to produce emesis. Unfortunately, the direct result was to form chloride of zinc in the man's stomach, which, as a strong escharotic, corroded the walls of the stomach so fearfully that he died. On post mortem examination, this was discovered, and the medical officer added that had he been left alone

he would have recovered. This is the first instance of such an extraordinary result from the well-meaning attempt to save a person from poisoning.

Mr. Andrew Pears, the senior partner in the late firm of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, of soap fame—now a limited liability Company—is a very genial and kindly man. He prides himself on his strict punctuality, as many have discovered to their cost when they have let the hour of their appointment with him slip by. It is rumored that he is desirous of leaving the toils and shackles of business life for the more congenial existence in the country. His partner, Mr. Thomas Barrett, is the compressed energy of the business. To him is due the gigantic advertising system which has made Pears a household name for soap all over the world. The average expenditure in advertising has been about \$500,000 per annum; in this, however, is included the acquisition of some valuable oil paintings by masters such as Millais, Frith, &c., and some noble statuary which adorns their principal London depot in Oxford st. Few firms have profited by the cutting of "muslin druggists" more than A. & F. Pears. Nearly throughout England their transparent soap is to be obtained at the cut-rate of 7c. a tablet. As this price barely leaves 5 per cent. to the retailer it becomes evident how little difficulty was found in inducing the public to buy their article. Since then, chemists generally have preferred to leave Pears' soap alone, as there is no profit in giving change for a 10 cent piece. This became the opportunity for the introduction of Vinolia soap, which, in the incredibly short time of three years, has made itself known in England, America, Australia and continental Europe. With an excellent article and judicious enterprise the proprietors have laid themselves out for chemists, and work energetically to prevent their Vinolia preparations from reaching the "cutters." The result has been satisfactory all round, and both chemists and proprietors have cause for congratulation.

We are in receipt of the programme of a musical and social evening given by the Chemists' Assistants' Association, of London, Eng., on Oct. 13th. Prominent among those taking part are the names of several well-known pharmacists, viz.: Messrs. J. C. Umney, S. A. Walton, W. H. Martindale and others. The programme consisted of 22 pieces with an interval for refreshments. We would suggest the adoption of this entertainment by some of our local organizations.

Tuberculin Koch is now manufactured and sold by the Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruning, instead of by Dr. Libberts. The same firm prepares the tuberculinocidin of Klebs.

Varic acid deposits have been discovered in the province of Mendoza of the Argentine Republic, a district noted for its seismic disturbances.

The Century Magazine.

THE Columbus interest culminates, as it should, in the October *Century*, contemporaneously with the celebrations at New York and Chicago, the frontispiece being the newly brought out "Lotto" portrait of Columbus, owned by Mr. J. W. Ellsworth, of Chicago. It is accompanied by an explanatory paper by the critic, John C. Van Dyke. In the same number, the Spanish statesman, Castelar, writes of Columbus' homeward voyage after the great discovery; and the architect, Van Brunt, describes the Fisheries Building, the exquisite Art Building, and the United States Government Building at the World's Fair. In addition to this is an editorial on the Fair, in which it is declared that Chicago, in the housing of the World's Fair, has not only equalled but has surpassed Paris. The editor adds, "We shall have an exhibition more dignified, beautiful, and truly artistic than any the world has seen." The opening paper of the number is a very striking piece of autobiography by Archibald Forbes, the famous war-correspondent, who describes in the first of a series of two papers what he saw of the Paris Commune. Accompanying this is a reproduction of Hubert Herkomer's painting of Archibald Forbes, also some original drawings made for this article by the distinguished Paris artist, Vierge; with other illustrations, not the least interesting of which is a group showing "types of petroleuses." Harry Fenn very curiously illustrates a paper by Charles Howard Shinn on "Picturesque Plant Life of California." In the short stories of this number a new writer is introduced, Hayden Carruth, a New York journalist, who tells the story of "Dogget's Last Migration," with pictures by Kemble.

The Canadian Queen.

THE new management of the *Canadian Queen* make the following liberal offers to advertise their high class Ladies' Journal, which will be made more attractive than ever. To the person sending the largest list of words constructed from the letters contained in "Excelsior," will be given absolutely free of expense, one Masou & Risch fine toned high grade upright Piano. To the two next largest lists one Lady's Gold Watch each. To each of the next five largest lists one Sewing Machine (value \$40.00). To each of the next ten largest lists one beautiful Five O'clock Tea Set, and to each of the next ten largest lists one Imported Opera Glass. In addition to this offer, we will give a special prize to the first list received each day. Send at once ten cents for a sample copy of *The Queen* containing rules. *The Queen* Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

A river of ink that is suitable for writing with is one of the curiosities of Algeria.

Mustard + Plasters

IMPROVED.

A test and comparison will show that the Mustard Plasters prepared by **JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON** are of greater strength and generally superior to others. They do not decompose or change with age.

ARE IN VERY HANDSOME CONTAINERS.

Johnston & Johnston, - New York.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents in Canada.

Full list on application.



The attention of **CANADIAN DRUGGISTS** is called particularly to the following lines of our goods:—

Vaseline Soap, Unscented,

75c. per dozen, list price.

Vaseline Soap, Perfumed,

\$2.00 per dozen, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

2 oz. bottles \$9.00 per gross, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

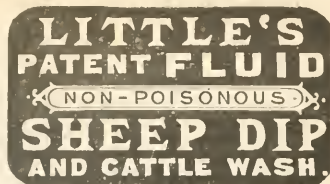
1 oz. tin boxes \$4.30 per gross, list price.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'G CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

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The Useful Varieties of Nutmegs

DR. WARBURG.

The oldest works making mention of the nutmeg speak of several kinds which must have attracted the attention of the earliest Dutch travellers. In 1596, before the conquest of Banda, Linschoten mentioned two kinds of nutmeg—round and long—and in 1605 Clusius gave drawings of a fruit branch of *Nux myristicinus*, as well as the ordinary nutmeg.

In several of the older drawings of Piso and Valentini the leaves of the true nutmeg are incorrectly associated with the fruit of this second variety. The term *Pala metsiri*, often used by Piso, is probably also based upon a confusion of the true nutmeg with a variety. However, it is on the whole clear what is meant, and there is no doubt that all these remarks apply to the *Myristica fatua*, Houtt., a tree which certainly grows wild in Banda and Amboyna, perhaps also in other of the Molucca islands. Its fruit is scarcely at all aromatic when fresh, in the dry state not at all, while the mace smells disagreeable and not aromatic. The fruit is therefore only used medicinally in that island for dysentery, headache, or as an aphrodisiac and they were brought from thence only as curiosities.

As the intercourse between the Moluccas and New Guinea increased, an entirely new kind of nutmeg came into the hands of Europeans, the *Myristica argentea*, Warb. That was probably first noticed in 1666. Since the middle of the 18th century it became an article of commerce in Eastern Asia. Towards the end of that century it was brought to Europe, and at the present time it is the most important article of export from New Guinea. Nevertheless this nutmeg remained undescribed and unknown, as well as the plant by which it is produced.

Warburg succeeded in obtaining information on this point through the assistance of a native who was persuaded to show him some of the trees in Dutch New Guinea. They were characterized by large leaves having a silvery appearance at the under side, and hence the name.

Next to *Myristica fragrans* the *M. argentea* is certainly the most important variety, and that which has the greatest future. The odor is not so delicate as the true nutmeg, and that may be due to the circumstance that it is not prepared and packed with as much care as the true kind. The export from the province of Unin is estimated by Beccari to have amounted to about 125 pounds at the middle of the 18th century, and it exceeded in importance that of all other produce. Since then the regular service of steamers has led to a great increase in this trade. Formerly the nutmegs were sent in small parcels by ships to Banda, there treated in the same way as true nutmegs and sometimes mixed with them. Now they are all taken direct to Macassar where they are shelled and dusted with lime.

The price of them in Macassar is about one-third that of the best quality of true nutmegs.

While formerly these nutmegs were used only in the Malay Archipelago, in the Philippine Islands, etc., by the natives, probably on account of their cheapness, as Para papua in the Malay country, as Aniz moscada in the Philippines, and came only occasionally to Holland and England they are now regularly imported by way of Amsterdam into England as long nutmegs, and they have been known in Germany since 1890 as horse nutmegs. Apart from the fact that the aroma is not so delicate the nutmegs are also very friable, but the broken fragments can be used for the production of essential oil. They are also very liable to be attacked by maggots even when they have been limed. The aroma is very permanent even when the nutmegs have been kept for a number of years. Samples dating from the previous century have still a strong smell when crushed.

Hitherto the mace has not been brought into commerce. Samples of it brought to Europe have a dirty grey to brown-red color, but this is probably due to defective drying, since some of the nutmegs brought over by the author have a fine dark red arillus that is very oily, and has a powerful odor. It is uncertain whether in drying the mace would acquire the yellow-red color of that from *M. fragrans*, but it is certainly capable of being made useful provided it can be properly prepared.

These nutmegs would come into actual competition with true nutmegs, only in the event of their being carefully cultivated and gathered, as the produce of *M. fragrans* is in Hainan, and it is not improbable that their lower price would be compensated by a larger field.

The nutmegs of *M. argentea* differ from true nutmegs in their narrow, long shape, and the relatively less marked arillus furrows. The arillus generally consists of four broad stripes, which are united above and below. The same with the hard shell is from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm. long and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It is broadest at the base and becomes gradually narrower towards the end, externally of a bright red brown color when fresh, but as met with in commerce it is generally rubbed and of a yellow-brown color. The fruit is imbedded in a very thick pericarp, and when fresh it is from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm. long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cm. broad. The testa is nearly 1 mm. thick. The endosperm contains much starch, and the brown runcination streaks, which alone contain the aroma, are more scattered and coarser than in true nutmegs. The cotyledons are joined in a disc swelled at its edges to 5 mm. diameter.

Among other available kinds of nutmegs the author mentioned *M. succedanea*, Reinw., discovered by Reinwardt in the island of Tidore, one of the Moluccas, in 1821. The nutmegs can scarcely be distinguished from those of *M. fragrans*, and they are very aromatic. The leaves and

flowers of this variety are, however, quite different from those of *M. fragrans*.

In New Guinea there is a great number of varieties of nutmeg plants, the produce of which possess some aroma, but though permanent it is generally too feeble to admit of these kinds being used to any extent as substitutes for true nutmegs.

As an adulteration of true mace the arillus of *M. malabarica*, Lam., known under the name of Bombay mace, has been used during the past two centuries. It is much larger and more cylindrical than the arillus of true nutmeg, and the several flaps are united at the apex, forming a conical structure. The anatomical structure is also different, as may be seen by the aid of a microscope. When moistened with hydrochloric acid the Bombay mace presents the marked peculiarity of assuming a greenish color.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Russian Cholera-Remedies in 1831.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Vienna *Pharmaceutische Post* gives an interesting account of the therapeutic treatment of cholera-patients in Russia during the great epidemic of 1831. We must, however, leave him all responsibility for the doses he mentions. First of all the unfortunate victim was bled, 16 oz. being the regulation weight of blood abstracted from a grown person. He was then dieted with beef-tea, hot tea, and a tisane of mucilaginous drugs, then known to therapy by the name of *Mucilaginoso* or *Remedia Blanda*. Sixty grains (*sic!*) of opium (at that time the morphia percentage of commercial opium was lower than it is now) were next administered *per os*, and repeated if thought desirable—this drug being given to attain the diminution of the irritability of the mucous membrane of the stomach and as an antispasmodic. Opium was the great pillar of the cholera-treatment, and, if the dose taken *per os* was vomited up from 135 to 225 grains (*sic!*) were administered as an enema. If no good results followed the administration of either dose, dilute sulphuric or nitric acid in large doses was resorted to, many practitioners being loud in their praises of these drugs. A mixture of calomel and rhubarb (450 grains within six hours, something wrong with the doses surely!) was also a popular remedy. Persons in cholera-stricken districts were advised before leaving their houses to rub their bodies, or at any rate their hands and face, with a mixture of aqua vite and olive oil and to carry with them a vial of a solution of chloride of lime or of vinegar, with which hands and nose were to be rubbed frequently. Small bags of bleaching-powder suspended round the neck were also carried by many.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

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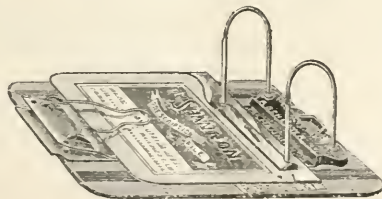
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Dispensing Adjuncts.

(Continued from last month.)

Turning now to the dispensing aids in the form of

POWDER,

many of them are made from B. P. formula, merely requiring the addition of an excipient or menstruum to convert them into official pills or mixtures. Others are triturations (to adopt a homeopathic term) of simple powders, for the purpose of having the active ingredients in a finely divided form, or with a view to increasing the bulk of the active drug, so that it may be more easily weighed, and may be quite ready for dispensing in the form of powders.

Of powders for pill masses that should be kept, the following forms are generally needed:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Pil. aloes barb. | 3 for 4 (conf. rose) |
| Pil. aloes et assafoetida | 3 for 4 (conf. rose) |
| Pil. aloes et ferri | 3 for 10 (conf. rose) |
| Pil. aloes et myrrh. | 3 for 5 (aloe. and treacle) |
| Pil. aloes et scrotrine | 3 for 4 (conf. rose) |
| Pil. assafoetida comp. | 6 for 7 (treacle) |
| Pil. colocynth co. | 11 for 12 (al. dest.) |
| Pil. hydrarg. sulphoh. co. | 1 for 5 (ol. ricini) |
| Pil. rho. comp. | 17 for 25 (aloe. and treacle) |

This list may be indefinitely extended, according to the requirements of individual neighborhoods. Most of the official pill masses should be kept rolled out in 1 grs. or 5 grs. pills, either coated or otherwise, and it is usual to keep a large stock of unofficial pills ready for sale, such as cathartics, Bland's, quinine (various strengths), &c., &c. The time of the dispenser should not be occupied with making pills of such frequent recurrence as these. It is well to keep compound rhubarb pill in mass as well as in powder, as from its composition there is little fear of its getting hard, but on the contrary, it is generally soft enough to form the excipient for any small quantity of powder which may be ordered to be incorporated with it.

Speaking of pills, it should be remembered that the official pil. phosphori is not finished when originally prepared, but, that at the time of dispensing every two parts of the mass has to be incorporated with one part of curd soap. Powders for mixtures will be spoken of under the heading of mixtures, so that attention must now be called to the second-class of powders, those classified as triturations of active ingredients.

Of these, possibly calomel with sugar of milk is the most frequently required, and the mixture should be kept in two strengths, 1 in 8, and 1 in 20, the former being used when a small powder is required with a moderate dose of calomel, and the latter when a small dose is required in the same sized powder. Camphor is frequently prescribed in the powdered form, and for this purpose it is convenient that it also be kept rubbed up with sugar of milk (1 in 5). Grey powder (hyd. e. cret.), calcium sulphide, and many other potent drugs are conveniently kept, mixed with sugar of milk, the particular advantage being that minute quantities are readily and accurately weighed by means

of the inert powder with which it is intimately mixed.

The fact that saccharin is often ordered in place of sugar in the official pulv. glycyrrh. comp., and in pulv. amygd. co. should be noted; in the former case $\frac{2}{3}$ of a part of soluble saccharin is the quantity to replace the six parts of sugar used in the official formula, and in the latter $\frac{4}{10}$ of a part of soluble saccharin substitutes the four parts of sugar therein ordered.

Turning now to the powders for, or the concentrated forms of

MIXTURES.

it is usual in most pharmacies to keep the pulv. pro. mist. crete, an equivalent of powdered sugar being used instead of the syrup ordered in the formula for chalk mixtures; i. e., 55 grs. of mixed powders (containing 16 grs. each of chalk and gum, and 23 of sugar) being triturated with sufficient cinnamon water to make one ounce of mixture.

The pulv. amygd. comp. ordered in the B. P. for *mistura amygdalae*, should also be kept ready, especially in the season of coughs; though if the demand for it is small, correspondingly small quantities of the powder should be prepared at a time, as it is most essential that it should be quite fresh, otherwise it may develop a slight mustiness. Indeed in some establishments the almonds are beaten up when required to make the mixture, but this is a lengthy process, and it can hardly be said that there is a sufficient difference in the resulting mixture to justify the expenditure of time. The powder keeps well for several weeks if properly made, and this is long enough to use up the small quantity prepared at one time under ordinary circumstances.

The official *mistura ferri comp.* is advantageously kept in a concentrated form, triple rose water being used, and three times the quantity of other ingredients; of course, the sulphate of iron is not added until the mixture is required, and then one part of the concentrated emulsion is used with two parts of water, and ferrous sulphate in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. for each ounce of the finished product is added. The advisability of keeping a concentrated (1 in 4) *mistura ammoniaci* is dependent upon the frequency with which it is required in each neighborhood. It does not take very long to prepare, and therefore, if very rarely required it is well to make it fresh; but if, on the contrary, it is often prescribed, a concentrated form will be found convenient, and fairly permanent.

A few words in regard to

CONCENTRATED WATERS,

will not be out of place here. Three of the waters, rose, elder flower, and orange flower, are generally sent from the distilleries in triple or quadruple strengths, and peppermint and spearmint waters may be prepared double strength by using double the quantity of oil ordered officially. But in addition to these, rose water is obtainable 1 in 40, prepared from otto of roses, which is very convenient for

many toilet articles; and artificially prepared waters of aniseed, dill, fennel, &c., may be obtained of double strength by using 2 minims of the respective oil for each ounce of distilled water, and mixing in any of the ways recommended in the various treatises on the subject.

The advantages of keeping concentrated waters are very evident, and are, perhaps, still more appreciated when using ready prepared solutions of salts. For instance, if 1 drms. of potassium bicarbonate were prescribed with 8 ozs. of peppermint water, it could be rapidly dispensed by mixing 4 ozs. of potass. bicarb. solution (1 in 8) with 4 ozs. of double-strength peppermint water. Many such examples will readily occur to readers, and the advantages and convenience of concentrated waters will be acknowledged by all.

Turning now to the much disputed question of

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS AND DECOCTIONS,

it must be admitted by all that great time and trouble is saved by employing them, and therefore the only question at issue is whether the resulting infusion got by dilution is equal to the infusion freshly prepared. Great numbers of opinions have been expressed *pro* and *con*, and among physicians who hold the latter views, many of them feel so strongly on the subject that when ordering an infusion on a prescription, they insert the word *recentis* (*recens*) after it.

In the majority of cases, however, both physicians and patients are perfectly satisfied with infusions prepared by dilution of concentrated ones, and as they are, as a rule, chiefly put into a mixture for the sake of the flavor and not so much for their therapeutic value, which, at the most, is but small, the pharmacist is justified in using them. In one or two cases, however, notably the infusions of buchu and orange (simple), the freshly prepared article has an odor and fragrance totally distinct from that of the concentrated preparation, and, in such cases, the infusion should be prepared fresh as required. In all other cases, however, the one is practically indistinguishable from the other, and the dispenser is therefore quite acting within his right of discretion in using the one that is most rapidly and conveniently prepared; he can thus economize the time that is always an object in preparing medicines, besides saving considerable trouble.

It is well to occasionally make a little of each infusion fresh, for the purposes of comparison, and, of course, care must be always taken to obtain these, as other pharmaceutical preparations, from trustworthy sources.

Various methods for preserving freshly prepared infusions are in vogue in different establishments, but the one that seems to answer most satisfactorily is that performed by raising the liquid to the boiling point for a moment, and then tightly corking. Those who use this process say that infusions, thus bottled, will last for weeks and often months. The practice of

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adding preservative ingredients to infusions and decoctions is hardly one to be commended, though a few drops of rectified spirit would be generally considered admissible.

While on the subject of concentrated infusions, it will be apropos to say a few words concerning

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS

for syrups, &c. Here again the same character applies, viz.: that they are undoubtedly a great saving of time and trouble, and the only point upon which a difference of opinion could exist is as to the quality of the product. In this case, however, the argument about the fragrance does not apply, and therefore as long as the liquors are obtained from trustworthy sources the dispenser is certainly right in using syrups made by their agency.

There is, moreover, a positive advantage, irrespective of time and trouble, in dispensing syrups made from concentrated liquors, and that is that the product is perfectly free from any trace of fermentation, a condition which is practically unattainable in vegetable syrups prepared from the herbs and stored in the finished state. They are all liable to fermentation and decomposition even when kept in a cool place and under the most approved conditions possible, and therefore a means of being able to prepare them fresh, when required, is certainly an advance. The syrups of orange peel, chloral and ginger are easily and readily made by the official process, and squills and orange flower with very little difficulty, and as, moreover, they all keep well, they should be prepared according to the official method. But the liquors for the syrups of iron and tolu, and the vegetable syrups, may be prepared with much advantage in many ways from the concentrated liquors.

Great attention is being paid in the present day to aid mechanical dispensing adjuncts, and the work of the operator is rendered a good deal lighter by the employment of some of them; the collection of a great number, however, is hardly a plan to be recommended, as it is rather more likely to complicate than to simplify the work. On the other hand, a judicious choice of them, with the knowledge of when to use them, is a great assistance.

An arrangement of the bottles, &c., of the dispensing counter on a methodical plan should certainly be adopted; probably a strict alphabetical order is not to be improved upon. Every attention should be paid to these, and all other points which tend to assist the dispenser in his duties; for it must always be borne in mind that whatever proportion of his whole business the dispensing practice occupies, it is, nevertheless, the most responsible and most important of the duties of the pharmacist, and therefore every possible arrangement must be made to enable it to be carried out with rapidity and absolute accuracy.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

Useful Counter Requisites.

(Concluded from last month.)

WINES, SYRUPS, &c.

The quinine wine of the Pharmacopœia prepared with orange wine, should be kept ready in pints and half-pints, and is sometimes preferred in wine bottles (24 ounces), so a few bottles of this size are convenient. A similar preparation, using sherry instead of orange wine, is kept in some pharmacies, and is frequently bought by more wealthy clients instead of that made from the official formula. A fair quality of wine should be employed so that the wine bottle full of quinine sherry should retail at 4s.

Pepsine wine is asked for very frequently in some parts of the country, and in 4-ounce bottles, selling at 2s. or 2s. 6d., seldom hangs on hand. Many good preparations are obtainable in the market, but in case the pharmacist prefers to make his own, the following formula will be found satisfactory:

PEPSINE WINE.

Take of

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Pepsine (in scales)..... | 128 grains. |
| Dilute hydrochloric acid | 75 minims. |
| Glycerine, pure | 4 ounce. |
| Distilled water | 1 ounce. |
| Sherry | to make 16 ounces. |

Dissolve. A teaspoonful for a dose after meals.

The question of whether a chemist should sell the so-called medicated wines or not is large and complicated, and appears to be answered in the negative by the majority of chemists. This being the case, formulae will not be given here for the coca, meat and malt, and other wines, which undoubtedly require the retailer to be the holder of a wine license. Formulae for these have been given in back numbers of the *British and Colonial Druggist*, and will be found in the "Manual of Formulae," so that the want can be supplied if necessary.

Few syrups are required, and they are not on the whole very satisfactory stock on account of their proneness to ferment and so burst the bottle. An artificial syrup of lemon, made with citric acid and tincture of lemon, is sold for flavoring purposes and for beverages. A cough syrup may be made according to one of the well-known formulae, and is generally more popular if of a reddish color than any other. Chemical food and compound syrup of the hypophosphites also must find a place, and may be prepared from the formulae of the B. P. C.

Leaving preparations for internal consumption, we next come to articles of a fluid nature intended for external use, and as these are very few in number they can be conveniently grouped together under the one heading

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

Of these, a preparation for chilblains comes first, and a very good lotion for chilblains may be made as follows:

Take of

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sulphate of zinc | $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. |
| Acetate of lead | 1 drachm. |
| Glycerine, pure | 2 drachms. |
| Rose water | up to 4 ounces. |

The lead and zinc salts are dissolved in separate portions of the water, and then mixed with the glycerine and together.

A collodion paint for corns should be put up in small bottles with a brush, and may be prepared from the usual formulae with salicylic acid and extract of eannabis indica, or a colorless solution can be got by the substitution of lactic acid for the Indian hemp.

Formulae for toothache essences are legion, and the reader shall not be burdened with another. If a few cures can be obtained with the special preparation selected, the pharmacist soon gets a reputation for the article, and a good sale generally results. Probably nothing is more effectual in getting one's name before the public than a good specific for toothache, for the fact seems to be circulated from one to the other with surprising rapidity. The number of cases of toothache are so great, and the pain so agonizing, persons suffering from toothache will try nearly everything under the sun to get relief, and hence there is good scope in that direction.

Bottles of concentrated decoction of poppies and chamomiles can be recommended for the rapid and convenient preparation of fomentation; it dispenses with the operation of boiling the poppy capsules, and, moreover, saves the staining of the saucepan or other utensils in the process. Those customers to whom the preparation is not already known generally hail it with pleasure.

Turning now to the

POWDERS

and granulated preparations, a leading line should be made of effervescent saline. A good article should be obtained and put up in six or eight ounce bottles, with wide mouths and tight-fitting corks, the whole being wrapped in circulars, and a neat fancy wrapper. The following makes a very nice preparation:

Take of

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Potassium chlorate, in powder .. | $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce. |
| Magnesium sulphate | 1 ounce. |
| Tartaric acid | $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. |
| Sodium bicarbonate | 7 ounces. |
| White sugar | 1 pound. |
| Oil of lemon | as required. |

Mix thoroughly, and preserve in well stoppered bottles.

Effervescent citrate of magnesia is always popular, and of course sedlitz powders form a staple article of daily consumption; the latter should be carefully weighed, not measured, and must of course be prepared with the finest materials obtainable. Unfortunately the cutting prices have of late made a commoner article necessary, but the pharmacist should leave these to the grocer, and content himself with selling the very best article, even if at a higher price.

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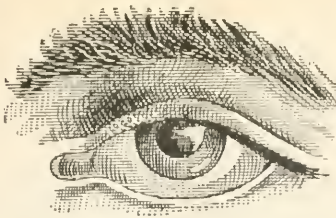
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WILLIAM J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

Agent for Canada.

subject of daily additions to the literature of the pharmacist.

Numerous formulæ and suggestions for every branch of the subject are to be found, including perfumery, dentifrices, pomades and washes for the hair, cosmetiques and preparations for the skin, &c., &c., and it is altogether too vast to be treated in any detail in the short space at our disposal. Moreover, the requirements of every neighborhood differ, as well as individual tastes and fancies, and therefore no hard and fast line can be laid down as to what is best put up and what should be made a leading specialty.

Of dentifrices, two or three pastes are required, and from nine to a dozen powders. The latter should be put up in turned-wood boxes and in bottles with wide necks and boxwood-topped corks. One or two washes are also required, such as saponaceous (quillaia), antiseptic and astringent; and the tinctures of myrrh and borax should also figure largely in the stock.

Preparations for the hair should comprise three or four pomades, crystallized, nutritive, lanoline and rosemary, one or two washes—Erasmus Wilson's—and rosemary and cantharidine, in addition to the popular lime juice and glycerine and brilliantine. Formulæ should be got for non-separable preparations of both of these, as the former in two parts looks very bad, and the latter, if non-separable, is out of the common, and likely to become a specialty.

A capital non-separable lime juice and glycerine is made by emulsifying nut oil with a concentrated solution of borax (say 30 grains to 1 ounce); to this is then added a small quantity of solution of potash, which completes the emulsification and makes a stable product. It is perfumed to taste. Non-separable brilliantine may be made as follows:

Take of

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Castor oil | 4 ounces. |
| Absolute alcohol | 4 ounces. |
| Saffron | 4 grains. |
| Otto of rose | 8 drops. |

Macerate the saffron in the alcohol, which should be almost entirely free from water, and then strain and mix with the otto—a perfect solution should result.

The list of preparations for the skin is an ever-varying quantity, and while in a few pharmacies it is confined to glycerine and rose water and cucumber and glycerine, others have a most extensive assortment of washes, cosmetiques, creams, powders, &c., &c. A wash under a fancy name, made from harmless ingredients for whitening the skin, finds a ready sale, and may be prepared from bismuth, oxide of zinc, and chalk, triturated with glycerine, and made up with rose water; it should of course be nicely perfumed.

Cold cream is always popular, and of recent years preparations of lanoline have come much in request. The following formula for lanoline toilet cream is very satisfactory:

Take of

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Lanoline | 4 ounces. |
| Liquid paraffin | 1 ounce. |
| Distilled water | $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. |
| Vanilla | 2 grains. |
| Otto of rose | 1 drop. |

The paraffin and water are thoroughly mixed with the lanoline, which is readily accomplished, and the perfumes are then incorporated.

Of powders, Fuller's earth and violet powder still hold their own, but there are many others recommended for the face, either colored with carmine, or left white, having as a basis French chalk, bismuth, magnesia, and chalk. Oxide of zinc is very suitable as an addition to violet powder, and to face powders.

A good toilet vinegar should also be put up, and if in white glass bottles with sprinkler tops, finds a ready sale. A leading feature may also be made of an anti-catarrh smelling bottle, and the word "eucalyptus" in this connection is always attractive.

It has only been possible in an article of this length to briefly indicate the lines upon which the counter and cases of a successful pharmacy should be stocked, but if further formulæ or advice on any point are desired they can be obtained at any time by applying to the "Notes and Queries" column of this journal, which makes a specialty of such points.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

Physiology and Pharmacodynamics in Schools of Pharmacy.

R. H. BROWN, M.D.

These two studies must necessarily go hand in hand. Physiology, always of absorbing interest, is of great practical importance to the pharmacist as a preparation for the study of the actions of drugs on the animal economy, nor could the therapeutical application of drugs be properly understood without a knowledge of the normal workings of the organism upon which these substances are intended to act. The proper understanding of toxicology, too, depends upon the knowledge of physiology. Toxicology is a branch which no one will question the propriety of teaching in our pharmaceutical colleges. Yet, is the study of poisonous effects of drugs complete without some knowledge of the actions of these same poisons in controlling diseases? Should not the pharmacist be able to recognize when the physiological action of a drug has been exceeded and the toxic effects begin to manifest themselves?

The true student will ever seek to know the uses of the things that surround him. No intelligent mechanic but will be able to explain to you the uses of the tool he is engaged in making. The artisan who could not tell you the uses to which his handicraft is adapted would be esteemed but an ignorant craftsman. And shall the pharmacist who prepares our medicines and compounds our prescriptions be ignorant of the virtues of the very drugs he handles? Assuredly no one who is worthy of the title will long remain thus

ignorant. The man who would content himself to live, day by day, in an atmosphere of drugs, surrounded by his tinctures and extracts, and feel no desire to investigate the uses of the material of his calling, deserves never to rise above the work of cleaning show cases and drawing soda. For such men our colleges of pharmacy were never intended, and into such indolent minds the desire for collegiate education rarely enters.

But shall the true student of pharmacy—the one who is not satisfied to skim over the merest rudiments and acquire just enough to enable him to obtain a bare license, with the timely aid of pitying classmates or a friendly "pony"—shall such a man be compelled to attend other schools when he wishes to dip below the surface and study the action of drugs, not in the test tube or crucible, but in the human body? Or must he pick up whatever crude conceptions may be suggested to him by his daily routine work?

The young men of to-day find that obtaining profitable positions is far from an easy task. There has been a time (when our country was newer) when the mere fact of being a man and having the will to work, and being possessed of fair intelligence, was practically a guarantee of success. But to-day we find that all occupations are crowded. For every position there are scores of applicants. The only safe course for a young man is to be thoroughly conversant with the work he wishes to undertake. To those thoroughly educated in a special line of work, provided only their education does not make them feel above the drudgery which must be found in all occupations, there is to-day assurance of remunerative positions, but to those who have not prepared themselves for their chosen work disappointment will come.

Pharmacy and medicine overlap each other. The physician would be but poorly equipped for his work without a knowledge of chemistry, materia medica and pharmacy, and the pharmacist should not be altogether ignorant of therapeutics. No one's usefulness is ever impaired by wider knowledge. A physician who knows enough of pharmacy to correctly appreciate its scope, difficulties and responsibilities, never wants to compound his own medicines while the services of properly educated pharmacists are available; and a pharmacist who knows enough about the modes of action of medicines upon the vital organs of the human body and their functions to be an intelligent and safe compounder and dispenser, is the last to be tempted to usurp the functions of the physician.—*American Journal Pharmacy*.

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SALICYLIC ACID PAPER is a novelty lately introduced in Germany as the best remedy against excessive perspiration of the feet. The paper is wrapped around the toes and foot before putting on the stocking. It absorbs and disinfects the perspiration.

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On Fluid Extracts of Erythroxy-lon and Cinchona.

PROF. JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, PH. M.

From the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, July 16.

During the past winter the writer has been engaged in examining practically the various menstrua for the official fluid extracts and the results of these labors may be summarized as follows: The menstruum for Fluid Extract of Erythroxylon in the present Pharmacopœia contains more alcohol than is necessary; the best results were obtained from menstrua made by mixing one part of alcohol with two parts of water, both by volume. This made a fluid extract in which the very slight precipitate was found to be of inert matter.

In the case of the Fluid Extract of Cinchona, the menstruum which yields the best result was one which was composed of four parts of alcohol and one of glycerine, both by volume, finishing the percolation with a mixture of four parts alcohol and one of water, both by volume.

This menstruum yields a fluid extract, which though exposed for six months to a lower temperature than that prevailing at the time of its percolation, has not produced any precipitate whatever.

Politeness in Business.

One of the largest and most successful houses of New York City furnishes its employees with a set of rules, among which the following is the one most rigorously insisted upon, as it has been found to contribute more to the success of their business than probably all the others put together.

"Be invariably polite and obliging to every one, not only for the benefit of the company, but for your own good. Remember that civility, while it may be one of the scarcest articles in the market, is also one of the cheapest, and the net profit on it to you in the end will be greater—not only from a social and moral point of view, but in the dollar and cents—than on anything else you may have to offer a customer."

This is a sentiment which we firmly believe it will pay every business man and his clerks to learn by heart and to make it the rule of their lives. Pleasant manners are of the most inestimable value to business men, and especially to those who are brought into direct contact with the public. In the retail line many a business has suffered materially, while others have been entirely ruined by the inability of the proprietor to show a pleasant face continually while being subjected to a badgering by a half-dozen whimsical and shallow-brained customers. A customer may be fully aware that one may "smile and smile, and be a villain," and that a courteous disposition and affable manners may be no criterion of a person's character; that, in fact, he stands more chance of being cheated by the polite dealer than by one of morose and surly temper; yet,

such is human nature, that nine out of ten people, particularly those of the gentler sex, would actually prefer, if they had a choice, to be cheated by a pleasant-mannered man, rather than to patronize a surly, disagreeable dealer of the most undoubted integrity.

And yet one frequently finds enterprising dealers who are punctilious in the matter of stock and its display, and who are strenuous in their efforts to extend their trade by every channel open to them, who allow that trade to be hampered and new patrons repulsed by neglecting so small an essential as common politeness.

Affability and pleasant manners do not by any means imply servility, and there can be no excuse for the dealer or clerk who fails to display them in the interests of the business. Politeness is one of the few weapons that the small dealer especially has at his command to meet the competition of larger dealers, as the larger the business the greater number of assistants required, and the less chance of the customers being treated with uniform deference—clerks being apt to be more wanting in this respect than the proprietors of stores. Those who doubt our assertion that this advantage is not fully utilized by the average dealer will find by observation that our remarks are not altogether founded upon theory.—*Ex.*

The Dangers of Dust.

The dust of our public streets is really matter endowed with infectious properties. The germs of malignant disease is to be found in the filth we tread beneath our feet. The bacilli of tuberculosis will live on a sidewalk or in a gutter for three months; of typhoid, a month; of cholera, twenty days; of diphtheria, fifteen days.

Doctors have asserted that these parasites perish rapidly when thus exposed to the atmosphere, but the above facts, collected from eminent scientific sources, completely refute their statements. And it should be observed that these street infections are daily and hourly renewed.

It is a phenomenon which seems to authenticate this view that our easterly winds, which pulverize and scatter street dust in all directions, constantly bring with them catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia, and la grippe. The latter always increased when the gales blew from this direction, and there was a corresponding decrease after squalls from the west.

How, then, can we best diminish the dangers of dust? An imperative demand upon common sense is that all processes which tend to disturb it and cause people to inhale it or bear it away upon their clothes should be at once ended. The fashion of wearing dresses which serve as street brooms is worthy of nothing but condemnation. It simply ends in placing upon a person's lungs that which should disappear down the nearest sewer.

The same applies to our present methods of street sanitation. Streets, says Doctor

Manfredi, of Naples, should be washed down with water, and water rendered antiseptic by some inexpensive fusion.

It is time to take a bolder flight in these directions. Infectious maladies have recently had a greater hold than for several years past. And these observations attack a great source of public danger.—*New York Ledger.*

Cholera's Probable Effect on the Drug Trade.

Despite the reassuring head lines in the daily press and the equally reassuring articles and interviews which follow them to the effect that the cholera scourge, now raging with such awful virulence in many parts of Europe, will not reach our shores, one cannot but entertain some apprehension in the matter. When such ports as Hamburg, Antwerp and Havre all in direct communication with our principal ports on the Eastern coast, become infected with the pestilence, it matters not what precautions are taken, the possibility still exists that cholera may smite us, perhaps not so severely as it has the unfortunate countries of Europe, but still with a severity which will leave a lasting impression. This close proximity of cholera besides the terrible dread it brings with it as a disease, has also a bearing on the drug trade, to which we would call the attention of our readers.

There is the ever present danger of the transmission of the disease by means of the clothing and personal effects of emigrants hailing from the infected ports, and although this danger may be guarded against by the health officers of New York, there is always a possibility that the dread disease may find an entry here through the medium of cargoes of vessels clearing from Hamburg, Antwerp or Havre. New York does a large business with these ports, and no small part of it consists in transactions in crude drugs. While it is hardly probable that any of the goods in which the drug trade are interested would afford even a temporary harbor for the germs of cholera (unless it were in the sacks and packing materials), the fact that they come from an infected port will be enough to induce some buyers to repudiate their contracts, and on this score it is quite possible that the importers of drugs will have a good deal of trouble. Indeed, we know of one house doing a large import business which has decided to import no more drugs from infected ports until the abatement of the pestilence.

Again, even supposing that no danger is to be feared in the importation of drugs from the cholera infected districts, it is at least a reasonable supposition that the very preventive measures, which this government must adopt, will in themselves have an effect upon the drug trade which cannot well be overlooked. Doubtless many of the vessels which will, in all probability, be detained at quarantine, will have on board cargoes of drugs,

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Which makes a big attraction in your window and draws a bevy of purchasers to your store.

You ask in astonishment what will do that? Why, **Adams' New Automatic Tutti-Frutti Girl Sign Box** does it.

If you are doing a large business you don't need it, but if you want to increase your sales, get one or two.

Wind it up, place it in your window, and watch the result.

We have some photographic views of this box which we are mailing postpaid to those who apply while they last.

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Druggists will have our special attention, and we will call on you in good time. **NOTE** this to your interests.

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The "OZONATOR"

WITH SANITAS FLUID,
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

It is Pleasant, Powerful & Continuous.

Note this - It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post-Graduate School, etc. - See **MEDICAL RECORD**, Aug. 3, 1889 - has determined with respect to the *Staphylococcus Pyrogenes Aureus* and the *Typhoid Bacillus* that **Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid** destroyed their vitality in exposures of 1 minute, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

School Boards should be canvassed by Druggists.

"We have now for some months had your 'Ozonator' in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air."

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Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Where they are used they are liked.

Nicolet College, 3rd April, 1892.

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M. G. PROULX PIRE.

The "Sanitas" Disinfectants are now in use by upwards of 1,000 Boards of Health, Sanitary Authorities, Hospitals, Asylums, Workhouses, and other Public Buildings, who have adopted it because "Sanitas" is the Best Disinfectant.

See pamphlet containing "Reports" on "Sanitas," by Medical, Chemical and Sanitary Authorities.

The Ozonator a necessity where **Diphtheria** and **Typhoid** exist.

New York, October 10th, 1887.

Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and twenty-three of diphtheria, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and consider its action upon micro-organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, pleasant odor renders it very easy to use or administer.

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Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

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Argoline Camphorated.

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Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with acids.

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which, to say the least, will be delayed in their transit to this country. It is needless to say what the probable effect of such delays may be, especially if there happen to be a scarcity in the local market of any of the drugs in question.

Moreover, if fumigation is resorted to, as is likely to be the case, even more marked difficulties will have to be combated; for while many of the drugs would doubtless pass through the ordeal uninjured, all delicately scented leaves and flowers will run a very great risk of being ruined. To take one instance, suppose a consignment of chamomile flowers should be strongly and lastingly permeated with the odor of carbolic, it is scarcely conceivable that they would remain a merchantable article. With the shortage in the new crop of both German and Roman flowers, any unusual depletion of supplies would undoubtedly advance the prices materially.

We have so far been considering the probable effect of the scourge, as we may say, at this end of the route. But there is another side to the question. Already the drug trade has experienced some of the effects of the cholera in Russia. In our last issue we alluded editorially to the fact that the appreciation in opium is to some extent due to the increased demand for morphine, consequent upon the scourge in Russia. This week we have to note that ergot has advanced, due largely to the plague in Russia, where the cholera has prostrated many who are connected with that interest. And thus it is likely to be with many articles of commercial interest in the drug trade, the primary markets of which are within the radius infected by the awful disease. To how great an extent business is likely to be affected, or prices influenced, it is difficult to determine, but it is reasonable to assume that as long as the cholera remains epidemic and perchance for some time after its cessation, the drug trade will be reminded of it through its effect upon their immediate interests.—*Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.*

Antiseptics and Disinfectants.

The prevention of disease is the unselfish mission of the modern physician. Antiseptics and disinfectants to-day occupy the first place in medical and surgical practice. Dilute solutions of acids have been strongly commended as preventive of cholera. The Liquid Acid Phosphate is an efficient agent in securing the desired condition of acidity.

Copper Arsenite Tablet Triturates, $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{2000}$ grain, have been extensively and successfully used in dysentery and diarrheal disorders and are indicated in cholera, both for specific action in controlling intestinal secretion and for relieving the profound anæmia.

Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic is adapted for use as an antiseptic internally, externally, hypodermically, as a douche, a spray, by atomization, and as a deodor-

ant. Its application in surgery is unlimited. It is an excellent dressing for wounds. It combines the antiseptic virtues of benzoic acid, boric acid, oil of peppermint, oil of eucalyptus, oil of wintergreen, oil of thyme and thymol.

Tablets of Yellow Oxide of Mercury, containing two hundredths of a grain of the oxide, are a valuable prophylactic against dysentery and enteric fever. They prevent fermentation and putrefaction, and render aseptic the alimentary tract.

Chloranodyne is a combination of anodynes, antispasmodics, and carminatives which has been employed in gastric and intestinal troubles. It acts very happily as an anodyne and as an astringent in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, and colic.

Antiseptic Liquid arrests decomposition and destroys noxious gases that arise from organic matter in sewers and elsewhere, and may be used in cellars, barns, out-houses, and the sick-room.

Antiseptic Tablets are convenient for the extemporaneous preparation of antiseptic solutions of definite strength of mercuric bichloride for disinfectant purposes and for antiseptic sprays.

Disinfectant Powder possesses in a high degree disinfectant, absorbent, and antiseptic properties. It is admirably adapted for the disinfection of excreta in cholera, yellow fever and typhoid fever.

Sulphur Bricks are effectual in the fumigation and disinfecting of rooms after infectious diseases.

Ethereal Antiseptic Soap (Johnson's) was devised by an experienced nurse in the surgical clinic of the Jefferson Medical College. Its marvelous cleansing powers make it a valuable adjunct to the armamentarium of the physician and surgeon. Mercuric Chloride can be dissolved in it in ordinary proportions.

Parke, Davis & Co. will be pleased to forward, on request, any information desired concerning these products.

"Saturday Night's" Christmas Number.

The cover, which contains a picture in photo-lithograph in seven colors and as many half-tones, is "Ye Gentlemen and Dames of Olden Times." The pictorial supplement, which is larger than that of last year is a reproduction of a picture owned by the proprietors of *Saturday Night*, entitled "Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still." It is exceedingly lovely and no one can pass it without turning to look again at the beautiful face and the look of farewell. The stories this year are as follows:

"Tom's Little Sister," by John Habberton, author of *Helen's Babies*.

"The Nephew of His Uncle," by Octave Thanet, author of *Expiation*. (The most popular magazine writer in America.)

"The Rich Relation," by Geo. Parsons Lathrop. (There is no more attractive name in American magazines.)

"Kate Gordon's Christmas Miracle," by Julian Hawthorne

"Little Lady," by Ida Burwash, probably the prettiest story in the book.

"Senor the Engineer," by Edmund E. Sheppard.

All these stories are magnificently and copiously illustrated by the best artists in New York and London. Mr. Sheppard's story is being specially illustrated by Mr. F. A. Feraud of New York, from photographs and studies made by the author while in Mexico, and, artistically at least, this will be one of the most prettily illustrated tales that has ever appeared in America. It can be well understood that the well known names in the above list cost a great deal of money to procure for a Christmas magazine, but Christmas is the one time when *Toronto Saturday Night* advertises itself and in its Christmas Number it does it well. *The News-dealer, Publisher and Stationer's Bulletin*, the Canadian correspondent of which has seen advanced copies of all that is promised by *Saturday Night* this year, says that "It will doubtless be the most beautiful publication ever attempted in America and compares more than favorably with *Figaro* and the most expensive Old Country Christmas numbers." It is something for Canadians to boast of, for while much of the work requiring the greatest possible artistic skill has to be done abroad, the enterprise is purely Canadian and will redound to the credit of Canada.

Europen in the Treatment of Burns.

Dr. Siebel warmly recommends a 3 per cent. ointment of europen in the treatment of burns of every degree of severity. Under its use the discharges were markedly diminished, so that it was found possible to allow the dressings to remain for from three to four days without discomfort. Severe burns were completely healed after three or four renewals of the dressing. A point of great importance is that the europen ointment affords immediate relief of the pain. Symptoms of poisoning were never observed; to test this matter the author took internally 6 to 8 grammes of a 20 per cent. solution of europen in oil every day for a period of three weeks, without experiencing the least trouble. Dr. Siebel concludes that his results were better than from the use of iodoform, over which it possesses the advantages of being innocuous and devoid of disagreeable odor.—*Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*.

A CHEMIST in M. Pasteur's laboratory in Paris has made the discovery that no living disease germ can resist for more than a few hours the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon. He looks upon it as not less effective in destroying microbes than corrosive sublimate. Even its scent kills them and it does no harm to human beings.

It takes a million pounds of ink every year to print Uncle Sam's paper money and revenue stamps.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.
CURES—
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

A New and Important Book on the Manufacture of Ink, the only one in the English Language.

JUST READY.

The Manufacture of Ink.

Comprising the Raw Materials, and the Preparation of Writing, Copying and Hektograph Inks, Safety Inks, Ink Extracts, and Powders, Colored Inks, Solid Inks, Lithographic Inks and Crayons, Printing Ink, Ink or Aniline Pencils, Marking Inks, Ink Specialties, Sympathetic Inks, Stamp and Stencil Inks, Wash Blue, etc. Translated from the German of **SIGISMUND LEISER**, Chemist and Manufacturer, with additions by **WILHELM F. BRASSER**, editor of the "Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated. In one volume, 12mo, 230 pages, price \$2.00.

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Manufacture of Perfumery

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An extract from a letter written by
Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to
their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10th/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of

Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OCTOBER 15th, 1892.

No Change in Discounts.

A short time ago a circular was issued to the trade signed by all the Wholesale Druggists of Canada, announcing that on and after October 1st the rate of cash discount to be allowed on all purchases paid within thirty days from date of invoice, would be reduced to 3 per cent. instead of 5 per cent. as previously allowed. This proposed advance, however, has been abandoned, owing, we believe, in a great measure to the strong feeling it created amongst the retail trade, and also to the subsequent opposition of some of the wholesalers who signed the circular, they feeling that the limiting the discount to three per cent. would have a tendency to divert both the patent medicine and drug sundries trade into the hands of outsiders, all of whom gave the larger discount.

Auspicious Opening.

The thirteenth session of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened in the college building, Gerrard street, east, on Thursday, September the 15th ult., with an attendance of 94 students.

The Registrar-Treasurer, Mr. I. T. Lewis, after a few words of welcome and advice to the class, introduced Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, the energetic chairman of the Education Committee, who in the absence of the President, Mr. Hall, welcomed the class on behalf of the Council and assured them of the interest it would take in their success. He impressed upon them the necessity of regular attendance at the lectures and demonstrative work, and that application to their studies which would insure them final success and bring credit to the institution they were attending. With the facilities for giving thorough practical instruction which the college now afforded he felt confident that some of them would there receive such an incentive to chemical research, that they would in time win a position of fame for themselves and rank amongst the noted ones in chemical history. Their privileges and opportunities were great and he trusted they would make good use of them.

The Dean, Prof. Heebner, then addressed the class in words of kindly caution and experienced advice, after which Prof. Fotheringham delivered the opening lecture, the entire faculty being present.

The present session is the first designed to give instruction to enable the students to properly qualify for the degree which the Provincial University is pleased to confer, and while the late class made a very creditable record for the school in this respect, the present one, with a more complete equipment and knowledge of what will finally be required to obtain the coveted degree, should do even bet-

ter, and its progress to attain that end will be watched with considerable interest, not only by those who are already graduates, but by those who have yet the hill to climb.

A Gigantic Almanac.

THERE is a wonderful almanac coming out in Canada, nearly four hundred pages, with colored maps, to be known as the *Star Almanac*, and to be published by the publishers of the *Montreal Daily and Weekly Star*. It is to be ready very shortly. So much has it been admired that the publishers have received security for the publication of fifty thousand copies.

The Plagues that Plague the Druggist.

No. 1.

THE first plague of the druggist is he who, having no business of his own to attend to, determines to kill time pleasantly in his friend's drug store. Sometimes he goes so far as to announce his fiendish intention in some such considerate remark as, "I have an hour or so with nothing to do so I thought I would come in and spend it here." Often the loafer is a chronic one, and the poor druggist groans aloud as he sees him enter his store. Naturally one with nothing to do is not likely to have much interesting conversation to share with a friend, so he repeats his tale until the suffering drugman knows it all by heart.

It may be that the loafer is musical, in charge of a choir, training a chorus, or teaching an orchestra; it may be that he grows cucumbers and currants; it may be he has time to waste fishing, or it may be he has a horse. The result is always the same. The druggist's ears are racked by the well worn familiar tale of musical capabilities, vegetable monstrosities, immeasurably large trout, incalculably swift horses. So rapt is he in his enthusiasm a customer entering deters him not, but, like the Ancient Mariner at the wedding feast, he holds the agonized drugman until he finishes his tale. It is usually at night that he, bat-like, emerges from outside shade, and while gas, oil or electric light blaze at the proprietor's expense, he steals from the suffering one the few minutes of leisure so coveted for gathering up the loose strands of the day's work before "folding his tent like the Arabs and as silently stealing away."

Well, if it be only this. But how often has the tired drugman, after twelve hours of duty, to say in modest suggestion, "I am sorry to disturb you, but it is past the time for closing and I am very tired." But the druggist's annoyance is not the only aspect of the question. His business is injured by this blood-sucking nuisance. Patrons of drug stores dread the loafer, fear his remarks, and resent his knowledge of their wants, and the victimized storekeeper often sees a possible customer approach the doorway, and at the sight of

the vampire turn upon his heel and proceed towards another store.

There are worse loafers even than these—the self-satisfied young man of the present day seated upon your counter and tapping his Russia leather shoes with his walking stick while he puffs his cigarette smoke over the down on his upper lip; and the hardened old smoker filling your store with the stench of his ancient pipe and the rankest of tobacco.

What, now, is the remedy for the plague? It is idle to hint, "I am very busy just now." No such mild suggestion vanquishes the selfish tyrant. It remains simply to allow him some day to tax your good nature beyond all endurance, and then pour into his astonished ear (as he has so often poured his tale into yours) your unvarnished opinion of his fascinating habits. It will pay you in the end whether he be your best customer, or, as is usually the case, no customer at all. Rid of him, you will do more than enough work extra to pay you for your loss of his custom, and others, more profitable, will take his place.

Of the loafer above named, one might suggest a partial botanical description:—Perennial evergreen; Habitat, drug stores; Epidemics, much indurated and difficult of penetration; General structure, woody and very dry; Limbs, capable of entwining around adjacent objects; Leaves, very late at night; As regards Inflorescence: Ovaries, rarely any; Properties, emetic, nauseating, irritating, depressant, exciting to murder or suicide; Uses, much cultivated by the simple druggist, but proved to be injurious rather than useful; Suggested Remedy, total extermination.

Editor Canadian Druggist:

DEAR SIR,—Thinking that a word from the Secretary, as to the progress of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario, might be of interest to your readers, you might state in your next issue that the replies to the circular appealing for members are coming in in good numbers from all over the Province. These replies in most cases contain, besides the membership fee, an expression of satisfaction that the new organization has been called into being, and what is most encouraging to the executive officers a large number have pledged themselves to do all they can in their respective districts to ensure the success of the Association.

I take this opportunity to remind the entire body of Ontario druggists that this Association is started in *their* interests. The Druggists have been writing and talking about it for years—it is now an accomplished fact, and it is with them to make it beneficial to every member of the College engaged in the retail drug trade.

If there are 800 druggists in Ontario, there are yet over 600 to hear from. The membership fee is but fifty cents, and the secretary's address is

G. A. McCANN,
208 Dundas-st., Toronto.

Armour's Nutrient Wine of Beef Peptone

Combines the stimulating action of sherry with the nutritive value of Peptone. Fresh beef artificially digested forms the basis of this elegant preparation. It is actually a *food*, and while useful in all cases of debility, is particularly indicated in conditions of extreme collapse, where prompt action is demanded.

Prepared at the laboratory of

Armour & Company Chicago.

DON'T YOU WANT THE BEST ?

Within the month, the dullest of the year, Hazard, Hazard & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel and Newport, have bought 24 dozen Ricksecker's 1-oz. perfumes, 12 dozen half pint colognes, etc., etc. They sell very few other American Perfumes.

Look in the principal Drug Stores of New York, Boston, Chicago, etc., where competition is hardest—why is it Ricksecker's goods undeniably lead ?

We heard a man condemn his druggist because he sold him a bottle of ordinary perfume with his name on. He would not use it, nor would he or his wife trade again at that store. The druggist wonders why.

The druggist who lowers his standard from FINE goods to MEDIUM soon worries over dull business. His competitor who sticks to fine goods gets the trade.

Mr. Scott, of "Scott's Emulsion," asked a leading druggist of London, Eng., for a bottle of the best perfume made. The druggist handed out and sold him a bottle of Ricksecker's Golden Gate.

Mr. Baneroff, of Hudnut's "Herald" store, reported the same experience in a Dublin drug store. The Irish druggist remarked: "nothing finer made."

We refuse to sell dry goods stores. The methods for pushing Ricksecker's Perfumes are legitimate. We want you to know our goods. They invariably lead where known, even in Great Britain, Canada, etc.

WHY NOT SEND FOR THIS \$25 TRIAL ORDER NO. C. NO EXTRAS.

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| New Show Card, "The Engagement" | \$50.00 | \$0.00 |
| One dozen assorted Clover, Violet and Lilac Cologne | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| One dozen New Rich, 1 oz. Perfumes, complete | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| One-fourth dozen New Perfume, Unae | 6.00 | 1.50 |
| One-third dozen New Perfumes, 2 oz., 4 kinds | 9.00 | 3.00 |
| Half dozen New Violet Powder, oval box | 1.50 | .75 |
| One dozen Face Powder, assorted, White, Pink, and Yellow | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| Half doz. 7 oz. Spray Top Covers, Violet and Lilac, assorted | 8.00 | 4.00 |
| One Elegant 16 oz., Violet Cologne | 16.50 | 1.35 |
| Half dozen Skin Soap | 1.75 | .87 |
| One dozen New Tooth Powder, assorted | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| Half pint Martha Washington Perfume | 4.00 | 2.00 |
| Half pint Damask Rose Perfume | 4.00 | 2.00 |

\$25.25

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING GIFTS, 1892.

Surpassing in elegance and variety all previous efforts of this house, are now offered in nearly 100 numbers.

Each perfume, cologne, bottle, label, package and name is different from the imitators who cheapen contents and packages and degrade a fine present into a burlesque.

You know your success and satisfaction with our goods.

Your esteemed orders will be appreciated and promptly filled.

THEO. RICKSECKER, New York.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited) Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada.

Seventh Annual Meeting

OF THE NATIONAL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the most successful meetings ever held of this Association was that which convened at Montreal on September 19th. The attendance was large, there being over 250 delegates present. The business transacted was important, the papers read and reports submitted showed progress in the work of the association, and the social programme was one thoroughly enjoyable and fully appreciated by the visitors.

The opening session of the convention was held on Monday afternoon in the ladies' ordinary of the Windsor Hotel, prayer being offered by Rev. Dr. Rose, Mr. Wm. A. Robinson, Louisville, Ky., president, in the chair.

Mayor McShane, in his usual hearty manner, welcomed the visitors to the city, and was responded to by Mr. D. L. Noyes, of St. Paul.

The president then delivered an address to the convention in which he referred to the fact that it was the first time they had met outside of the United States; welcomed the new members and recorded with regret the death of 20 members during the year. He said that the association has now attained such proportions, with a membership representing such vast territory and diversified interests, that the importance of thorough local organization should be emphasized by this convention, and suggested that a committee should be appointed to consider the question. After suggesting a number of changes in the constitution and referring to the valuable services of his brother officers, the president expressed the hope that the 18th annual convention might follow wisely in the footsteps of its predecessors for the accomplishment of its ends: "To promote fraternal and social relations between the wholesale druggists of the country; to guard against feelings of distrust and jealousy that may at any time arise; to restrain competition by other than honorable methods; and discountenance all customs not in accordance with sound business principles; and to establish rules and regulations whereby all grievances and differences may be fairly and equitably adjusted." (Applause.) The address was referred to a special committee to report upon the suggestions it contained.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. Samuel Strong, Cleveland, showed the association to be in a flourishing condition financially, there being a balance of over \$2,000 on the right side.

The report of the secretary, Mr. A. B. Meriman, stated that the total membership last year was 425. Of this number 237 are in the active list, 182 in the associate, and 6 in the honorary list. The total membership at present is 431. The report reminded the members of the condition of the trade prior to the organization in 1876, and especially in the sale of

proprietary goods, when at least 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the sales of every wholesale druggist in the country was entered up without a cent. of profit, and if so, then an actual loss; for competition in those days was no respecter of balance sheets, and the then unknown "banquet" could not mollify the aspersions cast upon rival firms by competitors, who, in many cases, were personally unknown to each other. This association has secured to members an assured profit, where before it was positive loss; and the present profit on proprietary goods in the orders of the average jobber any single day will cover the annual dues. The secretary therefore urged the importance of maintaining the organization so beneficial to all. In closing he referred in eloquent words to the death of their ex-president since the last meeting.

Mr. Fred. L. Carter presented the report of the committee on infringement of trade marks, which debated that there were very few such cases during the year. Prominent among them was the case of Keesbey and Mattison vs. the Brooklyn Chemical Works et al. to determine whether the plaintiffs' claim of "Bromo-Caffine" as a valid trade mark should be held, and the "Carlsbad" case which was a trade mark case involving the question whether a city has a right to its own name in the sale of natural products put on the market by the same. It is entirely different from any other trade mark, because it was usually supposed that a geographical name would not be protected by the court. In both of these cases the broad ground is taken and affirmed that the originators of a business name or trade mark must be protected in the enjoyment of that remuneration which their efforts and outlay have made possible.

Mr. R. N. Kline, Philadelphia, presented the report of the Proprietary Committee, which stated that since last report nothing has occurred to materially change the status of the contract system. The plan has become so much an indispensable part of the terms of proprietors and dealers that neither class now seriously considers its abandonment. One of the chief causes which threatened to lead to general demoralization in 1888 again demands attention, namely, the divisions of commissions by salesmen with their customers. To prevent a recurrence of this the committee believes that it will be absolutely necessary to amend our contracts so as to provide for sub-contracts by jobbers from each and every salesman they employ. A list of such salesmen should be filed with a central committee, and when violations are proved against any one he should be promptly discharged, and no other member of our association should employ him until he has been fully exonerated by our proprietary committee. Protection to retailers has made no material progress during the year. The A. P. A. plan is not yet in force. There is no doubt that the present operations of the plan are against the honest retailers, and the plan must be modified

in favor of state organizations. All efforts should be concentrated on preventing supplies reaching aggressive advertising cutters. The reason why retail protection has not become a reality may be summed up in three words, "lack of unity." The committee is of opinion that the question of retail protection should be referred to a special committee.

A long and interesting discussion followed on the important question of maintaining prices and closing out cutters. Mr. Kline, in reply, pointed out that any plan must have the unanimous support of the retailers. The hope of success lay in local organization. The retailers must go home and organize there and then come to the convention as a body and the matter will quickly be settled.

The Membership Committee report showed a large number of Canadian firms applying for membership, among them being Lyman, Sons & Co., Kerry Watson & Co., Wilson, Patterson & Co., Brayley, Sons & Co., and the Alpha Rubber Co., all of Montreal; G. T. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont., and T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B.

The most animated discussion in connection with the meetings, took place in connection with the Paddock Food Bill, which passed the American Senate and is now being considered by the House of Representatives. This bill deals with the Government regulations regarding adulteration. The majority of the speakers expressed themselves as unfavorable to the bill as at present framed and a committee was appointed to draw up the objections made to it.

The programme for the entertainment of the visitors was prepared by an entertainment committee composed of Messrs. Thos. P. Cook, Frank S. Hubbard and Albert E. Richardson, with Mr. Charles Lyman as chairman. On Tuesday evening the formal reception of members took place at the Windsor Hotel, and it was followed by a promenade concert and a very pleasant dance wound up the evening. Wednesday's social proceedings comprised an excursion tendered by the Montreal Drug trade, leaving by special on the G. T. Railway at 12.30 and shooting the rapids on the steamer "Sovereign," on which luncheon was served, and the glorious weather helped to make the trip much enjoyed, the ladies being especially delighted. Carriages were waiting to convey the visitors from the wharf to the Windsor, and the Fire Brigade then gave them an example of their smartness and proficiency.

In the evening a concert was given in the Windsor Hall in honor of the visitors and it was largely attended. It proved most interesting. The programme comprised musical and vocal selections. The Victoria Rifles Band contributed marches and selections of national and plantation songs. Songs were given by Prof. Achille Fortier, Miss Agnew, Mr. Jos. C. Barlow, Mrs. T. Ramsay, by the male quartette, Messrs. J. C. Barlow, Henry Miles, J. T. Barlow, jr., and William



THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME,
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS

It is the daintiest and most delicious of perfumes, and in a few months has superseded all others in the boudoirs of the grandes dames of London, Paris and New York.—
ARONAUET.



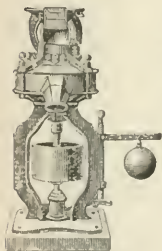
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The delightful New Smelling-Salts and agreeable deodoriser appreciated everywhere as a most refreshing luxury. By leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably.—*LE FOLLIER.*

Genuine only in Crown Stopped Bottles. Reject spurious imitations which cause disappointment to the purchaser. 500,000 bottles sold during the past year.

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THE ORIGINAL Bogardus Patent Universal ECCENTRIC MILL.



Will grind anything, Dry or Liquid, Hard or Soft, such as Drugs of all kinds, salts, roots, stems, berries, argols, spices, sugar, coffee, bones, fertilizers, clay, paint, etc.

Ink, Blacking,
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Has a world-wide reputation of being the

BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.

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Thoroughly Cleanses and
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Warranted to take out GREASE or INK,
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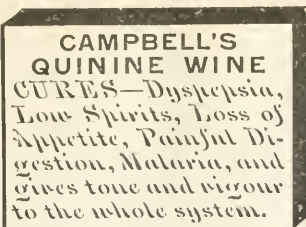
Likewise in all Woollen Fabrics.

Sold in Balls at 20c. Each.

Ask for Trade Prices and Testimonials.

J. H. WALKER,

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**CAMPBELL'S
QUININE WINE**
CURES—Dyspepsia,
Low Spirits, Loss of
Appetite, Painful Di-
gestion, Malaria, and
gives tone and vigour
to the whole system.

Homœopathic Vials.

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HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

When ordering of your wholesale dealer ask for the Red Star Brand and you will get the best at a moderate price.



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\$50,000 IN USE.

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Our new machine has 75 characters, and is the only Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter can be obtained without changing the position of the fingers, and having check perforator attachment. Send for catalogue.

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LANGLEY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

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"COTTAM'S"

Bird Seed and Cattle-fish Bone keeps our Birds in health and song. It is so very choice and clean we use no other.

Pied, France.

ONLY 10c. PER LB.

ASK YOUR GROWER AND DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

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You will give satisfaction and treble your sales.

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W. J. DYAS & Co.

Druggists & Chemists

Manufacturers' Agents

AND DEALERS IN

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Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.

P.O. BOX, 599.

Millar. Miss Agnew also gave a piano solo and a piano duet with Mr. Emery Lavigne.

On Thursday evening the annual banquet was held and on Friday a number of the members took a trip to Quebec and the White Mountains, and from thence to their respective homes. The next meeting of the Association will be held in De troit.

The officers for the ensuing year were declared elected as follows:—President, James E. Davis, Detroit; 1st Vice-president, J. A. Gilman, Boston; 2nd Vice-president, D. D. Phillips, Nashville; 3rd Vice-president, H. E. Marvin, Toledo; 4th Vice-president, W. A. Hoover, Denver; 5th Vice-president, C. W. Snow, Syracuse; Treasurer, S. B. Strong, Cleveland; Secretary, A. B. Meriman, Minneapolis.

Before finally adjourning the delegates unanimously adopted the following report of the committee on entertainment:

"At no time in the history of this Association has your committee felt so entirely in harmony with the injunction of the apostle which reads: In everything give thanks. Passing in review the delightful experiences of all other years—the cordial hospitality, the excursions of always rare beauty and historic interest—we give the place of honor unhesitatingly to the Montreal meeting. In memory we will recall all that is graceful and cordial in hospitality with the added flavor of being a semi foreign soil. Then only the memory of grand Mount Royal and the beautiful panorama at its feet, of quaint old Quebec, its citadel and decided foreign flavor, of the beautiful St. Lawrence and Ottawa, of our ideal ride upon their waters, then we shall more than now give thanks that not distance, not cholera, not McKinley bill nor any other disturbing element prevented us from enjoying the rare pleasure afforded the Association, in this first meeting outside the jurisdiction of our own Government. Thanks to the ones who proposed this new departure, to those whose cordial invitation brought us here, and most hearty thanks to the Mayor of Montreal for his welcome and greeting in the name of the citizens; and to the fire department for their unique and splendid display.

"Nothing has been left undone by the Committee of Arrangements that could conduce to our comfort and enjoyment. In our memory of this charming meeting there will be a strange mingling of strains of Yankee Doodle, Dixie Land and God Save the Queen, making us truly thankful for the great brotherhood of men which knows no North, no South, no place or country, but sharing together all these good things, thank God reverently for the possibilities of our age, our great American country, and last of all, that we are members of the 'National Wholesale Association.'"

On presenting the report the chairman said:—

"The ladies desire me to mention in most earnest terms their appreciation of the courtesies extended to them. The care

and attention for their comfort and entertainment by the committee has been most keenly appreciated, and at this meeting in the Dominion of Canada, as at all similar ones in the United States, the gentlemen in charge have proven that among all other good things vouchsafed to the Drug Association not the least is always a Committee of arrangements of consummate ability."

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

At the annual meeting for election of officers, held on the 23rd ult., the following were selected for the ensuing year:—President, W. A. Hargreaves; Vice-pres., G. J. Little; Secy.-treas., R. W. Campbell. Executive and Finance Committee, W. H. Gilpin, F. W. Flett, C. D. Daniels, J. H. Mackenzie, and G. A. McCann, the selection of Divisional Presidents and Secretaries being left in the hands of the President and Executive Committee.

Mr. Campbell presented the annual report which showed the Association to be in a healthy financial condition.

A well merited vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Campbell for the marked efficiency with which he had discharged the onerous duties of his office.

Mr. McKenzie explained the successful actions brought against the T. Eaton Retail Jobbing Co., and enjoined upon druggists the strictest observance of the registration provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

A red strip label of enclosed design, long used by H. Sherris for such drugs

In accordance with the Pharmacy Act this article must be labelled

POISON

But its preparation remains unaltered.

as Bromide and Iodide of Potash, Pink-root, &c., which, though not publicly recognized as poisons, have yet to be labeled as such, was adopted by the Association, and the secretary was ordered to get out a number for distribution to city druggists.

The Executive Committee was instructed to bring in a report naming such patent preparations as it would be well for druggists to affix such a poison label to.

A subsequent approved motion recommended that the attention of the Provincial Association be directed to the wisdom of taking steps in conjunction with the Council of the College, to secure an official analysis of all patent preparations which are known or supposed to contain any of the poisons scheduled under the Pharmacy Act.

The Secretary was instructed to insert a card in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, and the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, announcing date of Association meetings, so that druggists visiting the city might make it their privilege to attend.

Professors Scott, Heebner, Fotheringham and Chambers were elected honorary members, after which the association adjourned.

Gratifying Words.

During the past month we have received a number of highly complimentary letters from various parts of the Dominion. The following selections from some of these show the estimation in which the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is held by the trade:

Moose Jaw, Assa., N. W. T.—"Enclosed find P. O. order for subscription. *I like your journal very much.*"

Bright, Ont.—"Enclosed find money order for subscription for your very spicy, newsy and educating journal—success."

Manitou, Man.—"I count your journal the best in its line of any at present before the trade."

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—"Your last issue was the best number of any druggists' magazine (excepting possibly some special issues) I have ever seen."

Answers to Correspondents.

Apprentice, Seaford.—There is nothing in the Pharmacy Act forbidding an unqualified assistant or apprentice from selling or dispensing medicine, but the proprietor renders himself liable in case of any mistake being made. See section 19 of the Ontario Pharmacy Act.

Subscriber, Grenville, Que.—A solution of Carbolic acid in either water or oil, applied freely has proved very effective. Another remedy is carbolic acid and coal tar mixed in the proportion of 1 oz. to 1 quart. Cresol (crude carbolic acid) in the proportion of 3 tablespoonfuls to a pail of water, is also effective.

Drugs, Ottawa.—The following is said to resemble the preparation named:—

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| R. Zinc Sulph | 1 drachm. |
| Plumbi acet | 1 drachm. |
| Tinct. opii | 2 ounces. |
| Tinct. catechu | 2 ounces. |
| Aq. rose | 6 ounces. |

Mix.

The formula for Squibb's Cholera Cure is given in another part of this number.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

\$9,000 CASH will purchase an established, good paying, light manufacturing business, goods "trade marked," exclusive monopoly, sell for cash to wholesale and retail druggists. Will be turned over clear of all liabilities or indebtedness of every kind and description. Full particulars on interview only. Address

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 Turlington's Balsam.
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 Down's Elixir.
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 Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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 Beef, Iron and Wine.
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 Glycerose.
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 May Apple Liver Pills.
 Dr. Cozeaux's Female Life Pills.
 Dalley's Family Salve.
 Dalley's Family Pills.
 Dalley's Pain Extracting Fluid.
 Dalley's Cholera Mixture.
 Dalley's Horehound Eucampene.
 Dalley's Eye Salve.
 Dalley's Black Oil.
 Dalley's Gargling Oil.
 Dalley's Condition Powders.
 Dr. Russell's Tooth Drops.
 Dr. Lambeth's Lumbago Drops.
 Spanish Blackings.
 Ladies' Shoe Dressings.
 Waterproof Blackings.
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 Dalley's Baking Powder.
 Dalley's Pure Mustards.
 School Ink (Bulk or Bottles.)
 Mucilage (Bulk or Bottles.)
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Therapeutic Notes of Interest to Pharmacists.

H. M. WHELFLEY, PH.G., M.D.

A New Remedy for Baldness.—Baldness is such an incurable disease that the remedies are very numerous, and, as a rule, quite useless. Among those that have some therapeutic effect is the hypodermatic injection of corrosive sublimate. It is used in solutions of from two to five per cent., and five or six drops at a time are injected around the bald spot. This remedy is based on the theory that bald-head is the result of microbic infection which yields to the application of this powerful antiseptic. The difficulty with which the treatment is carried out will prevent its general use unless it becomes a specific. In case a never-failing remedy for baldness is discovered, what will become of the front rows at the theatres and the bald head in "funny-paper" illustrations?

A New Therapeutic Agent on Wheels.—A new medicine, which is protected by patents but has the indorsement of ethical members of the medical profession, is the bicycle. The dose of this remedy, like that of most others, varies with the age and condition of the patient and the state of the weather. A doctor who prescribes "wheels," and believes in taking his own medicine, says: "As the result of several years' experience, I earnestly recommend the wheel to my professional brethren, and sisters also. It is an infallible remedy against the blues. It is an agreeable rest when fatigued by prolonged carriage riding and the routine of professional duties. Rise early, sip a large cup of bouillon made from a good beef extract to which a teaspoonful of bovine has been added, then mount your wheel and ride five or ten miles, and you will return to your office with a fine appetite for breakfast and a capacity for work to which you otherwise would have been a stranger." It is not difficult for a doctor to have the courage of his convictions when he recommends such therapeutic agents. It may not be very profitable for the pharmaceutical profession to dispense such prescriptions, but no doubt many druggists will take delight in demonstrating how the medicine is to be administered.

Facial neuralgia is one of the most tormenting diseases that human flesh and disposition have to contend with. The disease is well described by that patent medicine advertisement which pictures the poor victim surrounded with a drove of little visitors from the infernal regions. Each one of these little fellows is driving a probe into the patient's forehead. The disease is not readily controlled, even if patent medicines do "cure the worst cases of neuralgia in five minutes." A Berlin physician uses butyl chloral, and prescribes it as follows:

R Butyl-chloral 10 grains.
Alcohol 23 fluidrachms.
Glycerin 5 fluidrachms.
Water to make 5 fluidounces.
Mix.

The dose of this solution is from two to four teaspoonfuls as required.

To Another Diphtheria.—One of the diseases that a regular physician dislikes to be called to treat is diphtheria. Some quacks never fail to cure every case they have, but a physician realizes that it is a fearful disease. The dreadful nature of the disease is increased by the ease with which it spreads; when one member of a family has it, other cases in the same household are almost sure to follow. The celebrated Dr. J. Lewis Smith says the chances of contagion are greatly lessened by use of the following solution:

R Phenol 1 fluidounce.
Oil of eucalyptus 1 fluidounce.
Oil of turpentine 8 fluidounces.
Mix.

Add two teaspoonfuls of this to a quart of water and keep it simmering in an open vessel on a stove in the sick-room. The solution should be renewed from time to time as it evaporates.

Glycerin as an Intoxicant.—This comparatively new remedy is now quite generally used in medicine, pharmacy, and the arts and industries. Chemistry told us some time ago that glycerin was a triatomic alcohol, but toppers never took kindly to it, and Prohibitionists did not list it among intoxicating beverages. A French physician has made a discovery which, if confirmed, will in the course of time place an internal revenue on this triatomic alcohol. This doctor had a patient who took three fluidounces of glycerin a day until he became inebriated, and was confined in an asylum on account of his cerebral excitement. Other observers state that they have given more than a pint of glycerin at a dose without any intoxicating effect being apparent.

Aromatic Liniments.—It often happens that liniments exert their most beneficial effects through the rubbing that accompanies their application. This accounts, in a measure at least, for the good results obtained from the use of so many and such varying compounds called liniments. Among the more reliable and serviceable preparations are those liniments employed for their power to ease pain. They are often applied without friction. One of the best of these is made as follows:

R Camphor 120 grains.
Chloral 120 grains.
Chloroform 120 minims.
Ether 120 minims.
Tincture opium 60 minims.
Oil sassafras 60 minims.
Soap liniment, to make 16 fluidounces.
Mix.

When taken internally these liniments kill even quicker than Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, so they should be labeled "Poison" and kept out of the reach of all children.

Which Shall It Be?—The question of determining the sex prior to birth perplexed the world long before the wise old women and all knowing men of to day claimed to be able to force the coat and trousers or the dress and bonnet. Of all the theories advanced, the one recently

given the world by a physician is the easiest to observe. After four years' observation, he has satisfied himself that we can pronounce upon the sex of an unborn fœtus if we know the number of menstruations which have occurred between the preceding delivery and the present pregnancy. If between the birth of one baby and the conception of the next an even number of menstruations have taken place, the second will be of the same sex as the first; if an uneven number, of different sex. This theory assumes the identity of menstruation and ovulation, which few accept, and also that ova discharged are of alternate sexes. Granted that this is true there is one serious drawback to the rule. People will object to having one child in order to find out the sex of the next one. It is always the first one that parents are most anxious about and grandparents quarrel to name. We do not think the problem is yet solved nor the book entirely closed.

Camphorated Oil in Influenza.—Tausasia has hit upon the use of this preparation in treating the weak heart which so often follows attacks of influenza. He gave the drug dissolved in oil of sweet almond in the strength of 1 to 2 per cent., sometimes 4 to 5 per cent. Essence of peppermint was useful in disguising the taste. Liberal doses (2 to 4 grammes per diem) were always given; the remedy was always well borne, and no disagreeable effects were observed. The camphorated oil designated by this physician should not be mistaken for the camphorated oil used in this country (*Linimentum camphoræ* of the U. S. P.). The latter is a much stronger preparation. The use of cottonseed in place of almond oil will not matter if it be remembered that the official liquid contains 20 per cent. of camphor. Tausasia also employed it in pneumonia, typhoid fever, and other diseases where an active heart stimulant is required.

One Way of Catching Cold.—How we catch cold and why we catch cold are questions that perplex those who endeavor to answer them. A physician who has given six years' study to the subject has made up his mind how we sometimes catch cold. He finds that the unequal covering of the body is to blame for many colds. This is especially true of the exposure of a portion of the body at night while in bed. The suggestion is reasonable, and we have all noticed how a blast of cool air on a small portion of the body will induce a cold. The remedy is to dress judiciously during the day and cover the entire body with an even thickness of bedding at night.

Dyspepsia is treated by the *Doctor's Weekly* with the following active but not unpleasant mixture:

R Tr. nuxvomica 20 drops.
Dil. hydrochloric acid 20 drops.
Chloroform water 4 fluidrachms.
Mix.

This quantity is one dose, and should be taken immediately after meals.

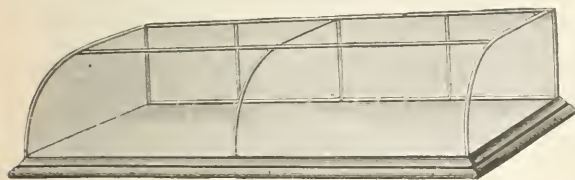
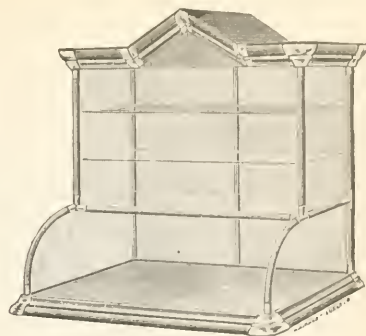
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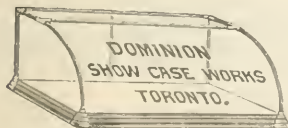
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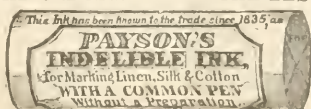


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A Special Shirt for Night Sweats.—Dr. R. E. Nelson says: "I read an article some time ago on the remedies for night sweats, in which the writer omits one which I consider as, per excellence, the best of any I have ever tried, and which is a 'salt shirt,' prepared by immersing the shirt in a saturated solution of common salt, drying it thoroughly, and having it worn next to the skin on retiring for the night. I have succeeded with this remedy after the failure of all others." If this kind of a salt shirt acts anything like the one a person wears after a plunge bath in the Great Salt Lake, it will not only stop night sweats, but night sleep as well. One of the patients in the St. Louis City Hospital recommends a much more agreeable remedy. His "sure cure" is to set a basin of water under the bed at night.

Twenty Grains of Strychnine Did not Kill.—A man 65 years old took such a dose, and survived: still we do not advise druggists to let such amounts go unheeded in a prescription. In less than ten minutes after the above dose was taken, the victim was subjected to treatment as follows: Aponorphine, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, was given hypodermatically; six tumblerfuls of hot water, with three tablespoonfuls of mustard and three tablespoonfuls of salt, were administered by the mouth. Three ounces of tannic acid were likewise given, and the stomach was washed out by means of the stomach-pump. Finally a large dose of potassium bromide and 30 grains of chloral were given, and strict quiet and absence of light and movement enjoined. This is a good example of the value of a thorough knowledge of poisons and their antidotes. If it had been necessary to do the above instance to look up the toxicology of strychnine, the patient would never have recovered. Of course, the brief period of time that elapsed before antidotes were given was as exceptional as the size of the dose. As a rule, suicides or accidents are not so accessible to treatment.

A New Antiseptic Mixture.—This is an age of antiseptics, and the number of patent and proprietary preparations of this class is very large. Among the scientific antiseptics is the following, which comes from Pasteur's laboratory:

R Phenol 90 parts.
Salicylic acid 10 parts.
Lactic acid 20 parts.
Menthol 2 part.

Heat the acids until melted, and mix in the menthol as they cool.

Experiments show this to be a better antiseptic than either of the ingredients alone.

To Lessen the Size of a "Big Head."—The Brooklyn Medical Journal has a very pleasant, and they assure us an efficient, way of removing the nausea and depression following a crurise. The remedy is resorcin, which is given in the dose of from 5 to 10 grains in plenty of water flavored with syrup of orange peel, this may be repeated once or twice at intervals

of half an hour. A dose of 10 grains is said to be usually sufficient.

A General Tonic, to fix up a shattered system and restore the perverted functions to a state of natural action, is the following, if we are to credit a recent writer:

R Sulphate strychnine 2 grains.
Dil. phosphoric acid 2 fluidounces.
Comp. tr. cinchona 4 fluidrachms.
Mix.

The dose is twelve drops in water, after meals. We would suggest that the remedy be diluted and larger doses given. Tonics are generally given in teaspoonful doses.

A Very Pleasant Purgative for Children is made as follows:

R Castor oil 4 fluidrachms.
Infusion of collic 2 fluidounces.
Sugar 6 drachms.
Yolk of egg 1.

Make emulsion.

It is not necessary to tell the little patients that this mixture contains castor oil, or hold their noses to get it down.

A Safe Vaginal Wash.—The *Times and Register*, in a gynecological issue, gives the following formula, which we consider a safe and useful antiseptic:

R Beta-naphthol 4 drachms.
Alcohol 30 fluidrachms.

Mix. Sig.: Make into solution, and add a teaspoonful to a quart of water which has been previously boiled and filtered. This mixture is then given as a vaginal injection, cold or hot, as the case may require it.

A New Use for Gold.—Now that the bichloride (?) of gold has gained such a reputation as a cure for the liquor habit, some doctor in China finds a new use for it. He uses hypodermatic injections to cure the bite of the cobra. This is successful if applied early. Perhaps it is, but we would much prefer to experiment with the whiskey poison.

Sulphide of Cadmium for Boils.—We have tried this remedy frequently, and never obtained satisfactory results. This experience agrees with that of Dr. Hardaway, who says: "I have used this drug by routine sixteen years, and yet cannot say I have seen any constant or certain effects from it. It seems to me that suppuration is at times hastened by it, but I have never known it to put a stop to the furunculosis. I have had far better success with syrup hypophosphites, and in strumous children I have made use of the following:

R Cod-liver oil 4 ounces.
Saccharated pancreatin 1 drachm.
Glycerite hypophosphites 1 ounce.
Syrup lactophosphate lime } a, 4 ounces.
Water 1 ounce.
Oil wintergreen 30 drops.
Mix.

The dose is a tablespoonful, after meals."

Tender Feet. The *Medical Age* has a "tender-foot" editor who swears by the following mixture:

R Oxide of zinc 4 drachms.
Prepared chalk 30 grains.
Oil of eucalyptus 20 minims.
Mix.

Before using this or any other powder, the feet should be well washed. The powder is to be dusted freely over the feet and into the heels and toes of the hose.

Note on Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Extract of Malt.

W. H. BALLARD, PH. G.

The formula given in the *National Formulary* for the "Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Extract of Malt" (p. 42), does not produce a satisfactory result; the mixture always separates in the course of a few hours, however carefully made.

Mucilage of Dextrin is evidently valueless as an emulsifying agent, several kinds of Dextrin having been tried with uniformly poor results.

The following formula gives a very satisfactory result:

Cod Liver Oil 4 fluidounces.
Tragacanth, in powder, 12 grains.
Extract of Malt 3 fluidounces.
Water 1 fluidounce.

Mix the Tragacanth by trituration in a mortar with the Extract of Malt; then add the Cod Liver Oil gradually, with uninterrupted trituration, and finally the water in the same manner. Transfer the mixture to a twelve-ounce bottle and shake vigorously for a few minutes.—*The Apothecary.*

The Elixir of Ammonium Valerate.

H. KAHN.

The formula for Elixir of Valerate of Ammonium given in the *National Formulary* has been thoroughly tried by me, and gives very satisfactory results. The small amount of chloroform prescribed by it (6 minims to the pint) to partially mask the disagreeable taste, has a quite perceptible effect, and an increase of the proportion of chloroform up to doubling it is still more effective, without giving the preparation a noticeable taste of the chloroform. As there can be no objection on therapeutic or other grounds, I would recommend the addition of ten minims of chloroform, instead of six, to each pint of the elixir.—*The Apothecary.*

TUBERCULIN KOCH is now manufactured and sold by the Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruning, instead of by Dr. Libberts. The same firm prepares the tuberculoicin of Klebs.

A LEUCOMAINE from the urine of epileptics has been identified by A. B. Griffiths, which has been found to cause trembling, pupil dilatation, convulsions and death.

LEAD POISONING is characterized by such an abundance of lead sulphate in the skin that black tracings will appear on the latter if pencilled with ammonium sulphide solution.

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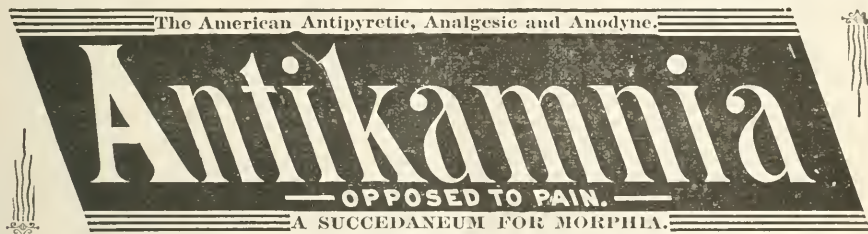
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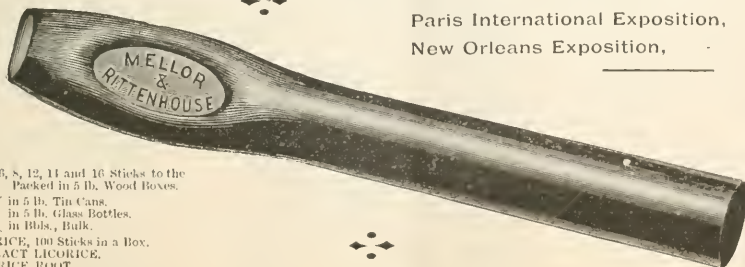
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| | |
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FORMULARY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TAMARINDS.

A. Xanthopoulos contributes a communication on this subject to the *Revue de Médecine et de Pharmacie*, in which he gives the following formula:

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Tamarinds, fresh | 2,560 parts. |
| Orange flower water | 100 parts. |
| Simple syrup | 400 parts. |

The tamarinds are placed in a percolator (after being cut into small pieces), and treated with water until the percolate comes away colorless. The percolate is filtered and the filtrate evaporated down to 1,280 parts. When cold, add the orange flower water and syrup.—*National Druggist*.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF IODINE.

A mixture was discussed under this name in a medical journal, by Dr. W. Pepper, the composition of which is:

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Phosphorus | $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. |
| Iodine | $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. |
| Bromine | $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. |
| Elixir N. F. | 1 fl. dr. |

This mixture has been employed with considerable success in cases of torpid circulation with subacute gastric catarrh, and of subacute bronchitis with a relaxed and atonic state of the system. Replacing the simple elixir by elixir of white pine the mixture, it is suggested, might be termed the Compound Elixir of Pine.—*Western Druggist*.

GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Jasmine pomade | 2½ ounces. |
| Pulv. sapon. hispan. alk. (fresh) | 5 drachms. |
| Pulv. boracis | 4 scruples. |

Mix thoroughly in a mortar; in incorporated add gradually following solution:

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Otto rose | 15 minims. |
| Oil cinnamon, ver. | 4 ounces. |
| Sol. vin. rect. | 8 ounces. |
| Glycerine | 8 ounces. |
| Aqua rose | 40 ounces. |

Strain through muslin.

ORANGE QUININE BITTERS.

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Tinct. aurantii | 8 ounces. |
| " cardam. comp. | 4 ounces. |
| " calumbe. | 2 ounces. |
| Acid. sulph. dil. | 1 ounce. |
| Quinine | 48 grains. |
| Syrup. simpl. | 4 ounces. |
| Aq. distil. | 80 ounces. |

M. Ft. mist. Capt. coch. mag. ter die ex aqua.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

TOOTHACHE WAX.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| White wax | 30 parts. |
| Venice turpentine | 12 parts. |
| Mastic, powdered | 5 parts. |
| Opium, powdered | 3 parts. |
| Chloral hydrate | 2½ parts. |

Mix, according to art.

A preparation containing pellitory as an active ingredient has been used to some extent in this country. It reads thus:

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Pellitory, powdered | 1 part. |
| Mastic, powdered | 1 part. |
| Sugar, powdered | 1 part. |
| Chloroform | q. s. |

Make this into a paste with sufficient chloroform, and at once put into a stoppered bottle.

PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Precipitated chalk | 750 grains. |
| Carb. of magnesia | 28 grains. |
| Borax | 30 grains. |
| Powd. almond soap | 250 grains. |
| Powd. orris | 76 grains. |
| Thymol | 1 grain. |
| Camphor | $\frac{1}{2}$ grains. |
| Oil of peppermint | 1 drop. |
| Oil of cloves | 25 drops. |
| Oil of lemon | 25 drops. |
| Oil of eucalyptus | 25 drops. |
| Cresote or carbolic acid | 10 drops. |

Mix the powders thoroughly. Dissolve the thymol and camphor in sufficient spirit, and add; then also the rest of the ingredients, and mix well together.

ROSE LIP SALVE.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Carmine (best) in fine powder | 5 grains. |
| Glycerin | 2 drams. |
| Cold cream | 4 ounces. |

Rub the carmine with the glycerine and intimately mix with the cold cream. If not the shade to please, more or less carmine can be used.

KALODONT.

This proprietary of Sarg, in Vienna, is said by the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* to have the following formula:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Calcium carbonate, precipitated | 500 parts. |
| Calcined magnesia | 160 parts. |
| Glycerin | 1,000 parts. |
| Castile soap (olive oil soap) | 300 parts. |
| Oil of cinnamon | 4 parts. |
| Peppermint oil | 4 parts. |

Mix

A rose color is given by the addition of 6 parts of a solution containing 1 gm. of carmine, 1 gm. of potassium carbonate dissolved in 20 gm. of water. A sky-blue color may be given by using tincture of litmus instead of the carmine solution. A mixture of the two produces a light violet, which the *Zeitung* suggests might be useful in making yellowish teeth look white.

COLD CREAM.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Oil of sweet almonds | 26 ounces. |
| Castor oil (odorless) | 6 ounces. |
| Pure lard (benzoated) | 8 ounces. |
| White wax (genuine) | 8 ounces. |
| Rose water (in winter less, in summer more than quantity named) | 12 ounces. |
| Orange flower water | 8 ounces. |
| Oil of rose | 15 minims. |
| Extract of jasmine | 6 drams. |
| Extract of cassia | 4 drams. |
| Powdered borax | 2 ounces. |
| Pure glycerin | 4 ounces. |

LINSEED OIL EMULSION.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Linseed oil | 15 ounces. |
| Oil Wintergreen | 2 drams. |
| Oil cinnamon | 2 drams. |
| Powd. acacia | 60 ounces. |
| Water | 24 ounces. |
| Glycerin | 5 ounces. |
| Simple syrup | 10 ounces. |
| Dilute hydrocyanic acid | 2½ drams. |

M.—E.

CURRY POWDER

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Pulv. sem. coriand. (fresh) | 18 ounces. |
| Pulv. sem. cardam. opt. | 2½ ounces. |
| Pulv. circumbe ver. opt. | 9 ounces. |
| Pulv. zingib. Jam. opt. | 9 drams. |
| Pulv. cayenne opt. | 9 drams. |
| Pulv. sem. cummin. opt. | 9 ounces. |
| Pulv. fennugreek ver. opt. | 4½ ounces. |
| Pulv. cinnamon ver. opt. | 6 ounces. |
| Pulv. pimento | 6 drams. |
| Pulv. pip. nig. | 3 drams. |
| Pulv. pip. long. | 3 drams. |

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Pulv. caryoph. opt. | 3 drams. |
| Pulv. myristice opt. | 3 drams. |

To be thoroughly mixed and passed through fine drum sieve.

EXTRACT OF ROOT BEER.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Fld. ext. false sarsaparilla | 10 fl. drams. |
| Fld. ext. pipsissewa | 10 fl. drams. |
| Fld. ext. wintergreen | 4 fl. drams. |
| Fld. ext. licorice | 4 fl. drams. |
| Oil wintergreen | 48 minims. |
| Oil saffras | 24 minims. |
| Oil clove | 12 minims. |
| Alcohol | 10 fl. ounces. |

This "extract" may be mixed with syrup, or it may be diluted with 9 gallons of water containing 1 gallon of refined molasses, and charged in a fountain. If it is preferred to use a fermented article, add to the above, using warm water, 1 quart of east, and keep in a warm place till fermentation is complete.

ROOT BEER FOR HOME USE.

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Sarsaparilla | 1½ ounces. |
| Sassafras | 2½ ounces. |
| Wild cherry bark | 2½ ounces. |
| Wintergreen bark | 2½ ounces. |

Directions: In 5 gallons of water of luke warm temperature, dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of molasses and 2½ ounces of fresh yeast. Allow to ferment for 12 hours, then draw off and bottle.

Cholera Remedies.

The dreaded scourge, cholera, has appeared almost at our doors, but a strict quarantine has prevented its spread, and thus fortunately prevented, we hope, for this season at least, its ravages in our very midst. It is conceded on all hands that in all human probability this unwelcome visitor will be with us next summer, and, although the druggist will have but little to do with its treatment or with dispensing medicine for it when it does make its appearance, yet there will doubtless be a large demand for preventative or initiatory remedies. The following formulas are selected from various sources, some of which will prove of valuable assistance to druggists:—

SQUIBE'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Chloroform | 3 parts. |
| Tincture opium | 8 parts. |
| Spirit camphor | 8 parts. |
| Tincture capsicum | 8 parts. |
| Alcohol | 13 parts. |

Mix. Dose 1 fl. drachm.

DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tincture capsicum | $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ounce. |
| Spirit peppermint | 1 fl. ounce. |
| Tincture opium | 1½ fl. ounce. |
| Tincture catechu compound | 2 fl. ounces. |
| Tincture kina | 2 fl. ounces. |
| Tincture rhazany | 2 fl. ounces. |
| Spirit camphor | 2 fl. ounces. |
| Water | 2 fl. ounces. |

Mix. Dose, 50 to 60 minims.

THIELMANN'S DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Wine opium | 1 fl. ounce. |
| Tinct. valerian | 1½ fl. ounce. |
| Ether | 4 fl. drachm. |
| Oil peppermint | 1 fl. drachm. |
| Fld. ext. ipecac | 15 minims. |
| Alcohol, enough to make | 4 fl. ounce. |

LOOMIS' DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Tinct. opium | 4 fl. drachms. |
| Tinct. rhubarb | 4 fl. drachms. |

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Blair's Gold Oil, 25c.
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50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Tinct. catechu comp . . . 1 fl. ounce.
 Oil sassafras 20 minims.
 Tinct. lavender comp., enough
 to make 1 fl. ozs.

VILPEAU'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE.

Tinct. opium
 Tinct. catechu comp
 Spr. camphor, of each . . . 1 fl. ounce.

CHOLERA DROPS.

A vial of so-called 'cholera drops,' says the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, should be kept in all households, to be taken at the first sign of stomach disorder. Here are two good formulae:—

LORENZ'S FORMULA.

Tinct. valer. ether 3 drachms.
 Tinct. ipecac 1 drachm.
 Tinct. opii croc 90 minims.
 Ol. menth. pip 30 minims.

WIMDELICH'S FORMULA.

Tinct. valer ether 2½ ounces.
 Vin. ipecac 3 drachms.
 Tinct. opii simp 1 drachm.
 Ol. menth. pip 15 minims.

AUSTRALIAN CHOLERA SPECIFIC.

Sulphuric acid 320 grains.
 Nitric acid 102 grains.
 Sugar 240 grains.
 Gum arabic 240 grains.
 Water, enough to make 1 pint.

Mix the acids with 12 fl. ounces of water, add the sugar and gum, dissolve, and add enough water to make a pint.

Dose, a teaspoonful, followed by a drink of water, and repeated in half an hour, or frequently until the disease is checked. The remedy is claimed never to have failed to cure if taken in reasonable time.

NEW YORK "SUN" CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Tincture capsicum 1 part.
 Tincture opium 1 part.
 Tincture rhubarb 1 part.
 Spirit peppermint 1 part.
 Spirit camphor 1 part.

Mix. Dose, 15 to 30 drops in a wine glass of water.

RUSSIAN CHOLERA DROPS.

Oil of peppermint 75 minims.
 Tincture opium 5 fl. drachms.
 Wine ipecac 2 fl. ounces.
 Tincture valerian, ethereal . . 1 fl. ounces.

Mix. Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

SPARKMAN'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Camphor 1 drachm.
 Kino 2 ounces.
 Catechu ½ ounce.
 Powdered cinnamon 1 ounce.
 Powdered cloves 2 ounces.
 Powdered capsicum 2 ounces.
 Brandy 4 s.

Moisten the powders with brandy, pack in a percolator, macerate 18 hours and percolate 18 fl. ounces. To this add:

Tincture opium 2½ fl. ounces.
 Chloroform 1 fl. ounce.

Dose, 60 drops.

CHOLERA CURE—STIMULATING.

Capsicum 1 ounce av.
 Camphor 4 ounces av.
 Catechu 4 ounces av.
 Opium 1 ounce av.
 Oil of capsaic 1 fl. ounce.
 Oil of peppermint 1 fl. ounce.
 Oil of cinnamon 2 fl. drachms.
 Oil of cloves 2 fl. drachms.
 Alcohol 7½ pints.
 Hot water 12 fl. ounces.

Macerate the catechu and opium with the hot water, rubbing them in a mortar

until reduced to a pulpy mass, dissolve the oils and camphor in the alcohol, add the capsicum and the solution of catechu and opium, allowing the mixture to macerate a week or longer, shaking every day, then filter.

Dose, as a preventive, 10 to 15 drops in a little water every morning. For cholera, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, colic, cramp, or internal pain, from 15 drops to a teaspoonful in sweetened water every hour, or oftener if necessary, until relieved. It may also be applied over the pit of the stomach and bowels.

CHOLERA REMEDY—SEDATIVE.

Tincture of opium 3 fl. ounces.
 Hydrate of chloral 1 ounce av.
 Spirit (essence) of peppermint . 1 fl. ounce.
 Ether (Sulphuric) 1 fl. ounce.
 Tincture of catechu 4 fl. ounces.
 Diluted alcohol 6 fl. ounces.

Mix the liquids and dissolve the hydrate of chloral in the mixture. Dose and directions the same as the preceding.

ASIATIC TINCTURE FOR CHOLERA.

Powdered opium 1 ounce av.
 Camphor 1 ounce av.
 Oil of cloves 1 ounce av.
 Powdered capsicum 1 ounce av.
 Hoffman's anodyne 1 pint.

Macerate two weeks and filter. Dose, 10 to 60 drops.

The *Chemist and Druggist* gives the following advice by the College of Physicians:—

At the request of the Local Government Board, the Royal College of Physicians has drawn up instructions in case of diarrhoea, with a view to the prevention of its development into cholera. The Local Government Board state that in the event of the extension of cholera into England and Wales they will issue regulations requiring local sanitary boards to provide and dispense, without charge, "medicines and medical appliances" for the sick. The College of Physicians describes in considerable detail the sanitary precautions that ought to be taken, as well as the care which should be exercised in dietary, and in regard to medicines gives the following advice:—

"Avoid the use of strong aperients, and especially of strong saline aperients. If there is obstinate constipation, take at bedtime either a teaspoonful of Gregory's powder or one or two teaspoonfuls of castor oil.

"If looseness of the bowels should set in, send immediately for medical assistance, but if not immediately available, take as soon as possible, in capsules or in hot milk, or in any other manner preferred, two teaspoonfuls of castor oil. If, when the action of the oil may be fairly supposed to have ceased, the looseness increases to a watery diarrhoea, let the hips be well raised and carefully inject into the bowels a quart or more of hot water containing 2 drachms of benzate of soda or 30 grains of tannin. Furthermore if there be much pain in the bowels, 15 to 30 drops of laudanum may be added to the injection. The injection should be retained as long as it is comfortable to the patient, and it may be repeated once or twice daily during the continuance of the diarrhoea, and until medical assistance has been procured.

"After the administration of the injection, if one has been found necessary, the following mixture should be taken at intervals of from three to four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms:

Mist. creta arom 1 ounce.
 Tinct. camph. comp ½ drachm.
 Tinct. chloroform comp 20 drops.
 Sp. ammon. arom 20 drops.
 Cerii et bismuthi salicyl 5 grains.
 Ess. mentha pip 10 drops.

Fiat dos 1.

"Should this mixture disagree, or in twenty-four hours fail to give relief, the mixture following should be substituted, and taken every three or four hours:

Acid sulph. arom 15 drops.
 Tinct. camphor. comp ½ drachm.
 Tinct. chloroform. comp 20 drops.
 Tinc. coto 20 drops.
 Syrupi aurant. flor 1 drachm.
 Aq. mentha pip. ad 1 ounce.

Fiat dos 1."

On the Preparation of Glycerin Suppositories.

PROF. JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, PH. M.

From the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, July 16.

Glycerin suppositories are now very largely manufactured and, as is well known, they are used for producing a gentle laxative effect upon the bowels. The problem which has confronted the pharmacist has been to combine a comparatively large quantity of glycerin with an inert body, capable of giving the requisite solidity to the mass, and at the same time be soft enough to liquefy in the rectum. Very many formulae have been in existence, but in the writer's opinion, none give as much satisfaction as the following:

GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES.

Sodium carbonate 40 grains.
 Stearic acid 80 grains.
 Glycerin 1,080 grains.

Dissolve the sodium carbonate in the glycerin, add the stearic acid, heat carefully (preferably by the use of a water-bath) until effervescence ceases; the solution is then poured into a suppository mould to make twelve suppositories. There is no necessity for cooling the moulds with ice, although there is no objection to this in warm weather. As each suppository contains about ninety per cent. of glycerin, they must be protected from the action of moist air, which has a tendency to liquefy them. Several expedients are resorted to. Each one may be wrapped in tin foil, or quickly dipped in melted paraffin; or each one enclosed in a small glass vial without a shoulder and made for the purpose of holding one suppository.

SULPHO-CARBOLIC ACID AS A DISINFECTANT.—According to Leplacé, who experimented in the Hygienic Institute at Berlin, a mixture of crude sulphuric and crude carbolic acids is an excellent disinfectant. Equal parts of sulphuric and 25 per cent. carbolic acids are heated for a short time, when the mixture can be united with any proportion of water. In efficiency this disinfectant compares with a 0.1 per cent. corrosive sublimate solution, and possesses the advantage of its relative non-poisonous properties.—*National Medical and Pharmaceutical Journal*.



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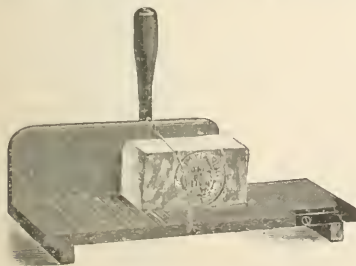
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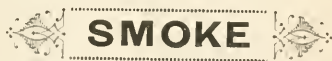
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MONTREAL.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Rubber Goods.

Allan & Co., Front st., east, Toronto, call the attention of the trade to some special lines in this month's issue. They are offering extra values in lines of rubber goods. See their samples.

Ricksecker's Perfumery.

Ricksecker's perfumes, in all their popular styles and choicest of odors, are brought prominently to the notice of the trade on page 23. See the special offer made there, and reflect whether there is not money in it for you.

Spectacles and Optical Goods.

The Montreal Optical and Jewelry Co., of Notre Dame st., Montreal, want every druggist who handles these goods to send a post card asking for their descriptive catalogue and price list. Their goods are all of the best and prices right.

Japanese Goods.

B. Marcuse, St. Paul st., Montreal, is offering a choice assortment of Japanese goods, and a fine line of general fancy goods and art novelties for the holiday trade. Travellers are now on the road with samples, and we would advise an early inspection.

Pharmaceutical Specialities.

The Dominion Dye-Wood and Chemical Co., of Toronto, are sole agents in Canada for the Farbenfabriken, vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co. They supply the trade with the new remedies and pharmaceutical products of this firm. See announcement on first page of cover.

The Extra Pharmacopœia.

We have had enquiries from our readers in reference to the notice given of this work in last month's CANADIAN DRUGGIST. We are pleased to see that the work is now on the market, and the Publisher's Announcement appears on page 31. It is published by H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower st., London W. C., England.

Boxes.

The Hemming Bros. Co. call the attention of druggists to their large assortment of boxes adapted to the requirements of the trade. Their goods are handsomely finished and first class in every respect. This firm carries very large lines of druggists' sundries, toilet goods and perfumery, in addition to their stock of general fancy goods, and can supply the drug trade to good advantage and at best prices.

Quinine Tablets.

We call special attention to Lyman Bros. & Co.'s advertisement of their 'Disintegrating' Tablets of Quinine Sulphate, sold in hundreds and ounces. The tablets are completely disintegrated in water at a

temperature of 98° in less than three minutes. Being practically tasteless they possess several advantages over any other form of medication. The bitter taste of quinine when given in solution is avoided and just as prompt an effect is produced.

Plasters.

The goods manufactured by the Johnson & Johnson Co. and for which Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal, are agents for Canada, command the entire confidence of the medical profession. Their entire line of plasters, surgical dressings, gauzes, lint, etc., etc., are all of the highest standard of excellence. We are pleased to learn of the steadily increasing demand for these goods by the pharmacists of Canada who thoroughly appreciate excellence in manufacture and uniformity in standard.

Royal Crown Remedy.

This preparation, sometimes called Williams' Royal Crown Bitters, is rapidly finding favor with the public. Under the new proprietorship it has forced its way far beyond the original limits of its sale, and it is now found in stock at all wholesale druggists throughout Canada. It is a satisfactory preparation to handle and affords a good profit. The proprietors are putting a handsome advertising wagon on the road from which printed matter will be distributed everywhere, and will thus further stimulate the sale.

The Following suggests a New Field of Usefulness for Tanglefoot.

"A mouse tried to cross a sheet of Tanglefoot Fly Paper in the City drug store last night, but stuck fast on the composition and died."—The Kingston, Ont., *Daily News*, Sept 14th, 1892.

O. & W. Thom Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Tanglefoot Fly Paper is working wonders. We are now catching mice with it.

Yours, etc.

THE IRON CITY BREWING CO.

Pittsburg, Sept. 17th, 1892.

Adams' Automatic Tutti Frutti Girl Sign Boxes.

Adams & Sons Co. advise retailers to double their chewing gum sales and increase other sales by purchasing one of Adams' Automatic Tutti Frutti Girl Sign Boxes. This box contains 80 bars regular Tutti Frutti, 60 packages Peppermint Tutti Frutti, and 100 pieces Red Rose with one glass-cover box for counter use, and the automatic figure of a young lady in the act of pulling a piece of chewing gum to and from her mouth, operated by clock movement which will run from three to five hours with one winding. See their advt. in this issue, and be the first in your town to adopt this novelty.

Malt Tonic and Wine of Malt.

These two preparations have been placed on the market after long and careful experimenting by the manufacturer. In the malt tonic we have a medicine particularly adapted to the drug trade, and one which is sure to command a ready and increasing sale. It is attractively

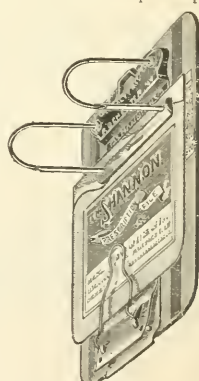
put up in reputed pint bottles and retails at 25 cents. Its taste is peculiarly pleasant and altogether free from anything which can disturb the most delicate stomach. The wine of malt is a preparation of malt prepared by an entirely new process, and is a particularly refined medicine which can be used by the most fastidious. Both these articles are being rapidly introduced to the medical profession by means of personal canvas and sampling. Druggists should not hesitate in stocking up at once with these goods. See advt. on page 11.

M. P. P.

The proprietors of Malto-Peptonized Porter, which is advertised in this issue, claim to have a remedy of undoubted merit, and one which is receiving the endorsement of the medical profession. Although but recently offered to the trade, it has already won for itself an enviable reputation, and has fully met the expectations of its manufacturer in the way it has been taken hold of by medical men throughout Canada, wherever introduced. Amongst those who have appended their signatures to recommendations in its behalf are Drs. F. Cox, Summerside, P. E. I.; J. H. Korf, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York City; J. A. Simon, St. John, N. B.; J. Baxter, Chatham, N. B.; A. T. Emery, St. John, N. B.; M. A. McDonald, Sydney, C. B.; C. A. Baynes, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and hosts of others. The Company have opened an office in Toronto on King st. west, from which the western trade will be supplied.

Prescription Files.

The Shannon prescription file herewith



illustrated, possesses many advantages over a number of those in most general use. Each file holds about 750 prescriptions, and is provided with an index which may be numbered to correspond with the prescriptions. On this file any one of the prescriptions can be instantly found or removed without disarranging the remainder.

The transfer case which is illustrated in the advt. on page 11, is intended for the preservation of prescriptions when removed from the file. No article is more indispensable to the dispensing pharmacist than a convenient and labor-saving file such as this, and we would suggest the placing of an order at once if you have none already in stock.

Pure Malt Stout and Wine of Malt.

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 13th, '92.

John Bott, Esq., Walkerville, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—I am very much pleased with the samples of "Pure Malt Stout".

MINNESOTA College of Pharmacy.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

— OF THE —

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

First Session Begins October, 1892

Thoroughly Equipped.

Most of the Instruction given in
the Laboratories.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

FREDERICK J. WULLING, Dean.

State University, Minneapolis, Minn.

Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschau, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods. Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 in. inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. *Send for terms.*

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

BUY
THE
ONLY
BEST



THE CAIL BORDEN
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Has maintained its high reputation for **ABSOLUTE PURITY** for over a **QUARTER OF A CENTURY.**

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL
FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.



A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of LADIES.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for **COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND**, take no substitute; or inclose \$1 and 4 three-cent Canada postage stamps in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address **POND LILY COMPANY**, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich. *Send* Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere.

King of Dyspepsia Cures.



THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY

For INDIGESTION in any form, is now extensively advertised and meeting with a ready and rapidly increasing sale. It is recommended by the medical faculty and thousands of testimonials pronounce it

A Complete Cure,
A Positive Cure,
A Wonderful Cure,

A Prompt Cure,
A Perfect Cure,
An Efficient Cure,

And THE KING OF CURES.

In the year 1891 **K. D. C.** has been awarded a Silver Medal and five Diplomas, the highest awards for any medicine. It is guaranteed to cure any case of INDIGESTION or DYSPEPSIA or money refunded.

This wonderful remedy can be had from the leading Wholesale Druggists throughout Canada, or direct from our Laboratory.

K. D. C. COMPANY,
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

London Label Works.

KNOWLES & GO.



Lithographers,
Engravers and Printers

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,
Druggists' Containers,
Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.



LONDON, CANADA.

and "Wine of Malt" you were kind enough to send me some months ago. I have given both preparations a fair trial and have found them superior to almost all other preparations of the kind in the market. The conditions to which your preparations are especially adapted are the following:—To nursing mothers it is invaluable during lactation, in nervous exhaustion they are most helpful, in the latter stages of Phthisis they improve the appetite, as restoratives in convalescence, marked progress is observed from their use, as a tonic in general debility they are an excellent restorative, they have that liveliness and freshness of taste which makes them most grateful to the feelings of the patient. This last property cannot be overestimated when it is remembered that agents of this kind must be persistently used to procure full beneficial results from their administration.

Yours obediently,

H. R. CASGRAIN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

Books.

"Pharmaceutical and Chemical Problems and Exercises," by Oscar Oldberg, P. D., Professor of Pharmacy, North Western University. 8 vo. 176 pages. Chicago, The Apothecaries Company, 1892.

This work is intended mainly as an aid to teachers and students, and is a thoroughly practical work, including rules and explanations and rules governing the Latin of Pharmaceutical Nomenclature and Prescription writing. It contains exercises in Metrology, Percentage and Proportion, Chemical formulas and equations, and includes some nine hundred chemical reactions. The work has reached its second edition and has been greatly enlarged, containing much new matter of value to the student.

* *

"1500 Prescriptions of all kinds, Right and Wrong," is the title of a book just issued by the Apothecaries Company, Chicago. The author, Prof. Oscar Oldberg, of the North Western University, has selected a number of prescriptions from druggists' files, medical journals, formularies, pharmacopœias and medical works, illustrating correct and incorrect constructions, etc., and has compiled them in a volume of 240 pages. The work is one peculiarly adapted as an aid to teachers, examiners, and students. Price \$1.50, or an interleaved edition, \$2.

MAGAZINES.

If it were possible to shut all the strong interest of the month between the light covers of a monthly magazine, the October *Cosmopolitan* would do it. As usual, the illustrations are more numerous and varied in character than those of the other leading magazines; the articles are as short and as much to the point as is consistent with literary finish; and one has the sense

of a vigorous and newly-appreciative grasp even of subjects which in themselves are familiar. Perhaps this quality of vigor and freshness is most conspicuously displayed in the three articles contributed by Henry Cabot Lodge, John A. Cockerill and Murat Halstead, of which the themes are, respectively, "As to Certain Accepted Heroes"; "Phases of Contemporary Journalism," and "Liberal Tendencies in Europe." In these, we venture to say, the reader will find new thought, in phrase that cuts its way and insists on being quoted. But, after all, this strong individuality is noticed throughout the current number, in about the degree which the public has learned to expect. The leading paper reviews the art work of Munich; and other foreign subjects are brought home (with the winning suggestion that one may travel most comfortably in a library chair, without luggage and without foreign tongues) in the articles which give intimate views of society in southern Spain and in Persia. The intense practical interest of home things will be found in Nathaniel T. Taylor's article on "An Old Southern School," and President H. B. Plant's article. Other contributors are Thomas Wentworth Higginson, D. B. St. John Roosa, Louise Chandler Moulton, Charles F. Lummis, Edgar Fawcett, John Vance Cheney, and Jonathan Sturges. Boyesen's "Social Strugglers," the first part of which attracted such wide interest in the September number, is continued in several attractive chapters. Mr. Howells will begin in the November *Cosmopolitan*, a department under the attractive title: "A Traveller from Altruria." Those who have seen the first two papers think they will equal in interest and in their wide appeal to all classes, the Breakfast Table Papers of Dr. Holmes. In order to give the necessary time to this work, Mr. Howells has turned over the detail editorial work to Mr. Walker.

* *

ONE of the most remarkable papers ever published in a periodical is the article by Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, in the October number of the *North American Review*. It is entitled "A Vindication of Home Rule: A Reply to the Duke of Argyll," and it sets forth with vehement earnestness and logical clearness the claims of the Irish people to some measure of self government. Mr. Gladstone takes up in detail the statements made by the Duke of Argyll in his paper in the August number of the *North American Review* on "English Elections and Home Rule," the purpose of which article was to prove the identity of the Irish movement with the principle of secession that was encountered in the American Civil War. As foreshadowing the policy of the Prime Minister in the affairs of Ireland "A Vindication of Home Rule" will attract universal and profound attention. The October number of *The Review* also contains a symposium of articles under the head of "Safeguards Against Cholera," in which Sur-

geon General Walter Wyman; President Charles G. Wilson of the New York Board of Health; Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, Secretary of the Board of Health, Boston; and Dr. Cyrus Edson, Sanitary Superintendent of the New York Board of Health, give a comprehensive account of the origin and the nature of cholera, of the scientific methods of treatment, and of all that has been done by way of quarantine, prevention, and preparation. The statements of these experts will carry to the country a large measure of reassurance. Henry Labouchere, M. P., writes on "The Foreign Policy of England," berating the expensive and what he believes to be the unwise policy of attending to the affairs of other nations.

* *

To the *Review of Reviews* for October Mr. Stead, the English editor, contributes one of his raciest character sketches, this time dealing with Mr. Gladstone's new Cabinet in a bunch, so to speak, rather than with some single personage. The article throws many a bright side light on contemporary English politics, and hits off in Mr. Stead's fearless and always felicitous manner the twenty or more men who now lead the Liberal English hosts. Mr. Shaw, the American editor of the *Review of Reviews*, writes of two great Americans, Whittier and George William Curtis, the article containing not only recent portraits of these two eminent men, but also very interesting pictures of them as they appeared forty years ago. The early portrait of Curtis is from a painting by Lawrence, and the frontispiece of this number of the *Review of Reviews* represents Mr. Curtis as in the "Easy Chair," his contributions from which have delighted American readers for several decades. Perhaps the most important contribution that any general periodical has recently made to the literature of current religious movements and tendencies is that which the *Review of Reviews* for October contains in the form of a group of articles brought under the generic title, "Religious Co operation, Local, National and International." This series of articles includes eight brief papers, as follows: One by Dr. Strong, of the Evangelical Alliance, on Co-operation in Practical Church Work; one by Rev. Dr. Dana on Competition in Home Missions; one by Dr. Washington Gladden on the Municipal Idea of the Church; one by Rev. Hugh Price Hughes on National Christianity; one by the Count D'Alviella on the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago; one summing up the progress of the "Civic Centre" movement in England; one describing the progress of the "Brotherhood of Christian Unity" movement in America; and, finally, one reviewing the recent English religious conferences on the reunion of churches, held at Grindelwald in Switzerland. Numerous portraits accompany these articles.

A thirty per cent. solution of tannic acid is recommended for toothache.

ANTI-DANDRUFF.

The object in view when Anti Dandruff was first produced, was to offer the public a preparation for the hair that would in the first place remove Dandruff effectually, and also act as a perfect Hair Dressing, without containing any ingredient injurious to hair, head or scalp. Anti Dandruff has in a short time proven itself a perfect specific for the above, and now stands in the estimation of its patrons as being head and shoulders above any similar preparation.

- Why ? It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.
- Why ? It makes the Hair soft and pliable.
- Why ? It is not of a greasy or oily nature.
- Why ? It stops falling of the hair.
- Why ? It is of a nature peculiar to itself.
- Why ? It is pleasant to use and clear as crystal.
- Why ? It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.
- Why ? Men, Women and Children endorse it for its absolute worth.

DR. L. A. SMITH & CO.

536 Bloor St. West, TORONTO, ONT.



The Trade supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.



NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of Queen's Anti-Hairine, IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND

SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate beard or hair on their neck, find a great boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with shaving, by rendering the future growth an utter impossibility. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send today. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$2.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

REFERENCES: The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 218 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Koff No More.

WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from

COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, Etc.,

And are invaluable to ORATORS and VOCALISTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

R. & T. WATSON, - Manufacturers, - Toronto.

Books for Druggists.

Practical Dispensing.

ILLUSTRATED.

By C. J. S. THOMPSON.

Crown 8 vo. 1s. 8d. (50c.)

This work is designed to assist Students (especially those who have little opportunity of practice) in the study of the Dispenser's Art, and forms a concise but lucid treatise on the subject.

Practical Perfumery,

By AN EXPERT.

Cloth, 1s. 8d. (50c.)

Contains directions for the preparation of Perfumes and Toilet Articles, with detailed Formulae and useful Advice regarding Labels, Bottles, and Putting Up for Sale Generally.

Over 130 Recipes for Pomades, High Class Bouquets, Sachets, Dentifrices, Cosmetics, Hair Restorers, &c., &c.

The Manual of Formulæ.

PRICE, \$1.50.

This work will contain more than 1,000 Reliable Formulæ, including Recipes connected with every department of Modern Pharmacy, with, among others, directions for preparing

Toilet Preparations, Perfumes, Stain Removers, Cements, Inks, Stains and Dyes, Varnishes and Lacquers, Beverages and Dietetic Articles, Liqueurs and Spirits, Lozenges, Pills, Chemical Reagents, Refrigerating Mixtures, Insect Powders, Papers, &c., &c.

Minor Ailments:

THEIR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT.

PRICE, \$1.50.

The title of this book sufficiently indicates the contents. It will contain comprehensive directions for the treatment of the numerous slight affections and accidents, &c., which are daily brought under the notice of the "counter prescriber." The most modern and effective methods will be described, and the most recent of proved remedies pointed out, and the whole will be edited by an experienced medical practitioner.

PUBLISHER,

The British and Colonial Druggist,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Any of these books will be furnished post free on receipt of price, by the "Canadian Druggist," Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.

Drug Review.

Business has been very good during the past month. Prices on goods in general, and disinfectants in particular, are higher, owing to large demand and cost of quarantine operations.

Carbolic Acid and Chloride of Lime are 50 per cent. higher.

Iodine and its preparations, Bismuth and its preparations, are all still in price with an upward tendency.

Camphor, Manna, Cream Tartar, and Tartaric Acid, are also tending upward.

Quinine is firm.

Cocaine, large demand.

Ergot, crop reported short, higher prices looked for.

Gum Shellac, marked up in price

Canary Seed, very much advanced.

These changes are looked upon as a precursor of a good fall trade. When prices are high business is always good.

English Market Report.

The cholera epidemic which has threatened us led to a brisk demand for all classes of disinfectants. Many of the large manufacturers were pushed to extremities by the number of orders pouring in. Messrs. Calverts, whose name and fame for Carbolic Acid is world-wide,

were obliged to have notices printed stating that they were unable to execute orders for a short time as the demand had exhausted supplies. Termanganate of Potash, Chloride of Lime, and Carbolic Acid were most affected, and their value increased accordingly. Camphor, Oil of Peppermint and Eucalyptus Oil moved up also, but already show signs of receding. Chemicals generally have been quiet, although Chlorate of Potash has advanced again.

In drugs, Ipecacuanha is again dearer and firmly held.

Damiana leaves are scarce, but Ergot is quiet again.

Opium appears to have touched its bottom figure for a time, as the price is moving upwards, but with favorable reports from Smyrna it is doubtful if this can continue.

Quinine has recovered somewhat and is being firmly held; the Cinchona auctions this week passed off with quite a brisk demand in spite of the large quantity offering.

Senega Root remains scarce, and Cummin Seeds have been sold at high rates.

Maltese appear to be very scarce, so that there is a prospect of even higher prices.

The pin factories of the United States manufacture about 18,000,000,000 pins per year.

We have in Stock:

A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.

Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
London, - Ontario.

Seely, The American Perfumer.

Established at DETROIT, MICH., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory, WINDSOR, ONT.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT:—500 STYLES

Cut and Decorated Bottles

PUT UP IN

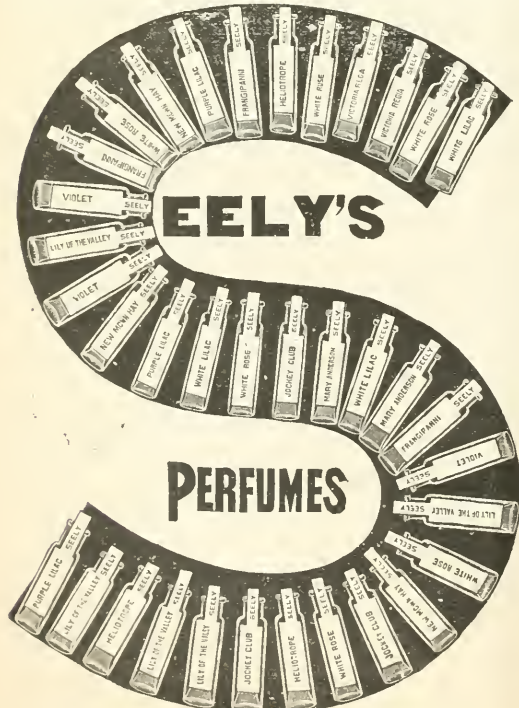
Handsome SATIN-LINED boxes,
HAND PAINTED boxes,
and FANCY PAPER boxes.

Provided our representative does not call on you regularly, please notify us that he may see you.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

Correspondence and Mail Orders solicited.

Seely Manufacturing Co.,
WINDSOR, ONT.



DIME SIZE—Price, \$2.50 per Card—3 doz. on Card.

HIGH CLASS PERFUMES.

Druggists who wish to offer their customers really Fine and Lasting goods, should keep

Whittaker & Grossmith's Perfumes

—AND—

F. Millot's Perfumes,

In 9 oz. and 10 oz. Bottles. They are specially recommended for selling in bulk.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAMILTON, ONT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO OCTOBER 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|--|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal. | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb. | 9 00 | 9 50 | Bleached, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Methyl, gal. | 1 90 | 2 00 | CHALK, French, powdered, lb. | 10 | 12 | Spruce, true, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| ALLSPICE, lb. | 13 | 15 | Precip., see Calcium, lb. | 10 | 12 | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb. | 15 | 17 | Prepared, lb. | 5 | 6 | Powdered, lb. | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALOIN, oz. | 40 | 45 | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. | 4 | 5 | Sorts, lb. | 25 | 75 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. | 50 | 55 | Willow, powdered, lb. | 20 | 25 | Thus, lb. | 8 | 10 |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. | 45 | 50 | CLOVE, lb. | 25 | 30 | HERR, Althea, lb. | 27 | 30 |
| St. Vincent, lb. | 15 | 18 | Powdered, lb. | 30 | 35 | Bitterwort, lb. | 27 | 30 |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb. | 45 | 50 | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. | 40 | 45 | Burdock, lb. | 16 | 18 |
| Copaiba, lb. | 70 | 1 00 | COLLOIDION, lb. | 75 | 80 | Boneset, ozs, lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Peru, lb. | 2 50 | 2 75 | Cantharidal, lb. | 2 50 | 2 75 | Catnip, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Tolu, can or less, lb. | 75 | 80 | CONFECTION, Senna, lb. | 25 | 30 | Chiretta, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| BARK, Barberry, lb. | 22 | 25 | Crocote, Wood, lb. | 2 00 | 2 50 | Coltsfoot, lb. | 20 | 38 |
| Bayberry, lb. | 15 | 18 | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. | 35 | 40 | Feverfew, ozs, lb. | 53 | 55 |
| Buckthorn, lb. | 15 | 17 | DEXTRINE, lb. | 10 | 12 | Grindelia robusta, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Canella, lb. | 15 | 17 | DOVER'S POWDER, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Hoarhound, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Cascarilla, Sagrada, lb. | 25 | 30 | ERGOT, Spanish, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Jaborandi, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Cassia, select, lb. | 18 | 20 | Powdered, lb. | 1 15 | 1 30 | Lemon Balm, lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Cassia, in mats, lb. | 18 | 20 | ERGOTIS, Keith's, oz. | 2 00 | 2 10 | Liverwort, German, lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Cinnamon, red, lb. | 60 | 65 | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. | 13 | 14 | Lobelia, ozs, lb. | 15 | 20 |
| Cinchona, red, lb. | 65 | 70 | Pounds, lb. | 14 | 17 | Motherwort, ozs, lb. | 20 | 22 |
| Yellow, lb. | 35 | 40 | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. | 15 | 20 | Mullein, German, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Pale, lb. | 40 | 45 | Calendula, lb. | 55 | 60 | Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Elm, selected, lb. | 16 | 18 | Chamonille, Roman, lb. | 30 | 35 | Peppermint, ozs, lb. | 21 | 25 |
| Ground, lb. | 17 | 20 | German, lb. | 30 | 35 | Rue, ozs, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| Powdered, lb. | 20 | 28 | Elder, lb. | 29 | 22 | Sage, Ozs, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb. | 18 | 20 | Lavender, lb. | 12 | 15 | Spearmint, lb. | 21 | 25 |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb. | 15 | 17 | Rose, red, French, lb. | 1 60 | 2 00 | Thyme, ozs, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb. | 15 | 16 | Rosemary, lb. | 25 | 30 | Tansy, ozs, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| Prickly ash, lb. | 35 | 40 | Saffron, American, lb. | 35 | 40 | Wormwood, oz. | 20 | 22 |
| Sassafras, lb. | 15 | 16 | Spanish, Val'a, oz. | 1 00 | 1 25 | Yerba Santa, lb. | 38 | 44 |
| Soap (quillaya), lb. | 13 | 15 | GELATINE, Cooper's lb. | 1 20 | 1 25 | HONEY, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Wild cherry, lb. | 13 | 15 | French, white, lb. | 40 | 50 | HOPS, fresh, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb. | 45 | 50 | GLYCERINE, lb. | 16 | 18 | INDIGO, Madras, lb. | 75 | 80 |
| Tonka, lb. | 1 50 | 2 75 | GFARANA, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | INSECT POWDER, lb. | 25 | 28 |
| Vanilla, lb. | 5 50 | 7 50 | Powdered, lb. | 3 25 | 3 50 | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERRIES, Cubebs, sifted, lb. | 1 25 | 1 50 | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb. | 18 | 20 | Russian, true, lb. | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| powdered, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | Barbadoes, lb. | 30 | 50 | LEAF, Aconite, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Juniper, lb. | 10 | 12 | Socotrine, lb. | 65 | 70 | Bay, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Ground, lb. | 12 | 14 | Assafetida, lb. | 25 | 28 | Belladonna, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Prickly ash, lb. | 40 | 45 | Arabic, 1st, lb. | 90 | 1 00 | Buchu, long, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| BUTTS, Balm of Gilead, lb. | 55 | 60 | Powdered, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Short, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| Cassia, lb. | 25 | 30 | Sifted sorts, lb. | 50 | 55 | Coca, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb. | 75 | 80 | Sorts, lb. | 40 | 45 | Digitalis, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| CAMPHOR, lb. | 65 | 70 | Benzoin, lb. | 50 | 1 00 | Eucalyptus, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. | 2 60 | 2 10 | Catechu, Black, lb. | 9 | 20 | Hysocyamus, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb. | 2 10 | 2 20 | Gamboge, powdered, lb. | 1 30 | 1 35 | Matico, lb. | 70 | 75 |
| CASCUM, lb. | 25 | 30 | Guaiac, lb. | 75 | 1 00 | Senna, Alexandria, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb. | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb. | 95 | 1 20 | Timevelly, lb. | 15 | 25 |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. | 16 | 18 | Kino, true, lb. | 45 | 48 | Stramonium, lb. | 20 | 25 |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz. | 40 | 50 | Myrrh, lb. | 55 | 60 | Uva Ursi, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| | | | Powdered, lb. | 55 | 60 | LECURES, Swedish, doz. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| | | | Opium, lb. | 3 10 | 3 50 | LICORICE, Soluzzi, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| | | | Powdered, lb. | 4 25 | 4 50 | Pignatelli, lb. | 35 | 40 |
| | | | Seammony, pure Resin, lb. | 12 80 | 13 00 | Grasso, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| | | | Shellac, lb. | 35 | 40 | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27 | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|---|------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| Y & S — Purity, 100 sticks in box | 75 | 75 | Unicorn, lb. | 38 | 40 | Subcarbonate, lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box | 1 50 | 1 50 | Valerian, English, lb. true | 20 | 25 | Subnitrate, lb. | 2 40 | 2 60 |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Virginia Snake, lb. | 40 | 45 | BORAX, lb. | 9 | 10 |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins | 1 50 | 1 75 | Yellow Dock, lb. | 15 | 18 | “ Powdered, lb. | 10 | 11 |
| “ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | RYM, Bay, gal. | 2 00 | 2 50 | BROMINE, oz. | 8 | 13 |
| LUTFLIN, oz. | 30 | 35 | Essence, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | CADUCEM, Bromide, oz. | 20 | 25 |
| LYCOPIDIUM, lb. | 70 | 80 | SACCHARIN, oz. | 1 25 | 1 50 | CADUCEM, Bromide, oz. | 45 | 50 |
| MACE, lb. | 1 20 | 1 25 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. | 13 | 15 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| MARNA, lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 | Star, lb. | 35 | 40 | “ Iodide, oz. | 95 | 1 00 |
| Moss, Iceland, lb. | 9 | 10 | Burdock, lb. | 30 | 35 | Phosphate, precip., lb. | 35 | 38 |
| Irish, lb. | 9 | 10 | Caury, bag or less, lb. | 6 | 7 | “ Sulphide, lb. | 5 | 6 |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz. | 46 00 | 50 00 | Caraway, lb. | 1 25 | 1 50 | CERUIM, Oxalate, oz. | 10 | 12 |
| NCTGALS, lb. | 21 | 25 | Cardamom, lb. | 30 | 35 | CHLORIDE, oz. | 15 | 18 |
| “ Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | Celery | 30 | 35 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb. | 75 | 85 |
| NCTMGS, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Colchiem | 75 | 80 | Croton, lb. | 75 | 80 |
| NIX VOMICA, lb. | 10 | 12 | Coriander, lb. | 10 | 12 | CHLOROFORM, lb. | 50 | 1 75 |
| “ Powdered, lb. | 12 | 15 | Cumin, lb. | 15 | 20 | CINCHOSINE, sulphate, oz. | 25 | 30 |
| OAKUM, lb. | 22 | 25 | Fennel, lb. | 15 | 17 | CINCHOSIDE, Sulph., oz. | 15 | 20 |
| ONITMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70 | 75 | Fengreek, powdered, lb. | 7 | 9 | COCAINE, Mur., oz. | 8 50 | 9 00 |
| “ Turine, lb. | 45 | 50 | Flax, cleaned, lb. | 3 1 | 4 | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb. | 7 | 8 |
| PALMOLIVE, oz. | 15 | 18 | Ground, lb. | 4 | 5 | “ Iodide, oz. | 65 | 70 |
| PEPPER, black, lb. | 22 | 25 | Hemp, lb. | 6 | 6 1 | COPPERAS, lb. | 1 | 3 |
| “ Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | Mustard, white, lb. | 9 | 12 | ETHER, Acetic, lb. | 75 | 80 |
| PITCH, black, lb. | 3 | 4 | “ Powdered, lb. | 15 | 20 | Sulphuric, lb. | 40 | 50 |
| Bergundy, true, lb. | 10 | 12 | Pumpkin, lb. | 25 | 30 | EXALGINE, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash | 2 25 | 3 25 | Quince, lb. | 65 | 70 | HYOSYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25 | 30 |
| Adhesive, yd. | 12 | 13 | Rape, lb. | 8 | 9 | IODINE, lb. | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| Belladonna, lb. | 65 | 70 | Strophanthus, oz. | 50 | 55 | IODOFORM, lb. | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| Gallbanum Comp., lb. | 80 | 85 | Worm, lb. | 22 | 25 | IODOL, oz. | 1 30 | 1 40 |
| Lead, lb. | 25 | 30 | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb. | 25 | 30 | IRON, by Hydrogen | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| PORPY HEADS, per 100 | 1 00 | 1 10 | Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 10 | 12 | Carbonate, Precip., lb. | 15 | 16 |
| ROSIN, Common, lb. | 2 1 | 3 | White, Conti's, lb. | 15 | 16 | Sacch., lb. | 35 | 40 |
| White, lb. | 3 1 | 4 | “ Powdered, lb. | 25 | 35 | Chloride, lb. | 45 | 55 |
| RESORCIN, White, oz. | 25 | 30 | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb. | 12 | 25 | Sol., lb. | 13 | 16 |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb. | 26 | 28 | SFERMACETI, lb. | 50 | 55 | Citrate, U. S. P., lb. | 90 | 1 00 |
| ROSE, Aconite, lb. | 22 | 25 | TERPENTINE, Chian, oz. | 75 | 80 | And Ammon., lb. | 75 | 80 |
| Albhea, cut, lb. | 30 | 35 | Venice, lb. | 10 | 12 | And Quinine, lb. | 1 50 | 3 00 |
| Belladonna, lb. | 25 | 30 | WAX, White, lb. | 50 | 75 | Quin. and Stry., oz. | 18 | 30 |
| Blood, lb. | 15 | 16 | Yellow | 40 | 45 | And Strychnine, oz. | 13 | 15 |
| Bitter, lb. | 27 | 30 | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped | 5 | 6 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb. | 50 | 55 |
| Blackberry, lb. | 15 | 18 | Quassia chips, lb. | 10 | 12 | Ferrocyanide, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| Burdock, crushed, lb. | 18 | 20 | Red Sanders, ground, lb. | 5 | 6 | Hypophosphites, oz. | 20 | 25 |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb. | 20 | 25 | Santal, ground, lb. | 5 | 6 | Iodide, oz. | 40 | 45 |
| Canada Snake, lb. | 30 | 35 | CHEMICALS. | | | | 40 | 45 |
| Cohos, Black, lb. | 15 | 20 | ACID, Acetic, lb. | 12 | 13 | Lactate, oz. | 5 | 6 |
| Colchicum, lb. | 40 | 45 | Glacial, lb. | 45 | 50 | Pernitrate, solution, lb. | 15 | 16 |
| Columbo, lb. | 20 | 22 | Benzoic, English, oz. | 20 | 25 | Phosphate scales, lb. | 1 25 | 1 30 |
| “ Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | German, oz. | 10 | 12 | Sulphate, pure, lb. | 7 | 9 |
| Coltsfoot, lb. | 38 | 40 | Boracic, lb. | 20 | 25 | Exsiccated, lb. | 8 | 10 |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb. | 20 | 25 | Carbolic Crystals, lb. | 35 | 38 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb. | 80 | 85 |
| Cureuma, powdered, lb. | 13 | 14 | Calvert's No. 1, lb. | 2 10 | 2 15 | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb. | 85 | 90 |
| Dandelion, lb. | 15 | 18 | No. 2, lb. | 1 35 | 1 40 | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Elecampane, lb. | 15 | 10 | Citric, lb. | 65 | 70 | Carbonate, lb. | 7 | 8 |
| Galangal, lb. | 15 | 18 | Gallie, lb. | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| Gelsemium, lb. | 22 | 25 | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb. | 30 | 35 | Red, lb. | 7 | 9 |
| Gentian, lb. | 9 | 10 | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot- | 1 50 | 1 60 | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. | 4 | 5 |
| Ground, lb. | 10 | 12 | “ tles doz | 22 | 25 | In packages, lb. | 6 | 7 |
| “ Powdered, lb. | 13 | 15 | Lactic, concentrated, oz. | 3 | 5 | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. | 40 | 45 |
| Ginger, African, lb. | 11 | 12 | Muriatic, lb. | 18 | 20 | Carbonate, oz. | 30 | 35 |
| “ Po., lb. | 13 | 15 | Chem, pure, lb. | 10 1 | 13 | Citrate, oz. | 25 | 30 |
| Jamaica, blebd., lb. | 25 | 28 | Nitric, lb. | 25 | 30 | Iodide, oz. | 50 | 55 |
| “ Po., lb. | 28 | 30 | Chem, pure, lb. | 75 | 80 | Salicylate, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| Ginseng, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | Oleic, purified, lb. | 12 | 13 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. | 55 | 60 |
| Golden Seal, lb. | 75 | 80 | Oxalic, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Carbonate, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Gold Thread, lb. | 90 | 95 | Phosphoric, glacial, lb. | 13 | 17 | Citrate, gram, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb. | 12 | 15 | Dilute, lb. | 32 | 35 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. | 13 1 | 15 |
| Indian Hemp | 18 | 20 | Pyrogallie, oz. | 1 50 | 2 00 | MAGNESIUM, Black Oxide, lb. | 5 | 7 |
| Ipecac, lb. | 2 00 | 3 00 | Salicylic, white, lb. | 2 25 | 2 50 | METHUIN, oz. | 30 | 35 |
| “ Powdered, lb. | 3 10 | 3 20 | Sulphuric, carboy, lb. | 5 | 6 | MERCURY, lb. | 90 | 95 |
| Jalap, lb. | 55 | 60 | Bottles, lb. | 18 | 20 | Ammon (White Precip.), | 1 25 | 1 30 |
| “ Powdered, lb. | 60 | 65 | Chem, pure, lb. | 90 | 1 10 | Chloride Corrosive, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Kava Kava, lb. | 40 | 90 | Tannic, lb. | 40 | 45 | Calomel, lb. | 1 15 | 1 20 |
| Licorice, lb. | 12 | 15 | Tartaric, powdered, lb. | 40 | 45 | With Chalk, lb. | 60 | 65 |
| “ Powdered, lb. | 13 | 15 | ACETANILID, lb. | 4 | 5 | Iodide, Proto, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| Mandrake, lb. | 13 | 18 | ALUM, cryst., lb. | 1 1 | 3 | Bin., oz. | 25 | 30 |
| Masterwort, lb. | 16 | 40 | “ Powdered, lb. | 3 | 4 | Oxide, Red, lb. | 1 30 | 1 35 |
| Orris, Florentine, lb. | 25 | 28 | AMMONIA, Liqhor, lb. 880 | 85 | 100 | Pill (Blue Mass), lb. | 70 | 75 |
| “ Powdered, lb. | 28 | 30 | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb. | 65 | 75 | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb. | 50 | 55 |
| Parcira Brava, true, lb. | 40 | 45 | Carbonate, lb. | 12 | 13 | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz. | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Pink, lb. | 75 | 80 | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 | Muriate, oz. | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Parsley, lb. | 30 | 35 | Nitrate, crystals, lb. | 40 | 45 | Sulphate, oz. | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| Peurisy, lb. | 20 | 25 | Muriate, lb. | 12 | 16 | PERISIN, Saccharated, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| Poke, lb. | 15 | 18 | Valerianate, oz. | 55 | 60 | PHYSCALINE, Muriate, grain | 5 | 6 |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb. | 18 | 20 | AMYL, Nitrite, oz. | 16 | 18 | PIPERIN, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Rhatany, lb. | 20 | 30 | ANTIPYRIN, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | PHOSPHORUS, lb. | 90 | 1 10 |
| Rhubarb, lb. | 75 | 2 50 | ARISTOL, oz. | 2 00 | 2 25 | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb. | 40 | 45 | ATKENSE, Donovan's sol., lb. | 25 | 30 | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb. | 35 | 40 |
| “ Cut, lb. | 50 | 55 | Fowler's sol., lb. | 13 | 15 | Bicarbonate, lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Senega, lb. | 55 | 65 | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 | Bichromate, lb. | 14 | 15 |
| Squill, lb. | 13 | 15 | White, lb. | 6 | 7 | Bitrat. Cream Tart., lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Stillingia, lb. | 22 | 25 | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz. | 7 0 | 8 0 | Bromide, lb. | 37 | 40 |
| “ Powdered, lb. | 25 | 27 | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz. | 40 | 15 | Carbonate, lb. | 11 | 16 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng., lb. | 20 | 22 | VERATRINE, oz. | 2 00 | 2 10 | Lemongrass, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 27 | Zinc, Acetate, lb. | 70 | 75 | Mustard, Essential, oz. | 60 | 65 | |
| Citrate, lb. | 75 | 80 | Carbonate, lb. | 25 | 30 | Neroli, oz. | 4 25 | 4 50 | |
| Cyanide, fused, lb. | 40 | 55 | Chloride, granular, oz. | 13 | 15 | Orange, lb. | 3 75 | 5 00 | |
| Hypophosphites, oz. | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz. | 60 | 65 | Sweet, lb. | 3 25 | 3 50 | |
| Iodide, lb. | 3 60 | 3 75 | Oxide, lb. | 13 | 60 | Origaniun, lb. | 65 | 70 | |
| Nitrate, gram., lb. | 8 | 10 | Sulphate, lb. | 9 | 11 | Patchouli, oz. | 1 75 | 1 80 | |
| Pernanganate, lb. | 50 | 55 | Valerianate, oz. | 25 | 30 | Pennyroyal, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | |
| Prussiate, Red, lb. | 50 | 55 | ESSENTIAL OILS. | | | | Peppermint, lb. | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Yellow, lb. | 32 | 35 | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz. | 75 | 80 | Pimento, lb. | 2 60 | 2 75 | |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb. | 30 | 35 | Sweet, lb. | 50 | 60 | Rhodium, oz. | 80 | 85 | |
| Sulphuret, lb. | 25 | 30 | Amber, crude, lb. | 40 | 45 | Rose, oz. | 6 00 | 7 00 | |
| PROXYLAMINE, oz. | 35 | 40 | Rect., lb. | 65 | 70 | Rosemary, lb. | 70 | 75 | |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk | 25 | 28 | Anise, lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 | Rue, oz. | 25 | 30 | |
| Ozs., oz. | 32 | 38 | Bay, oz. | 50 | 60 | Sandalwood, lb. | 5 50 | 9 00 | |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz. | 16 | 20 | Bergamot, lb. | 5 00 | 5 25 | Sassafras, lb. | 75 | 80 | |
| SALICIN, lb. | 3 75 | 4 00 | Cade, lb. | 90 | 1 00 | Savin, lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 | |
| SANTONIN, oz. | 20 | 22 | Cajuput, lb. | 1 80 | 1 90 | Spearmint, lb. | 6 00 | 6 25 | |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz. | 90 | 1 00 | Capsicum, oz. | 60 | 65 | Spruce, lb. | 65 | 70 | |
| Fused, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb. | 3 50 | 3 75 | Tansy, lb. | 4 25 | 4 50 | |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb. | 30 | 35 | Cassia, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Thyme, white, lb. | 1 80 | 1 90 | |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Wintergreen, lb. | 3 00 | 3 50 | |
| Bromide, lb. | 63 | 65 | Citronelle, lb. | 70 | 75 | Wormseed, lb. | 3 50 | 3 75 | |
| Carbonate, lb. | 3 | 6 | Clove, lb. | 1 60 | 1 65 | Wormwood, lb. | 6 50 | 6 75 | |
| Hypophosphite, oz. | 10 | 12 | Copaiba, lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 | FIXED OILS. | | | |
| Hyposulphite, lb. | 3 | 6 | Croton, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | CASTOR, lb. | 9 | 11 | |
| Iodide, oz. | 40 | 45 | Cubeb, lb. | 11 00 | 12 00 | COD LIVER, N. F., gal. | 1 00 | 1 25 | |
| Salicylate, lb. | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb. | 5 50 | 6 00 | Norwegian, gal. | 1 25 | 1 50 | |
| Sulphate, lb. | 2 | 3 | Erigeron, oz. | 20 | 25 | COTTONSEED, gal. | 1 10 | 1 20 | |
| Sulphite, lb. | 10 | 12 | Eucalyptus, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | LARD, gal. | 90 | 1 00 | |
| SUBST. NITRE, lb. | 30 | 55 | Fennel, lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 | LINSEED, boiled, gal. | 61 | 65 | |
| STROCHUM, Nitrate, lb. | 18 | 20 | Geranium, oz. | 1 75 | 1 80 | Raw, gal. | 58 | 60 | |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb. | 3 20 | 3 50 | NEATFOOT, gal. | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| SULFONAL, oz. | 28 | 30 | Juniper berries (English), lb. | 4 50 | 5 00 | OLIVE, gal. | 1 35 | 1 40 | |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb. | 23 | 4 | Wood, lb. | 70 | 75 | Salad, gal. | 2 25 | 2 40 | |
| Pure precipitated, lb. | 13 | 20 | Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb. | 3 00 | 3 50 | PALM, lb. | 12 | 13 | |
| TARTAR. EMETIC, lb. | 50 | 55 | Garden, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | SPEERM, gal. | 1 60 | 1 75 | |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz. | 60 | 65 | Lemon, lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 | TURPENTINE, gal. | 65 | 68 | |

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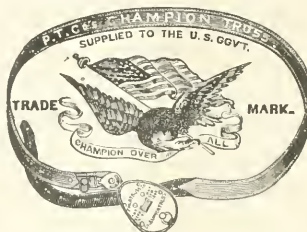
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Gentlemen:

RED OAK, Iowa, 9-31-91.

Commenced using Notozac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 40 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notozac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

Gentlemen:

HENDERSON, N. Y., 10-6-91.

I used tobacco 40 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes Notozac. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notozac's effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

**NO
TO
BAC.**
(Registered Trade Mark)

Dear Sirs:

MIDVALE, N. J., 9-30-91.

I loved tobacco for 50 years; tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notozac. Have no desire—in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,

C. J. MANNING.

Sterling Remedy Co.:

MT. CARMEL, Ill., 10-10-91.

I commenced to use tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notozac. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have any craving for it.

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

We will Advertise for you!

If you will order three dozen *NOTOBAC* at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

We guarantee that three boxes of *NOTOBAC*, used according to directions, will cure any case.

NOTOBAC is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY:—Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. I.

STRATHROY, NOVEMBER, 1892.

No. 11.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held recently at Winnipeg, there being present J. F. Howard, president, in the chair; B. M. Canniff, E. Casselman, C. Flexon, J. C. Gordon, G. W. McLaren and J. K. Strachan, (registrar).

The question of the revision of the poison list was considered, and the registrar was instructed to obtain suggestions from the members of the Association.

Dr. E. A. Blakeley, special examiner, reported that G. H. Cameron and J. P. Leveque had passed the preliminary examination, and they were registered as certified apprentices.

G. W. McLaren, chairman of the Board of Examiners, reported that of the candidates who had presented themselves for examination, S. S. Smith had passed the major, and R. W. McClung the minor examination. The Examining Board also recommend that better facilities be provided for practical work at examinations.

The report of the examiners was received and S. S. Smith reported as a pharmaceutical chemist and R. W. McClung as a certified clerk.

The registrar reported that since the last meeting one prosecution for offences under the Act had taken place, two informations having been laid and the defendant convicted on each information and fined \$40 and costs, being \$20 for each offence.

The registrar also reported that six apprentices had been registered, two certified clerks and one pharmaceutical chem-

ist since the last meeting. The cash statement showed a balance in hand of \$1,426.93. A number of accounts were ordered to be paid, and a large amount of general business having been transacted the meeting closed at 11 p.m.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

The Boards of Preliminary Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, October 6th. Twenty-eight candidates presented themselves in Montreal and four in Quebec, of these only three in Montreal and three in Quebec were successful. Their names are as follows:—Madame L. C. Richard, Coaticook; James R. Cox, Hull, and A. Filion, Montreal. Alex. Belinge, Alf. Lemoine and N. Malenfant, Quebec. Seven of the candidates in Montreal and one in Quebec passed on all subjects but one, these gentlemen will be required to present themselves at the next examination to be examined in the subject in which they had failed, the remaining candidates will be required to be examined upon all subjects and candidates who have failed on the whole are not permitted to occupy positions in drug stores. The Montreal examiners were Messrs. Wm. S. Kerry, C. E. Searl and Edmond Giroux, Jr., and for Quebec, Wm. B. Rogers, John I. La Roche and Alex. LaRue. The next examination will be held on Thursday, January 5th, 1893.

The Semi-Annual Major and Minor Examinations were held in Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18th and 19th. Eleven candidates presented themselves for the Minor Examination and six for the Major, and of this number only one obtained the required number of marks to entitle the candidate to the certificate of a certified clerk, namely, Victor Talloreti. The candidates were examined by written and oral examination in materia medica, toxicology, chemistry, pharmacy, botany, practical dispensing, reading of Prescriptions and weights and measures.

The examiners were Messrs. S. Lachance and W. H. Chapman, of Montreal, A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, and Jos. E. Morrison, Quebec.

The next Examination will take place in April next, in Montreal, after the close

of the Lecture Session of the Montreal College of Pharmacy.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Forty-fourth Semi-Annual Examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the College building, St. James' Square, Toronto, on Tuesday, 13th December, and following days.

Intending candidates must send in their names, with the examination fee of ten dollars, not later than Tuesday, 29th November, also furnish written evidence of having served the full term of three years with a qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Registrar.

Continental Reports.

The appearance of the usual autumn report of Messrs. Gehe & Co., of Dresden, furnishes an opportunity of comparing the unusual demand for some compounds of organic criteria medica and the estimation in which they are held abroad. It also affords some particulars with regard to the reception accorded to some of the newer synthetic remedies, which will be of interest to chemists.

Acid Carbolic.—In consequence of the cholera epidemic the demand for both liquid and crystallised carbolic acid became a regular rush, which caused an increase of 100 per cent. in its value, and even then it was impossible to fill all the orders. The numerous orders that still come in can now only be complied with in the order of their receipt, as the stock was speedily used up, and the intense heat has hindered crystallisation, so that the quantity manufactured has been insufficient. The sudden demand for this disinfectant came very apropos to the manufacturers of carbolic acid, since large stocks had accumulated on every hand, and the prices were so low that various makers were on the point of discontinuing the production. In view of the high present value, there is no doubt that every means will be adopted to increase the production in order to make the most of the favorable market.

Similar fluctuations in price have been observed in this article. In 1879 a sudden rise in value was the consequence of an extraordinary strong demand from North America; in 1884, the occurrence

of cholera in the South of France, and in 1885 the fear of a recurrence of the epidemic caused a rise of nearly 100 per cent. within a few weeks. Then the prices gradually fell again to the former low position. In 1887 a fresh fluctuation occurred in consequence of the commencement of the melinite manufacture in France, for which carbolic acid was employed in large quantities. The article then rose to three times its former price and continued nearly at this height until 1890, when, as the demand for military purposes ceased, a fall took place which brought the article down lower than ever, to the very verge of rentability, from which precarious position it has again been raised for a time by the present demand.

It has been calculated that about 820,000 tons of coal tar are treated annually for carbolic acid and other products, of which 600,000 tons fall to Great Britain and 150,000 tons to France alone. Assuming that the carbolic acid produced is about one-twentieth of the weight of the tar treated, the total quantity of carbolic acid produced in the year is about 41,000 tons, of which Great Britain produces 30,000 tons.

Agathin.—Salicyl- α -methylphenylhydrazone, a product of the condensation of salicylic aldehyde with α -methylphenylhydrazine comes into commerce under this name. It forms white or greenish-white lamellae, free from odour or taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melting at 74° C. Up to the present it has found employment as an anti-neuralgic and anti-rheumatic in doses of 8 grains, taken twice daily.

Analgen.—A new anti-rheumatic and analgesic remedy oxyethyl- α -monooctylamidochinolone, is recommended under this name in 15-grain doses. The easily-explained lack of enthusiasm that largely prevails in medical circles in undertaking fresh experiments is not favorable to the introduction of new remedies unless there are exceptionally good reasons for expecting extraordinarily good results. For this reason it does not appear at present as if this and other similar remedies will find a good reception.

Antifebrin.—Whilst pure antifebrin continues to lose the favor of physicians on account of the unpleasant bye-effects, and thus only finds a small demand at very low prices, it is attempted, especially in America, to find a profitable market for this antipyretic in mixtures with other medicaments. Sodium bicarbonate, caffeine, ammonium bromide, salicylic acid

and salicylates, serve in combination with more or less well-chosen names, such as antikamnia, antikol, antinervin, and exodyne to give the attraction of novelty to this kind of patent medicine.

Diaphlerin (Oxychinaseptol).—The preference that is being continually given by physicians to aseptic instead of antiseptic treatment, makes the time unfavorable to the introduction of fresh antiseptics. Hence diaphlerin, which is in composition an oxychinoline- α -phenol sulphonate, has only met with isolated inquiries.

Guaiacol.—Meets with a considerably increased demand as a substitute for beechwood creosote; to such an extent, in fact, that the new makers of this preparation have been scarcely able to satisfy the demand.

Guaiacol carbonate.—The same facts have to be recorded in this case, the lively demand for the remedy recalling the period of the tuberculin rush.

Spermine hydrochloride.—In spite of

I.—Acidi cinnamyllici 5 grms.
Olei amygdalarum 10 grms.
Vitelli ovi 1
Solut. natri. chlorati (0.7 per cent. s. ut fiant emulsiones) 100 cem.

Before use the solution is to be made alkaline with caustic soda solution. Dose, 0.1 to 1 cem.; medium dose, 0.3 to 0.6 cem.

II.—Acidi cinnamyllici
Cocaini muriatici 2 drms.
Spiritus vini 5 ozs.

One to two drops to be injected into the lupus.

Acid Lactic.—Up to the present it has been used as a local caustic in laryngeal diseases of an infectious nature and in diarrhea, but is now used very extensively against cholera, on the recommendation of Dujardin-Beaumetz. Its action is said as Hayem already reported, to be that of a specific antiseptic. The daily dose of 150 grains may not, however, be increased, or else it causes increased diarrhea. It would, however, appear that the experimental stage has not yet been passed, and that the acid will again be replaced by salol on Lowenthal's recommendation.

Bromine.—The position of this article has completely altered since the last report. Its fate cannot, however, be decided until the outcome of the proposed combination of American and German producers is seen. At present the unstable position of the bromine market makes any reliable opinions as to further development impossible. The fact, however, that the present low prices, both for bromine and its preparations, does not permit of profit to anyone, suggests that every means will be employed to effect a change in the present state of affairs,

which will sooner or later result in a rise in prices.

Chloral Hydrate. No important change has taken place in the position of this article. It is offered at prices never dreamed of before, and the persistence of offers by all the producers would indeed suggest that a good profit is still to be made at present prices, if it were not observed in every branch of chemical industry that there is an endeavor to meet small profits by an increased turnover. At the present time there is no greater danger for many factories than loss of business, and in order to obtain the same the most modest profits are often given up. Chloral hydrate is undoubtedly one of those articles which is sold by many at a loss, and any change of affairs under these conditions is not to be expected in the near future. It is not, however, impossible that a union may be effected to protect mutual interests.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*



INTERIOR OF E. MILLER & CO.'S DRUG STORE, DRESDEN, GNT.

the unfavorable reports concerning spermine that have appeared from various sources, it would appear that it has not yet received its quetus. The continually recurring inquiries after it at least show that the action of this remedy is still being investigated. Professor Poehl has recently established the occurrence of spermine in all the druses of the human body, even of the female, and ascribes its tonic action to catalytic power, with which it, like a ferment, increases the oxidation processes.

Acid cinnamic.—Since the publication of Landerer's therapeutical experiences with this acid in tuberculous process, it has been in lively demand. It is used without exception for intravenous injections, generally in the form of a 5 per cent. emulsion, or in the treatment of lupus as an alcoholic solution with addition of cocaine. Professor Landerer prescribes it thus:

STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES.

WE TRULY BELIEVE no line of odors made in this country has become so popular as ours have, and no department of our business has increased more rapidly than that of Perfumery. We know this increase is due entirely to the fact that, while our prices may be higher than some others, our quality is always of one standard—the best, and that only.

We believe that in Perfumes as in medicine, the best of everything is none too good; ours are the best that money and experience can make. We sell only to the drug trade; our prices are reasonable (not cheap); our terms liberal; our quality the highest; our styles the latest.

All perfumes in bulk are \$3.50 per lb. in glass stoppered bottles; \$3.25 per lb. in cork stoppered bottles.

With each order for six lbs. (\$21.00) we will send 1 Test Rack filled, an elegant embossed sign, and a supply of labels.

When bottled goods are ordered, unless particularly specified, we will make up the assortment according to our best judgment.



Style "A." Special French Oval.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| No. 10—1 oz—12 in box | \$2.50 per dozen |
| No. 11—1 oz—In couplets | 2.50 " |
| No. 12—1 oz—6 in box | 4.00 " |
| No. 13—1 oz—In couplets | 4.50 " |
| No. 14—1 oz—In single box | 5.00 " |
| No. 15—2 oz—4 in box | 7.00 " |
| No. 16—2 oz—In couplets | 7.50 " |
| No. 17—2 oz—In single box | 8.00 " |



Style "B."—New Tall.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| No. 20—1 oz—12 in box | \$2.00 per dozen |
| No. 21—1 oz—In couplets | 2.50 " |
| No. 22—1 oz—6 in box | 4.00 " |
| No. 23—1 oz—In couplets | 4.50 " |
| No. 24—1 oz—In single box | 5.00 " |
| No. 25—2 oz—4 in box | 7.00 " |
| No. 26—2 oz—In couplets | 7.50 " |
| No. 27—2 oz—In single box | 8.00 " |



Style "C." English Round

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| No. 30—1 oz—6 in box | \$4.00 per dozen |
| No. 31—1 oz—In couplets | 4.50 " |
| No. 32—1 oz—In single box | 5.00 " |
| No. 33—4 oz—In single box | 12.00 " |

LIST OF STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES.

SPECIAL ODORS.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE.

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| AMORITA. | 4" ROSES. |
| ENGLISH LILAC. | MAY BLOSSOM. |
| CLEOPATRA. | EUXENIA. |
| OLIVE BLOSSOM. | KALANTHE. |
| NADJY. | LUCULIA. |
| IDEAL BOUQUET. | ERMINIE. |
| | CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM. |

We also offer the following list of popular favorites, which are everywhere recognized as the best in their line.

REGULAR ODORS.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| White Rose. | Lily of the Valley. |
| Jockey Club. | Stephanotis. |
| Hediotrope. | Ylang Ylang. |
| Opopanax. | Patchouly. |
| Frangipanni. | True Eng. Violet, \$5. |
| Rose Geranium. | Wood Violet. |
| New Mown Hay. | White Lilac. |
| Tonquin Musk, \$5. | Musk. |
| Ess. Bouquet. | |



Style "D."—Tall Fluted, similar to Cut Glass.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| No. 40—1 oz—In couplets | \$5.00 per dozen |
| No. 41—1 oz—In single box | 5.50 " |
| No. 42—2 oz—In couplets | 8.50 " |
| No. 43—2 oz—In single box | 9.00 " |
| No. 44—4 oz—In single box | 15.00 " |

TERMS—Three Months' Credit. F. O. B. Windsor.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

WINDSOR, Ont.

DETROIT, Mich.

FALL SUPPLY

OF THE FOLLOWING

Leading Cough Remedies :

Gray's Syrup Red Spruce.
German Syrup.
Bickles' Syrup.
Ransom's Hive Syrup.
Harvard's Syrup.
Allen's Lung Balsam.
Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.
Kemp's Balsam.
Wistar's Balsam.
Horehound Balsam.
Horehound and Tolu Balsam.
Honey Balsam.
Turlington's Balsam.
Carson's Cough Drops.
Down's Elixir.
White's Elixir.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

AND MANY OTHERS.

☞ Your orders solicited.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers of Drugs & Druggists' Sundries

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Specialties :

Arecaunt Tooth Soap.
Beef, Iron and Wine.
Quinine Wine.
Honey Cough Tincture.
Glycerose.
Prairie Condition Powders.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.
DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.
BERTRAND FRERES Fine Perfumes.
TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest
manufacturers of FANS and SILK
NOVELTIES in the world.
HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods,
Mirrors, Albums, Etc.

We have been very successful in securing an
entirely New and Well Assorted Line of
Novelties for the Christmas Trade.
superior and larger than anything ever shown
by us, and can assure our friends it will repay
them to reserve their orders for our representa-
tive.

Belladonna

Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES ACNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

*Very kindly permits us to say to Physi-
cians and Druggists that "he is greatly
pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S
BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives
a quicker and better effect than any
Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore
used."*

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S
preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Antikamnia.

" Tablets, 1, 2, 3 and 10 gr.
" and Quinine Tablets.
" and Salol.

Pilekone.

Packer's Cutaneous Charm.

Robinson's Barley.

Crab-apple Blossom, Crown, 8 oz.

Blue Lilies, in 8 oz.

Highland Heather, in 8 oz.

Lily of the Nile, in 8 oz.

Highland Heather Soap.

Tetlow's Dime Swandown.

Rowntree's Jujubes,

In 4 lb. boxes.

Black Currant.

Crystallized.

Glycerine.

Lime Fruit.

Liquorice.

Voice.

Quinine Tablets,

1, 2, 3 and 5 gr., are having a large sale.

Write for quotations.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

TRADE NOTES.

W. L. Campbell has gone into business in Bradford, Ont.

A. R. Leonard, druggist, Stonewall, Man., is moving to Winnipeg.

H. Proctor has purchased the drug business of T. R. Morrow, Nanaimo, B.C.

F. G. Welley, London, Ont., has purchased the drug business of Dr. Hutchin son, Ingersoll.

John R. Dennis has purchased the drug business at the corner of Dundas and Argyle sts., Toronto.

W. Ashton, druggist, Beeton, Ont., suffered a loss of \$1500 by fire on Oct. 19th. Insured for \$1200.

The drug store of P. Rinfret, Quebec city, was destroyed by fire on Oct. 23rd. Insured in the Western for \$3000.

The death is announced at Boston, Mass., of Charles E. Billings, senior partner of the well-known firm of Billings, Clapp & Co., of that city.

J. A. McArthur, Yonge st., Toronto, has sold his drug business to John Woods. Mr. McArthur has taken a position as traveller with Elliot & Co.

A. Rosenbaum, wholesale drugs and chemicals and commission merchant, Vancouver, B. C., is winding up his business and will return to Germany.

A. E. Knowles, formerly manager of the North Eastern Pharmacy, Toronto, has purchased Mr. Bennister's drug and stationery business, Brampton.

The firm of Little & Cleveland, druggists, Lethbridge, Man., have dissolved. Mr. Little having sold his interest to J. E. Lethbridge and Thos. Kevin.

Toronto's already congested state of drug stores is to be increased by another new addition in that line to be established in the east end, near the corner of Pape ave. and Queen st. E., by Dr. Passmore, late of West Toronto Junction.

The Hawker Medicine Co. is applying for incorporation, the capital stock to be \$100,000 in 4,000 shares of \$25 each. They will manufacture and sell proprietary medicines, principally. The company's office will be at Rothesay.

The firm of Laing & Fleming, druggists, of Windsor, Ont., have dissolved partnership. They will both, however, continue business in Windsor, Mr. F. H. Laing at 57 Sandwich st., and Mr. H. O. Fleming at corner of Glegarry ave. and Sandwich st.

Among those who were granted certificates as registered pharmacists by the Michigan Board of Pharmacy at Lansing was Allen J. McLaughlin, son of Mr. J. M. McLaughlin, of East London, Ont. Mr. McLaughlin intends starting business for himself in Detroit in the spring.

Narcisse Archambault, who has on several occasions recently been before the magistrate on the charge of unlawfully keeping open drug store, Montreal, was, on Oct. 27th, again charged before Judge

Desnoyers with making up prescriptions and selling poisonous drugs without a license. He was fined \$100.

Mr. Narcisse Archambault, Montreal, whom a recent judgment prevented from keeping a drug store, is now laboring under further difficulties. A capias has been taken out against him, and he has, moreover, been served with a demand of assignment.

H. E. Neelands, the well known druggist of Winnipeg, Man., died in that city recently from hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Neelands for some months has been suffering from phthisis, which had almost deprived him of his voice, but he always stuck to his work, and was actually at his post the day before his death. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss. He lived formerly in Northumberland County, Ontario.

About 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, Oct. 24th, a porter was carrying a demijohn of coal oil in Jos. Dilworth's drug store, 170 King st. E., Toronto. Just as he reached one of the radiators in the floor the jar fell from his hands. It was smashed into fragments, while its contents ran down into the furnace. A son of Mr. Dilworth, quick as thought, ran down to the cellar to disconnect the radiator from the furnace. But he was too late, for just as he reached the furnace blue flames emanated from it. He was thrown backward, fortunately escaping with nothing worse than severely burned hands. In a flash the store was a fiery furnace, with voluminous flames curling out of the two front doors. An alarm was turned in from box 24, and the brigade soon had the fire under control. The loss, about \$2500, is covered by insurance in the Western.

John McKee, the well-known druggist of Peterborough, Ont., has just moved into his new premises which have been fitted up in a style that will equal any drug store in the Province. The new store is two doors south of his old stand, where he had done a successful business for fourteen years past and which has been a drug store for about thirty, having been occupied for many years by Mr. Kempf, prior to Mr. McKee's occupancy. The old front has been torn out and a handsome plate glass front placed in. This front gives a large window, plate glass front and sides, with an entrance on each side. The doors are also half beveled plate glass. The interior has been entirely renewed. A new maple floor has been laid and the walls papered and the ceiling decorated in beautiful taste and rich design. The fixtures in the store, however, are the features of the premises. The shelving and draws which extend along each wall, the handsome tables which have been placed in and the ornamental partition across the rear of the front store are all of solid cherry, with polished panels of rosewood. A large plate glass beveled mirror, 4 x 8 feet, stands in the centre of the partition and is surrounded by a beautiful design of small cherry and plate glass panels. The fixtures are decorated profu-

sely with artistically wrought carving, all hand-work, and executed with excellent skill. The heavy legs of the tables are also beautifully carved, while the shelving is surmounted by an ornamental design of Queen Ann style. In rear of the front store is the dispensing department and Mr. McKee's office. There are thirty-five feet in this rear apartment, giving ample room for all purposes. Beneath the whole premises is a good cellar, where is the hot-air furnace with which the store is heated.

Manitoba Notes.

We regret to record the death of Mr. H. E. Neelands, a pioneer druggist of Manitoba. Mr. Neelands passed away very unexpectedly at his residence, Thursday evening, Oct. 20th. Though his health had been failing for some time past, he had been constantly attending to business even on the day of his death—and the announcement of his death was a great stroke to his many friends. Mr. Neelands was undoubtedly the best known druggist and one of the best known citizens in Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba. He bore the reputation of being one of the best chemists in Canada and was a skilled and trusted dispenser. After lunch on the day of his death, he went to his room complaining of being tired and saying he would not go to business. About 5 o'clock he asked Mrs. Neelands to read to him the evening paper. After doing so, she started to get him some refreshments, but before getting to the door she heard him move, and on coming back to the bed found him dead. Mr. Neelands is the last of Winnipeg's anti-boom day druggists, he came to the village of Fort Garry in the seventies, to manage a drug store for Dr. Rolls of Brighton, and succeeded in working up a very large business, and was taken into the firm. The firm of Rolls & Neelands being one of the largest and best known business firms in Winnipeg during the exciting and eventful years of the boom, unfortunately like many others, the sudden reaction was disastrous. Mr. Neelands then took charge of the dispensing department of Messrs. J. F. Howard & Co., where he added to his popularity and aided very materially in building up this magnificent dispensing business. This position he resigned a few months ago to open in business in the Manitoba Hotel.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba have experienced a great loss in the death of Mr. Neelands. He was a member of its Council for years, and his energies were especially employed in raising the standard of Pharmaceutical education in the Province. He was Professor of Pharmacy and Botany in the Manitoba Medical College, and Lecturer on the same subjects in the Pharmaceutical College, also a member of the Educational and Examining Boards of the Pharmaceutical Association.

His remains were followed to the grave by the students of the above College in a body, also by the medical men and drug-

gists, together with a very large concourse of citizens, making one of the largest funerals ever seen in this city. A large number of floral wreaths from friends as well as from the Medical Students' Association, from the Pharmaceutical Association, and the St. George's Snow Shoe Club, of which he was an active member. I am sure the heartfelt sympathy of all will flow out to Mrs. Neelands and two children who mourn the loss of husband and father.

The quarterly meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Council was held in their rooms in Winnipeg, on Thursday, 13th ult. Present—J. F. Howard, president, in the chair, G. W. McLaren, of Morden; B. N. Canniff, of Portage La Prairie; E. Casselman, of Emerson; C. Flexon and J. C. Gordon, Winnipeg. A large amount of business was transacted.

The semi-annual examinations were held on the 12th and 13th ult. But fifty per cent. of those presenting themselves succeeded in obtaining the requisite number of marks.

Our druggists are beginning to hope for a short breathing spell as the gentlemanly commercial travellers have about all returned east. They are nice fellows and we like to meet them, but my what a lot of time they waste for you. Think of four drug men, two pharmaceutical specialties, one non-secret, one patent medicine, five drug sundry, one plaster and one truss man, all spending a week with you.

Mr. Martin, of Regina, has moved into his new store in which he is able to display his large stock to advantage.

W. W. Bole, of Moosejaw, is about to move into the store he has just completed. He will have comfortable quarters and the luxury of a handsomely fitted store.

John Dawson, late of Dawson, Bole & Co., is about to open a drug store in Regina.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. George E. Hughes, of the Apothecaries' Hall, has purchased the stock and book debts of the drug store at Victoria lately owned by Mr. J. C. Milford, who is back again at the Apothecaries' Hall in succession to Mr. Chas. Hughes who is managing the branch business at Victoria.

Mr. E. Hettler, traveller for Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., is lying dangerously ill at the Hotel Davies and grave doubts are felt as to his recovery.

Mr. W. C. Blundell is soliciting orders for Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co. in place of Mr. D. Watson who is laid up ill at Shediac, N. B.

Busy people never like to disturb a merchant when he is swapping yarns with a loafer.

The best judge of human nature is the person who can read his own face in the looking glass.

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Some very strong terms were recently applied at the opening ceremony of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society by Dr. Ernest Hart, editor of *The British Medical Journal*, upon proprietary medicines in general and secret remedies in particular. He maintained that prescribing and dispensing would, as arts, soon disappear owing to the whole of the work being practically done for physicians by the wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists. Of course, this is a ridiculous exaggeration and I only refer to it to point out the small amount of underlying truth. Recent years have unquestionably produced a vast number of compound medicinal bodies which are prepared in laboratories by skilled chemists and foisted upon the medical market as a speculative business. The principal part of these come from Germany and those who receive them with open arms are the medical men. It is a fact beyond all dispute that pharmacists would not encourage this craze if the medical men did not order the articles, which frequently only overload the chemists' shelves and augment his bad stock. Conservative medical men are not extinct, as I remember calling upon one of our medical barons not long ago and having to sit and listen for the best part of a quarter of an hour to an indignant protest against new remedies generally. What I had done to deserve it I cannot imagine, as I had only called to draw his attention to the fact that he had omitted the directions from a prescription. Physicians have the matter of prescribing entirely in their own hands and can please themselves, which is more than the unfortunate druggist can do.

The modern treatment of myxedema is instructive as a record of the progress of medical science. The disease, which is one of the most obstinate to combat, is accompanied with tumor-like swellings on the trunk and extremities, and as anatomical examination has shown on post-mortem the complete destruction of the thyroid. This immediately suggested that the destruction of the thyroid produced myxedema, and an attempt was made to graft the thyroid gland of the sheep into the peritoneal cavity. This suggestion was made by Prof. Victor Horsley, F. R. S., and was carried into effect by Von Eiselsberg and also by M. Lannelongue. Distinct improvement followed, but after a time it was found that the engrafted thyroid was absorbed and thus gradually destroyed. The matter was then dropped as it was feared that no success could permanently accrue by this method. Quite recently interest has been excited again in the subject by the announcement that a glycerine solution of the crushed thyroid gland injected subcutaneously has all the desired effects. This has now been succeeded by a further communication by another medical man that if the gland be minced finely and gently cooked

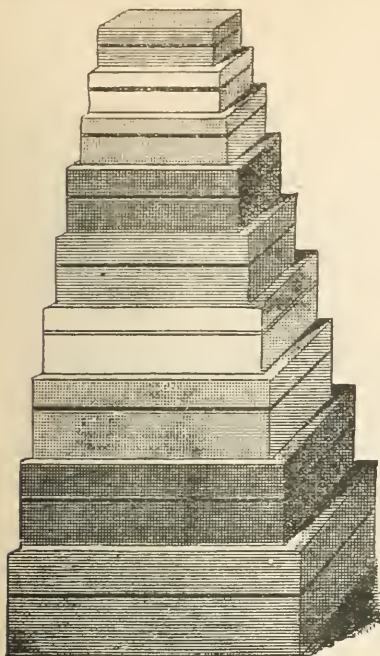
the result is quite equal to the injection method. It would almost appear probable that this gland will be ultimately found to possess a ferment such as pepsin, but having specific action upon the mucous or pus contained in the swellings so distinctive of myxedema.

The Lanoline—or as they prefer to call it, Lanolin—proprieters are taking action against more than one English firm for infringing their patent, as it is alleged, in purifying wool fat. It appears that several samples of wool fat in various stages of purification have recently been offered to the principal wholesale druggists. Most of these probably emanate from Germany, but one firm here is supposed to have obtained the crude fat and to have purified it themselves. It is hardly possible that the proprietors of Lanolin have been able to do more than patent their method of purification and register the name, although it seems as if they claimed to have patent rights to the use of purified wool as an ointment. I have had an opportunity of examining one or two of these so-called purified wool fats and must say that the article in each case was in no way very creditable. One was hard and tough, faintly alkaline and smelling strongly of chloride of lime which had evidently been employed to bleach the fat with. Another was of better consistency, but strongly acid, and examination showed that either oleic acid had been added or had not been removed during the purification. Besides the Pharmacopoeia tests for either hydrous or anhydrous wool fat, it may be as well to determine the specific gravity at 100° C, and the iodine absorption and saponification equivalent. This, in the case of Lanoline, I have found to be about .899 at 100° C, the iodine absorption (Hubl's method) to be equivalent to about 38 and the saponification with potash equal to 10.3 per cent. or equivalent 544.

The Pharmacopoeia has probably designedly left the door open to the introduction of purified wool fat, other than Lanoline, if the product should equal the latter in purity and other characters. So far, however, it may confidently be stated that no preparation has yet been placed on the market that will answer these requirements.

Considerable interest has lately been taken in the position of bromine and the bromides. Most of the readers of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST are aware that until the last year the bromine market was under the control of a syndicate representing the two countries that produce bromine in quantity, viz: Germany and the United States. When this syndicate dissolved a war of rates resulted and each threatened the other's market. A few shipments of American bromide did actually reach here and found purchasers, but not to any large extent as the American bromide contains more than the B. P. allowance of chloride. The retort was made by sending several tons of European bromide to New York, but, before it had

POINTERS ON PAPER BOXES:



1. F. Long & Son, of Aurora, have for years been recognized as the only successful manufacturers of fine Jewelers' and Druggists' Paper Boxes in Canada.
2. They have only been able to sell to the Wholesale Trade, having had no other connection with the Retailers.
3. THE HEMMING BROS. CO. have recently purchased the entire stock and plant, have built them a factory adjoining their own, and are adding all the latest improvements in machinery and materials.
4. Mr. A. E. Long has taken charge of the new factory.
5. THE HEMMING BROS CO., (76 York St., Toronto) intend to make only fine quality boxes, such as Druggists and Jewelers require, and by making a specialty of them and carrying them in stock, intend to defy all competition.
6. The advice of "The Canadian Druggist" is to give the HEMMING BROS. CO. a trial.

—THE—

King of Dyspepsia Cures.



THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY

For INDIGESTION in any form, is now extensively advertised and meeting with a ready and rapidly increasing sale. It is recommended by the medical faculty and thousands of testimonials pronounce it

A Complete Cure,
A Positive Cure,
A Wonderful Cure,

A Prompt Cure,
A Perfect Cure,
An Efficient Cure,

And THE KING OF CURES.

In the year 1891 **K. D. C.** has been awarded a Silver Medal and five Diplomas, the highest awards for any medicine. It is guaranteed to cure any case of INDIGESTION or DYSPEPSIA or money refunded.

This wonderful remedy can be had from the leading Wholesale Druggists throughout Canada, or direct from our Laboratory.

K. D. C. COMPANY,

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.



TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

been sold, peace was declared. The combination at once announced an advance of 9 cents per lb., and bromides of the alkalis were consequently simultaneously affected. Several firms here have large contracts and one has considerably over a ton yet to be delivered at the old price before the end of the year.

FORMULÆ.

Rheumatism and Gout Specific. Iodide of potash, 40 grs.; bicarbonate of soda, 80 grs.; vinum sem. colchici, 4 drs.; aqua dest. to 8 fluid ounces. Half-ounce doses.

Little Liver Pills.—Aloin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; ext. hyosey., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; ext. nux vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; jalapine, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.; gingerine, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Fiat pil., 1.

Eczema Cream. Bismuth, subnit., 4 drachms; zinc, oxid., 2 drachms; acid carbolic, liq., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; lanoline, 1 oz.; white vaseline, 2 ozs.

Liquor Senna Dulc.—Infuse 5 lbs. of fol. senna in a gallon of boiling water; strain and evaporate to 2 pints; add $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sugar and 1 oz. of rectified spirit with 10 drops of oil of coriander and 5 drops of oil of cassia.

Sponge-Bleaching.

E. J. EVANS.

Among the various articles retailed by chemists few bring in less profit than these, and this arises principally from the practice in vogue of buying them ready bleached. My experience, extending over 16 years, is that original bales should be bought just as received from the fisheries. These, as a rule, will be from 10s. to 200s. per bale, comprising all qualities, and will average from 3d. to 6d. per sponge. These, after treatment, will fetch 2s. to 1s. each, thus giving a very good profit of about 400 per cent.

Having got the bale, the first thing to be done is to clean, wash and squeeze out the sponges. They should be well beaten to get rid of sand and loose earthy matter, soaked in water for some hours, then squeezed dry, and placed in a tub containing hydrochloric acid and water (acid hydroch. dil. B. P. does very well for strength). After remaining in this solution until all effervescence is over and no hard particles are seen or felt—stirring them about with a stick is useful to hasten the process—they should be well squeezed and transferred to a pan of water under a running tap.

Next, the sponges are placed in a two-per cent. solution of potassium permanganate. After soaking them for a few minutes—the exact time can be best judged by the colour, which ought to be dark brown—they are removed, again washed, and put into another tub of solution of half-a-pound sodium hyposulphite and one ounce oxalic acid to one gallon of water. Here the sponges soak for about fifteen minutes.

Finally, take them out and wash them thoroughly. By this treatment the sponges are rendered perfectly white and

remain so. Many sponges contain a more or less dark coloured core, and if treated only with permanganate and acid the core is either not bleached at all, or if bleached somewhat the tint is apt to grow darker again. By the combination of the three solutions every portion is thoroughly and permanently whitened.

Done in this way sponges compare very favorably with the ready-bleached, and sell more readily, being half the price.

The cost in this way is a penny or two per sponge, and the time may be any spare time, or it can be done by apprentice or errand boy. To remove water a clothes-wringer is best. A little glycerine added to the last wash water will keep the sponges soft.—*British & Colonial Druggist.*

Some Store Rules.

1. During business hours all hands must be employed and never be idle.

2. Never let a customer wait. Every other duty should give way to waiting on the counter if it can possibly be done.

3. Every person entering the store, whether laboring man or bank president, rich or poor, small boy or big man, white or colored, should be treated alike with courtesy and kindness.

4. Boisterous mirth or loud conversation, as well as sullen temper or indifferent, cold bearing, are to be carefully avoided as unbecoming the character of the employee and not tending to improve the business. A uniformly cheerful and merry bearing is an attainment which is far beyond the price it usually costs, and should pervade the whole establishment.

5. Let the most experienced clerk attend to waiting on the counter.

6. Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place.

7. Let every one of the employees of the store feel at home, and let none think he is master, and none think he is servant; let a feeling of mutual respect and animation permeate the atmosphere of the store, for each one is to feel conscious of the fact that the performance of the duties assigned to him is of equal importance and just as necessary as those of any man behind the counter.

8. Devote one day of every week to the thorough cleaning of the store. Observe and maintain absolute neatness, perfect order and thorough cleanliness of the whole establishment. Do not fail to have the apprentice go over all the counters, show cases and desks with a moist towel to remove the dust early in the morning, and repeat in the afternoon, or just as often as it becomes necessary.

9. Keep your order book in a convenient place, and take special care that all the drawers, shelves and cases are well supplied with their respective articles.

10. See that the counter is well supplied with wrapping paper of various sizes.

11. Do not tolerate any lounging in the store; carefully avoid the congregation of sports who like to meet at a store. Do

not invite any of your friends to your store; it is better to go out and visit them, lest the store becomes the gossiping place of the neighborhood, and repel many a lady customer.—J. F. W. Helmuth in *Pharmaceutical Record.*

Essential Oils as Bactericides.

M. Omeltschenko has made experiments which confirm the views previously put forward that the vapors of essential oils exercise a bactericidal action. By using specially contrived cultured flasks and passing through them air impregnated with the vapors to be studied, he was able also to establish the quantity necessary per liter of air. Thus the bacillus of typhus was killed by air containing the vapor from oil of cinnamon, 0.0005 gramme per liter, or oil of valerian, 0.0082 gramme per liter, in forty-five minutes. The bacillus of tuberculosis required to be exposed for twenty-three hours to air containing 0.018 gramme per liter of oil of cinnamon before fatal effects were produced. Oil of lavender, 0.0078 gramme per liter, effected the same result in twelve hours, and oil of eucalyptus 0.0252 gramme per liter, in the same length of time. The degree of saturation must be maintained, or, after the first effects of the vapors pass off, though the growth of the germs is prevented, their vitality is not destroyed. The oils are classified according to their strength as germicides, thus—cinnamon, fennel, lavender, cloves, thyme, mint, anise, eucalyptus, geranium, lemon and rose, the last two being very weak in disinfecting power.—*Bact. World.*

The Tokmari Seed

In the *Indian Agriculturist*, Assistant-Surgeon Asutosh Ghose writes a paper on Tokmari seed, which he thinks would probably become an article of some commercial importance if its medicinal value was better known. Tokmari-seeds are used in the form of a poultice as a remedy in cases of ulcers and inflammations, and are said to have given excellent results at the Campbell Medical Hospital in Calcutta, and other similar institutions. The Tokmari plant (*Lolentania Royleana* vel *Dracopodium Royle Benth.*) is a small annual of the N. O. Labiate. It grows wild in the Punjab and is said to be cultivated in Behar. The word "Tokmari" is a corruption of "Tukhm-balanga," the Persian name of the seed. It does not appear that it ever received a Sanskrit name, or that it ever found a place in the Sanskrit Pharmacopœia. It has, however, been favorably mentioned in "Tali Sharif" and other Hakimi works, from which it is to be inferred that it was first introduced in the palmy days of the Mahomedan emperors. When soaked in water the Tokmari seeds swell up into a jelly, in which form they are used in making sherbets. The jelly is also sometimes strained through a piece of muslin, and the mucilaginous portion thus separ-

Mustard Plasters

IMPROVED.

A test and comparison will show that the Mustard Plasters prepared by **JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON** are of greater strength and generally superior to others. They do not decompose or change with age.

ARE IN VERY HANDSOME CONTAINERS.

Johnston & Johnston, - New York.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,

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Sole Agents in Canada.

Full list on application.



The attention of **CANADIAN DRUGGISTS** is called particularly to the following lines of our goods:

Vaseline Soap, Unscented,

75c. per dozen, list price.

Vaseline Soap, Perfumed,

\$2.00 per dozen, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

2 oz. bottles \$9.00 per gross, list price.

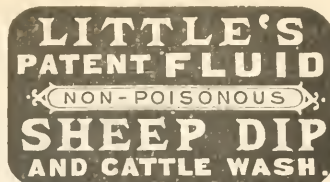
Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

1 oz. tin boxes \$4.30 per gross, list price.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'G CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.



FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

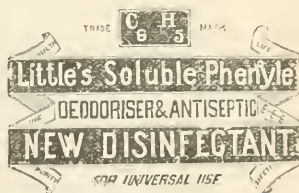
At 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

ated is mixed with water. Taken internally, the mixture acts as a sedative on the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages, intestines, and bladder, and as a diuretic. It is slightly astringent, and is sometimes prescribed by native physicians in bronchitis, catarrh, diarrhoea, and dysentery, as also in diseases of the urethra.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Pharmacists and the Epidemic in Hamburg.

According to a writer in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, one of the results of the outbreak of cholera in Hamburg will be the introduction into the Reichstag of a Bill for placing the power to adopt protective measures against infectious diseases in the hands of a central authority, thereby taking away the autonomy now possessed by Hamburg and other free cities in this matter. The writer, after drawing a harrowing picture of the devastations of the plague in the ancient city, describes the preventive measures generally resorted to by pharmacists. A 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid is sprinkled on the floor of the pharmacies at frequent intervals, and near the desk for sales over the counter a basin with corrosive-sublimate solution (3 in 1,000) is kept for the frequent rinsing of the hands. No bottles are taken back from customers during the epidemic. Smoking and, as far as possible, all direct contact with customers are also avoided. The following prophylactic has been found very useful:—

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Hydrochloric acid..... | 30 grains. |
| Pepsin | 3 " " |
| Aq. menth. pip..... | 6 ozs. |
| Syr. zingiber | 1 " |

Take half a tablespoonful every two hours. Feet and legs should be rubbed morning and night with spirits of camphor.

No pharmacist has died of cholera in Hamburg thus far.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Cherry Tree Gum.

M. Garros (*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim.*) has found that cherry-tree gum easily dissolves and is whitened in water containing a few drops of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. This two fold operation is aided by a gentle heat, such as that of the sun, or better, of a stove maintained at 40° or 45° C. for 20 or 25 minutes. The solution thus obtained is white and viscous. Cherry-tree gum and gum arabic are bodies presenting different reactions; neutral acetate of lead produces no effect with either; subacetate of lead yields a precipitate with gum arabic, but none with cherry-tree gum; gum arabic is levogyrate, cherry-tree gum inactive. By placing a concentrated solution of gum arabic upon strong sulphuric acid, an insoluble gelatinous substance is formed, while cherry-tree gum, similarly treated, changes into a saccharine body which consists chiefly of galactose. The fact that arabinose is yielded by gum arabic constitutes a

sufticient mark of distinction between the latter and cherry-tree gum.

Black Phosphorus.

Black Phosphorus, obtainable by the prolonged action of ammonia and heat upon ordinary powdered phosphorus, until the powder remaining becomes permanent in air and ceases to smell of hydrogen phosphide, has been proven to be arsenic; the ammoniacal solution contains the salts of the lower acids of phosphorus, but is free from phosphates and arsenic salts. The presence of the arsenic in the commercial phosphorus is traceable to the sulphuric acid used in its preparation; the phosphorus is considered to hold the arsenic dissolved, and when acted upon by ammonia may give rise to a red or brown colored powder, which, however, disappears after some time, leaving a black, lustreless powder composed of metallic arsenic.—*Amer. J. Pharmacy*.

Iodine Trichloride.

On account of the introduction of this substance into surgical and ophthalmic practice, A. Tschirch has studied its behavior with water and its antiseptic action. In contact with water it immediately undergoes decomposition, yielding monochloride, hydrochloric and iodic acids. Both the latter have but a very slight antiseptic action, consequently the effect of a solution of the trichloride can only be due to the monochloride produced. The idea that the antiseptic action is due to nascent chlorine is incorrect, since no chloride is eliminated. Comparative trials with pure trichloride, monochloride, and the brown commercial article have given identical results, and they show that the monochloride is a very powerful antiseptic even when diluted to the extent of 1 in 2000.—*Schweiz. Wochensh. f. Chem. u. Pharm.*

Pointers for Retailers.

Buyers in the aggregate, think very little about sellers and will rarely move much out of their way to make a purchase at their friends, provided they can get the article they want equally cheap and equally good in the immediate neighborhood where they may chance to be.

Those who expect to keep up with the times and with competitors must take and read their class journals for it is only in this way they are likely to keep well posted. There is no excuse for not knowing the news and advertisers.

Advertising in trade papers must pay, or else so shrewd an advertiser as John Wanamaker, for example, would not use such mediums. His business engages a large audience. His problem is, of course, how to reach all sorts and conditions of people.—*Etc.*

The moment you begin to distrust yourself others will believe you are right in doing it.

Kresol-Lime, a New Disinfectant

Prof. Fodor (*Rundschau*, 1892, page 53) calls attention to Kresol-lime as a very cheap and effective disinfectant for disinfection on the large scale.

One part of lime is slaked with four parts of water, and then five parts of crude kresol are gradually added. The result is a syrupy liquid containing fifty per cent. of kresol, and mixable with water in all proportions. Fifty grams of this lime, equal to twenty-five grams of crude kresol, is sufficient to sterilize one liter of filthy fluid inside of four hours, while twenty-five grams of phenol cannot do that. Pure cultures of typhoid and cholera-bacilli were sterilized equally, quickly and efficiently.

Removing Broken or Wedged Glass Stoppers.

Those who handle perfumery, extracts, chemicals, and other substances that may be kept in glass stoppered bottles, are familiar with the trouble often caused by a stopper refusing to come out, or by such stoppers whose handle has been broken off. Their removal may sometimes be effected by causing the neck of the bottle to expand under the influence of heat, which may be applied either by the "seesawing" motion of a rope around it, or by running a stream of hot water over it. If the handle of the stopper is broken off, a good plan is to wrap the bottle up securely in a cloth, to prevent accident in case of bursting, and then running hot water over the neck and body. The neck expands, as well as the air in the bottle, and the latter eventually forces the stopper out—if the bottle does not break.—*Perfume Gazette*.

Cold-Made Tooth Soap.

Tooth soap by the cold process may be made in the ordinary manner of cold-made toilet soaps, by sifting into the stock a suitable quantity of carbonate of lime, and adding the perfume and color at the same time. These additions must be made before running in the lye, because the soap is apt to become very thick after the materials have joined. A small addition of sugar solution is made to improve the taste of the soap, and the soap wrapped in waxed paper.

Of course, particular attention must be paid to the purity of all ingredients and their best possible combination.—*Soap-maker's Gazette*.

Advertising at the expense of your creditors is working up trade for the sheriff.

Any dead beat can wear good clothes and pay his tailor at the expense of his grocer.

In running away from a foolish policy we may be unconsciously running toward success.

Bott's Malt Tonic.



The typical food in Typhoid and other Fevers, fully representing the Digestive, Nutrient and Tonic principles which have been found of such great value in the treatment of certain conditions, among others Dyspepsia, resulting from malnutrition.

THE STANDARD NUTRITIVE TONIC FOR NURSING MOTHERS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Wine of Malt.



A strictly pure concentrated extract of Malt, acknowledged to be the most delicate preparation ever obtained from Malted Barley. Endorsed by leading Physicians and specially recommended by them in convalescence from Fevers, Gastric Disorders and for all Pulmonary Affections. **The only Wine of Malt** manufactured in America—brand secured by registration.

Physicians' samples, and testimonials from the medical profession, furnished on application to the manufacturer.

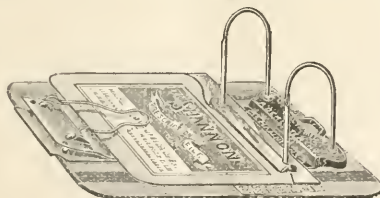
SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Prepared by

JOHN BOTT, Walkerville, Ont.

THE SHANNON PRESCRIPTION FILE

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FOR  
FILING  
PHYSICIANS'  
PRESCRIPTIONS.  
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IS THE ONLY  
PRACTICAL  
PRESCRIPTION  
FILE.  
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It is the world renowned SHANNON FILE, with high arch made of a size suited to the filing of PRESCRIPTIONS, which can be perforated and filed at the top or end, as preferred.

The File will hold about 750 Prescriptions. Each File is provided with an Index of eight blank sheets which can be numbered with pen and ink to correspond with numbers of prescriptions. It is best to separate the prescriptions by hundreds and number Index sheets in same manner; for instance, 700-800-900-1,000, etc.

There is no class of papers which it is more desirable to have arranged in a systematic and convenient manner, and yet, it is safe to say, there are no papers that as a rule, are harder to get at.

When filed on the SHANNON PRESCRIPTION FILE, prescriptions can be examined without removal, or removed and replaced with the greatest ease and rapidity, and without any chance of accidental loss or disarrangement.

Price of File, with One Binding Case, \$2.00

Price of Binding Cases, with Indexes, \$4.00 per dozen.

OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO., - Toronto, Ont.

BRANCHES:—NEW YORK, 77 Chambers St.
PHILADELPHIA, 18 S. Third St.

SAN FRANCISCO, 609 and 611 Market St.
CHICAGO, 284 and 286 Wabash Avenue.

WASHINGTON, 731 9th Street, N. W.
TORONTO, 118 Bay Street

Antiseptics, Germicides, Disinfectants, Deodorizers Their Preparation and Uses.

C. D. LIPPINCOTT.

(Read at the meeting of the Colorado Pharmaceutical Association.)

To enumerate the long list of simples and compounds under the captions enumerated in the query would require much labor and time. But a few of the more important ones will claim attention. First I will endeavor to elucidate the difference between, and the meaning of, the four terms, as applied in their general acceptance:

First ANTISEPTICS. Substances which resist or correct putrefaction; or remedies which counteract putrescent tendency in the system.

Second—GERMICIDES. Chemicals, substances or compounds which tend to, or entirely, annihilate embryotic growth or nucleus of germ life, origin or first principle (excepting physical forces, such as fire, heat, water, drought, etc.).

Third—DISINFECTANTS.—Substances or compounds which cleanse from infection or destroy parasitical formations; a congener of the term germicide.

Fourth—DEODORIZERS.—Substances which destroy noxious odors from various sources.

I will deal with these subjects under their respective titles, and in the order given.

Mr. S. A. Walton says: "If we trace back the list of antiseptics and disinfectants to an early date, we find that those mostly in use were sulphur, the halogen compounds, mercury, coal tar products and some essential oils." If we again follow up the development of antiseptics, we find that these materials form the bases of most of our new antiseptics, in a more defined and definite composition. Thus, in place of the old method of burning sulphur, sulphurous acid in many cases replaces it, and compounds of sulphur, as sulphonates, are used in combination, as in the case of ichthyol (ammonium ichthyol sulphonate), sozofodol (di iodo-paraphenol sulphonic acid), and many others. The same may be said of the halogens: iodoform, iodo and di iodo salicylic acids and iodol being iodine derivatives, while the other elements forming this group have corresponding compounds in a greater or less variety.

The chemical preparations and coal tar products as antiseptics are both numerous and varied, and many varieties of new combinations are continually being found that promise to be of use as antiseptics. Essential oils have been combined with other elements to form valuable antiseptics: aristol (lithyoliodide) being one of these, while oxidized pine oil with camphoric acid, forms one of the most popular disinfectants of the present day.

Among new antiseptics from coal tar products may be mentioned pyranol

(methyl-violet), the most antiseptic of the aniline colors. A solution of 1 in 1000 is used in various eye diseases, phthisis, ulcers, etc.

"Lysol is a saponified phenol derived from cresols, and contains the higher homologues of carboic acid. It is said to possess higher antiseptic power than carboic acid, and to be less poisonous. This preparation is much used in Germany at the present time.

"Retinol, a distillation product of pine resin, is a viscid fluid hydrocarbon. It is a non-irritating and stable antiseptic.

"Euphphen (iso-butyl-ortho cresyl-iodid) contains 23 per cent. of iodine, and is non-poisonous.

"Dermatol, a basic gallate of bismuth, forms a powerful antiseptic and desiccant.

"Sulphanilin (thiooxydiphenylamine) the antiseptic action of which is due to its decomposition, in contact with the fluids of the body, into sulphur and phenol.

"Monochlorophenol is prepared by the action of chlorine on cooled phenol. It is a powerful antiseptic, and less irritating than trichlorophenol.

"Camphoid, though only a mild antiseptic in itself, is a valuable adjunct to this class of bodies, as it forms a ready method of applying antiseptics to the surface of the skin, and owing to its composition (of spirit, camphor and pyroxylin) it forms a valuable solvent for substances such as salicylic acid, resorcin, hydro-naphthol and many others."

Having had considerable experience with the hydrocarbon compounds of petroleum, and their multitudinous applications and various uses in the mechanical and medicinal fields, I take the opportunity of presenting a few of these very valuable agents to the pharmaceutical and medical profession.

First in the series of those applicable as antiseptics, disinfectants and germicides, I will name Benzin—a hydrocarbon of variable constitution, not to be confounded with benzole or benzene. The former (benzin or benzine) is a product distilled from petroleum, a mixture of hydro-carbons of the so-called "marsh gas series" (sp. gr. 0.670 to 0.675) a general solvent for oils and fixed fats, composition from C_3H_{12} to C_6H_{16} ; while the latter (benzole or benzene) is a fixed product of the distillation of coal tar, a hydrocarbon of the "aromatic series" (sp. gr. 0.850), used as a solvent for gutta-percha, sulphur, phosphorus, iodine, resinous balsams and alkaloids. The former (benzin) is the one claiming our attention as a destroyer of low forms of animal and vegetable life; also having been used recently as a safely-remedy in trichinosis, internally administered in doses of from one-half to one dram (in emulsion with acacia). It is especially valuable as a parasiticide and antiseptic, as it possesses a solvent power over oily secretions.

For household and general antiseptics, I could enumerate a great number that have been submitted from various sources during the past twenty years of research in this direction. I, however, give only a

few of the more popular formulæ up to date. Before submitting these, however, I would like to quote a few distinguishing facts most tersely expressed by Mr. Thos. J. Keenan, recently. He says: "The confusion which results from the failure to distinguish with sufficient clearness between the words Antiseptic and Disinfectant has been quite recently emphasized by the publication of a work on *Materia Medica*, several chapters of which are devoted to a survey and classification of the principal drugs known to possess properties of an antiseptic or disinfectant nature, but including both under the one general heading, "Disinfectants." Now an antiseptic, strictly so-called, will not perform the function of a disinfectant, the range of action of the former being different, and limited to the prevention of infection or sepsis, while the latter, a disinfectant, acts by directly killing the infectious organisms and their spores. Yet in the work alluded to we find such drugs as salicin, naphthalin, benzin and camphor, along with others of a similarly antiseptic character, classed as 'special disinfectants.'"

One of the popular preparations of the day is Listerine, introduced by Lambert, possessing, as it is claimed, antiseptic properties, "preventing the development of micro-organisms and restraining their multiplication." The scope and uses of this preparation are too well known by the profession for me to dwell at length upon them. My substitute for or in lieu of this valuable proprietary preparation appeared in the August number of *The Rocky Mountain Druggist* (1891), under the name of Spiritus Thymolini Compositus. This paper was read before the Denver Pharmaceutical Association in August, 1891. For the benefit of those who have not read it, I append the formula:

SPIRITS THYMOL COMPOUND.

Acid benzoic
Borate of sodium, of each 1 oz. 32 grs.
Boric acid 2 oz. 64 grs.

Dissolve with the aid of heat in distilled water 18 ounces. Then add:

Thymol 160 grs.
Eucalyptol
Oil of wintergreen, of each . . . 40 drops.
Oil of peppermint 24 drops.
Oil of white thyme 8 drops.

Previously dissolved in alcohol (91 per cent.) Mix the two solutions, add caramel drops 10. Distilled water q. s. to make one gallon. Let the mixture stand twenty four hours, and finally pass through a wetted double filter.

Its uses extend to the field of the dental profession, destroying all odors emanating from diseased gums, and in many diseased conditions of the oral cavity. This preparation insures perfect antiseptics, being non-poisonous, non-irritant and non-escharotic.

The well known "Dobell's Solution" is among our best antiseptics, under the title "Liquor Sodii Boratis Compositus," or Compound Solution Borate of Sodium.

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Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

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| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Borate of sodium | 120 grs. |
| Bicarbonate of sodium | 120 grs. |
| Carbolic acid (cryst.) | 24 grs. |
| Glycerine | 3 ozs. |
| Water q. s. fiat. | 16 ozs. |

Dissolve the salts in about 8 fluid ounces of water, then add the glycerine and the carbolic acid, previously liquified by warming, and lastly, enough water to make 16 fluid ounces.

Another from the New York Hospital, under the title of "Liquor Antisepticus," or Antiseptic solution :

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Benzoic acid | 60 grs. |
| Borate of sodium | 60 grs. |
| Boric acid | 120 grs. |
| Thymol | 20 grs. |
| Oil of wintergreen | 4 min. |
| Oil of peppermint | 4 min. |
| Glycerin | 2 ozs. |
| Alcohol | 4 ozs. |
| Water enough to make | 16 ozs. |

Dissolve the acids and oils in the alcohol; then slowly add the water and glycerin; shake well after each addition of water, and after allowing to stand twelve hours filter without having again shaken. It may require two or more filtrations to make a perfectly bright solution.

Another :

Acetum carbolatis (carbolic vinegar).

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Carbolic acid (cryst.) | 3 ozs. |
| Acetic acid dil. | 48 ozs. |

Corresponding to a one per cent. solution.

PANA'S SOLUTION.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Mercuric chlor. | 1 gr. |
| Boric acid | 60 grs. |
| Water (distill.) | 16 ozs. |

CAVAZZANI'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

To improve upon the antiseptic virtue of iodoform, and at the same time to diminish tendency to bleeding, Cavazzani has devised the following :

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Iodoform | 1 oz. 10 drs. 45 grs. |
| Salicylic acid | ... |
| Bismuth sub nit. | each 5 drs. |
| Camphor | 1 dr. 15 grs. |

Concentrated Solution of Magnesium Borate, similar to Dr. Oppermann's "Antifungin," is recommended as a good antiseptic.

Among the new antiseptics, I may mention Pental or Trimethylthylene (a product of amylene-hydrate)—a good antiseptic, but having a very unpleasant odor.

Thiophene Diiodide (superior to iodoform in fetid wounds).

Mercuric Pyroborate (a brown amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol or ether, recommended in the form of an ointment; formula $H_2B_4O_7$).

Naphthol (Iso or B-Naphthol) $C_{10}H_7O$ H.—"A crystalline compound resulting from the substitution of a hydrogen atom in the double-ringed naphthalene, $C_{10}H_8$, by a hydroxyl group." Physical and chemical properties: Colorless, lustrous scaly crystals (or a white crystalline powder), with a faint phenoloid odor and a transient burning taste; soluble in alcohol, ether, benzol, chloroform, oils and alkaline liquids. As an antiseptic "Iso-naphthol was first introduced into dermatology in 1881. It has been found useful in skin diseases, organic and parasitic.

Its powerful bactericidal properties were established by the experiments of Bouchard."

Diiodo B-Naphthol (a greenish yellow powder, tasteless and odorless) is a valuable antiseptic.

Camphorated B-Naphthol is a syrupy liquid, used with great success, according to Fernet, in the antiseptic treatment of boils, coryza, angina diphtheritica and tuberculosis. Against the latter it was given by injection in doses of two grains mixed with oil.

Hydonaphthol is an American product described as a derivative of B-naphthol, obtained by reduction, and put forward as an antiseptic and disinfectant free from the toxic action of the parent compound.

The Hydrocarbon Naphthalene $C_{10}H_8$ was also introduced into medicine as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

Phenic Salicylate of Naphthol, a combination of salol with naphthol (a syrupy liquid), is also valuable as an antiseptic.

Tumenol (from bitumen solution—one of the cresols) possesses antiseptic and disinfectant properties.

Eulyptol ("Composition : Salicylic acid six parts. carbolic acid one part, oil of eucalyptus one part.—M.") antiseptic and disinfectant.

Aristol (in lieu of iodoform), a proprietary article, hence its formula is a secret, but said to be a very valuable antiseptic.

Iodophenin is a new antiseptic prepared from phenacetin, hydrochloric acid and iodine also by the action of iodine on glacial acetic acid. It is also said to be a most effective bactericide. (This is a definite preparation, and not glyco-carbolized iodine, as a recent journal has asserted, under the caption of Iodized Phenol).

Formaldehyd also possesses great sterilizing power, said to be more marked than mercuric chloride.

Turpentine has also great antiseptic properties, and is used extensively to sterilize surgical instruments.

Aseptic, Aseptic Acid or Aseptic Acid is said to be a proprietary humbug.

Salol is one of the best of the internal antiseptics, because it is always well borne by the digestive tract; it is but slightly soluble, and is decomposed into carbolic and salicylic acids. Besides salol (phenol-salicylate) we have Thymol ($C_{10}H_{13}HO$). The properties of both of these are well-known, but both are pre-eminent antiseptics.

For intestinal antiseptics the following is recommended :

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Salol | } of each 150 grs. |
| Salicylate of bismuth. | |
| Bicarbonate of sodium. | |

To be divided into thirty powders in capsules. One capsule to be taken before breakfast and before dinner.

Another, as an antiseptic mouth wash :

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Thymol | 3 grs. |
| Benzoic acid | 40 grs. |
| Tr. of eucalyptus | 3 drs. |
| Ess. of peppermint | 10 min. |
| Alcohol | 3 ozs.—M. |

Sig. Pour enough into a glass of water to render it turbid, and use as a mouth wash.

Antiseptic Powder and Anti-Sudorific :

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Carbonate of lime | 1 oz. |
| Dried alum, pulv. | 2 ozs. |
| Powd. starch | 13 ozs.—M. |

This is useful as a preventive of fetid feet.

Antiseptic Adhesive Pomade :

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Oxide of zinc | 10 grs. |
| Chloride of zinc | 14 grs. |
| Gelatin | 10 drs. |
| Water | 2 ozs.—M. |

Antiseptics preventing decomposition of pulp tissue : Perchloride of mercury, cyanide of mercury, trichlorphenol, copper sulphate, carbolic acid, chloride of zinc and hydonaphthol.

We have many other forms of modern antiseptics, such as antiseptic collodions, antiseptic gauzes and antiseptic tablets. In conclusion of the subject "Antiseptics," I append a list of the more important chemicals and compounds which possess this property :

Chemicals. — Bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, chloride of zinc, sulphate of zinc, sulpho-carbolate of zinc, sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, chloride of soda, chloride of ammonia, sulphate of alumina and ammonia, permanganate of potassa, etc.

Chemical Compounds. — Menthol, thymol, iodol, styrol, salol, iodoform, naphthalin, oxychin aseptol, creolin.

Acids. — Benzoic, boracic, salicylic, carbolic, lactic, arsenious, sulphurous, sulphuric, hydrochloric, etc. In addition to these we have chlorinated lime and carbolate of lime.—*Rocky Mountain Druggist.*

(To be continued.)

How to Clean Store Windows.

Strange as it may seem, there is a right and wrong way to wash windows; and as this operation is usually dreaded, the following method will doubtless be appreciated, as it saves both time and labor: Choose a dull day, or at least a time when the sun is not shining on the window; for when the sun shines on the window it causes it to be dry streaked, no matter how much it is rubbed. Take a painter's brush and dust them inside and out, washing all the woodwork inside before touching the glass. The latter must be washed simply in warm water diluted with ammonia. Do not use soap. Use a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners; wipe dry with a soft piece of cotton cloth. Do not use linen, as it makes the glass linty when dry. Polish with tissue or old newspapers.

Ammonium Chloride (10 grains), with atropine ($\frac{1}{15}$ grain), is recommended in persistent facial neuralgia—the dose being repeated, if necessary, every two or three hours.

Hot water is lauded as one of the best gargles in suppurative tonsillitis—relieving pain, congestion, and swelling, and hastening the time when its contents may be evacuated.

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Robert's Eye Water.

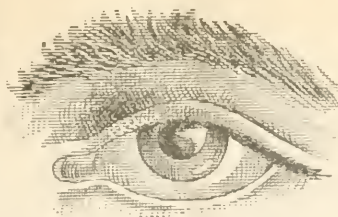
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Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.



Ladder brush ribs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire 8 eyes, and 160 Mesh Bolt Cloth, 25¢ each.

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Agent for Canada.

The Practical Use of Chemical Symbols in the Pharmacy.

W. W. KERR, BATESVILLE, ARK.

(Read before the Scientific Section of the A. P. A., July 16, 1892.)

QUERY No. 50.—Would not chemical symbols in addition to the official titles be advantageous on the labels of shelf bottles?

It needs little argument to establish the affirmative of this proposition; the advantages of the innovation appear on the surface.

It is important, not only to know what is contained in the bottles, but also what is contained in the contents. The ordinary labels tell the one; the chemical formulae the other. Our very familiarity with the former tends to place the knowledge of the latter so far in the background that it is, if not forgotten, so lost to view as to be practically but a shadowy reminiscence. It would be startling, doubtless, if accurate statistics were obtainable, to know how few of those who are engaged in manipulating chemicals daily, are able to tell on the moment, or perhaps after study, the chemical constitution of substances. If all the pharmacists in this country who are reckoned competent were drawn up into line, after counting out the recent graduates from the schools and those who make chemistry a specialty, perhaps not one in a hundred could hold up his hand if a question involving this information was suddenly propounded, and yet the importance of knowing not only *what* these chemicals are, but of *what* they are, is too patent to need discussion, since *what* they are depends upon *whence they came*, and we can never be said to know the one until we have traced the other to its last analysis.

The chemical formula not only indicates the ultimate sources of the substance, and the relative proportion in which they have combined to form it, but it presents to the mind a picture of the mystical union which serves to impress us with an idea of its true nature; and if the picture be constantly before the eye, the impression will also be constantly upon the mind.

The advantage of having these formulae upon the containers of chemicals begins with the beginner and runs through to the end of the term, gathering force the while. The attention of the apprentice when he first enters the store is naturally drawn to the mysterious hieroglyphics upon the shelf bottles. To the uninitiated these are indeed a mystery, and when the opportunity is offered, the novice seizes it with avidity and a zealous desire to solve it, and the impressions made upon an ardent mind are never erased. As his eye glances over the glittering array of gilt labels, it lights, it may be, upon the words "Pot. Brom." which upon enquiry he ascertains to be an abbreviation of the Latin words "potassium bromidum;" in English, bromide of potassium, or as he may know it better, bromide of potash. As this is a chemical

with which he may be somewhat acquainted, he perhaps concludes that he now knows all about it, and it is not impossible that he might have finished his career with knowing little more, if a second look had not revealed another still more mysterious sign—"KBr." His curiosity is still further aroused to fathom its meaning. He is told that it is a chemical symbol which shows the origin of the substance; that "K" stands for kalium, another name for potassium, and "Br." for bromine, and together they mean that one equivalent of each have combined together to form the crystals before him. Near by he sees another name, "Pot. Iod." or "Iodid." His previously acquired knowledge tells him that this must be another member of the potassium or kalium family, and his further investigations inform him that it is the iodide, and that the characters "KI" means that it comes from kalium and iodine. Of course his mind can by no means grasp the whole, nor indeed more than a mere glimpse of the truth; but a picture in outline has been photographed upon his memory which will never be obliterated, and in after years when he comes to take up the chemistry of the subject and study the nature of the subtle force which steals the atoms from one substance and attaches them to another, it will be but the filling in of the outlines; at least, through all his after life, there will be associated with the names of the chemicals he handles, not only the source from whence they came, but a vision of the process by which they were moulded together.

The usefulness of the contemplated addition to the inscription on labels is not exhausted by its application to the beginner as an educational force; the educated and experienced pharmacist cannot afford to lose sight of the truths taught by these chemical symbols, as he is apt to do if the object lesson is not constantly before his eyes. Familiarity not only "breeds contempt," but often forgetfulness, and the very fact that it is possible to conduct the various pharmaceutical manipulations without calling to mind each time the elemental constituents which make up the substances acted upon, even assuming that they had once been familiar to him, causes them to fade from his memory, so that he often gets into trouble through some unexpected chemical reaction for which he is at a loss to account and for which he *cannot* account until he stops to recall, or refers to his books to hunt up that which should have been uppermost in his mind when the experiment was attempted. Even in the simple chemicals before alluded to, what an important figure do the little characters "Br" and "I" cut; how prominently do they stand out as danger signals, and what trouble would be apt to follow a forgetfulness of their presence! While forgetfulness as to *these* may not be probable, they serve to represent what might be a mountain of difficulty in the case of others more complicated in their structure, and not so well known.

More than this, these hieroglyphics not

only portray the atomic and molecular union of the ultimate constituents which have entered into bond, but they exhibit the value of each compound in its combination with another. They also furnish a clew to the compatibility or incompatibility of various chemicals, and thus an added safeguard against mistakes. In short, if a knowledge of chemistry be an essential qualification of the competent pharmacist, then whatever tends to keep that knowledge prominently present with him in all his work, should be encouraged, and it will hardly be denied that the addition of chemical formulae to the official titles on shelf bottles is a step in that direction.—*Pharmaceutical Review.*

Cocaine Cantharidinate.

The interesting pharmacological investigation by Liebreich on the action of salts of cantharidinic acid, which appeared more than a year ago, has up to the present attracted but little attention. The indifference is, no doubt, due to the somewhat unsatisfactory results obtained, and to the consideration which was being given at the time to the treatment of tuberculosis with Koch's tuberculin. The objections raised against the employment of cantharidinates, either of sodium or potassium, consisted in the fact that their subcutaneous injection was followed by considerable local pain, and that if the remedy was not very cautiously applied it was liable to give rise to dangerous symptoms in the kidneys and even in the intestines.

Dr. Hennig is satisfied that if these unpleasant and dangerous symptoms could be avoided the subcutaneous cantharidin treatment would gain a permanent position not only in the treatment of tuberculosis, and especially in laryngeal, pharyngeal, and nasal tuberculosis, but also of chronic catarrhal processes of the upper bronchial tubes. On a previous occasion he has recommended that the violent pain experienced immediately after injection, and even the second period of pain that occurs three to nine hours afterwards, and frequently continues for 24 to 36 hours, should be overcome by the previous injection of a few drops of cocaine solution.

This plan was soon changed for the employment of a solution of sodium cantharidinate, containing 1 per cent. cocaine hydrochloride. Dr. Hennig prepared this by suspending $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of cantharidin in distilled water, neutralising and completely dissolving with caustic soda solution, and diluting with more warmed distilled water. To this neutral solution 15 grains cocaine hydrochloride was added in small quantities, producing at first a perceptible turbidity, which increased on warming, but gradually disappeared in the cold solution. The clear fluid was then made up to four ounces and filtered before use.

It appeared probable that a chemical reaction occurred in this preparation process, and that the sodium cantharidinate, $\text{NaC}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, first formed, reacted with an equivalent quantity of cocaine hydrochloride, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4\text{HCl}$, to form

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sodium chloride, NaCl , and cocaine cantharidinate, $(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4)_2 + \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$. At any rate the preliminary experiments with this preparation, although it could not be considered as chemically pure, gave such satisfactory results as to stimulate further investigation. In the preparation of the supposed new salts by the chemical factory of J. D. Riedel, in Berlin, it was found that it could only be accomplished by bringing together two molecules of cocaine hydrochloride in solution with a solution of one molecule cantharidin in two molecules of sodium hydroxide, and separation of the sodium chloride formed, leaving a product of the formula, $(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4)_2 + \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$ in solution. The separation of the sodium chloride and the isolation of the organic body was accompanied by great practical difficulties, since the warming of the solution had to be avoided in order to prevent the decomposition of the cocaine into methyl alcohol and benzoyl-econine.

After all, however, it appears that the new substance is not a chemical compound but only a mixture, although Dr. Hennig maintains that a cocaine cantharidinate is formed at first when the two solutions are brought together. The final product, however, when treated with ether, dissolves to some extent very readily therein, whilst a comparatively insoluble residue remains. The melting point of the soluble body is 98°C ., that of the insoluble 210°C ., practically identical with cocaine and cantharidin respectively. Dr. Hennig, therefore, compares the substance to caffeine citrate and similar representatives of modern materia medica that readily split up into their components, and maintains that from a pharmacodynamic point of view it is immaterial whether the substance is of definite chemical constitution or only a mixture, a conclusion that must certainly be received with considerable scepticism.

According to the therapeutical experiences of Dr. Hennig during nine months, the compound or mixture produces the required results. The injection of cantharidin preparation is followed by a period absolutely free from pain, and the later period of pain occurs seldom, and then to a very modified extent, and thus one of the great objections of the patients to the cure has been removed. The strength of the hypodermic injections were so regulated that the amount of cantharidin corresponds to the divisions of an Overlach injector. 0.075 grammes cocaine cantharidinate dissolved in 50 cc. chloroform water furnishes a solution that contains one decimilligram cantharidin to two Overlach divisions. The doses employed varied from 0.5 to 4 decimilligrammes, 1 to 2 decimilligrammes being usually injected.

Dr. Hennig says that the local objective appearances are more moderate than with cantharidins of the alkalies, and that in 2,845 injections he has performed, only one case of abscess has to be recorded. The irritation of the kidneys appeared very seldom, and that of the intestines

not at all: whilst the new remedy possessed all the favorable action of the alkaline salts of cantharidin on chronic catarrhal affections of the nose, pharynx and larynx, and on tuberculous processes of the upper bronchial tubes. It is contra-indicated in advanced cases of tuberculosis, and its favorable influence is always observed after four or six injections and, therefore, the treatment should be discontinued if the change is observed after ten injections.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

On the Storage and Preservation of Pills.

A. C. ZEIG, PH.G.

When we consider that this class of pharmaceuticals involves both mechanical skill and knowledge, and a vast outlay of time in perfecting their construction, they are certainly entitled to some care and attention in preserving them or preventing deterioration.

Only too frequently the simplest and most necessary precautions are overlooked or entirely neglected, in the way of proper storage and protection against forces capable of affecting both their physical properties and the chemical constituents that they may embody.

While permanency and ready solubility are features of paramount importance to the prescriber, pharmacist, and patient as well, yet they are too often sacrificed by improper protection against the active agencies of light, heat, and atmospheric influences.

The employment of appropriate excipients may be a strong preventive of any marked changes taking place in shape, appearance, and chemical structure, yet these alone are insufficient to withstand the interferences just mentioned for any considerable length of time.

When we assume that pills are frequently months and years old before being dispensed, they may have suffered in one or more of the directions just named.

A perfect coating, whether of gelatin, sugar, or tolu, whichever may be considered the most advantageous, will materially assist in keeping the inclosed mass in its proper state of preservation.

The use of amber, instead of flint glass bottles, for storing pills, is to be preferred should they be exposed to light; while replacing the bottle in a wrapper or carton, such as is generally furnished, will accomplish the same object. Among the class of gelatin coated pills most sensitive to light, the following may be enumerated:

Mercury protiodide pills, changing from a yellow or light green to a grayish, and sometimes to a dark, colour, due to a partial decomposition of the protiodide with separation of metallic mercury in a finely divided condition, this change being accelerated in presence of moisture.

Phosphorus pills assume a reddish-brown colour, due to transformation of the phosphorus into the inactive amor-

phous variety under the influence of strong light.

Pills containing ferrous iron undergo oxidation with a noticeable change in colour, indicating an approach to the ferric condition.

Quinine pills, and white pills generally, on long exposure to light, will, in the course of time, assume a light-brown colour, due to oxidation of traces of iron naturally present in the gelatin employed for coating.

Santonin pills undergo decomposition, characterized by a change in colour from a natural white to a dull yellow, resembling the colour of picric acid.

Pills containing silver salts, such as the nitrate and iodide, are naturally very sensitive to light, making the best possible protection necessary.

Calomel pills of a grayish or dark colour are sometimes met with in the market. While this change from a natural white to a dark appearance may frequently be attributed to the effect of bright light, causing partial decomposition and separation of finely divided metallic mercury, it is more frequently due to the presence of sulphites in the gelatin used for coating, these being employed by manufacturers of gelatin for the purpose of bleaching it. A careful selection of the gelatin employed for coating is therefore necessary.

The pills generally affected by an abnormally high temperature and atmospheric changes are such as embody either hygroscopic or resinous ingredients, or which, from the nature of the constituents, are quite soft, as is often the case with pills containing soap. Especially when moist air has access to them, the influence of heat from various sources, whether produced by radiation from a stove or from a lamp or gas flame in too close proximity, often facilitates undesirable changes in the ingredients of the mass and coating, thus causing the mass to stain through the sugar coating, or causing it to sprout, as is often the case with gelatin-coated pills, often rendering the coating itself more or less adhesive.

More especially do pills containing hygroscopic ingredients, such as potassium iodide, potassium carbonate, etc., require the closest attention in order to insure their proper preservation.

By storage in bottles tightly corked, remote from any source of heat, preferably in a place where the variations in temperature are not too pronounced, any difficulties of this nature may be avoided.—*Pacific Druggist*.

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This substance, applied to the skin in powder, produces anesthesia like cocaine, and it has at the same time a powerful antiseptic action, but does not cause irritation. It may therefore be useful in surgical operations. It has the form of crystalline laminae when crystallised from water, and small needles from alcoholic solution. It melts at 110°C .

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Bacteriology.

Bacteriology is a new science (*bacillus tuberculosis* was not discovered until 1881), and considering the short time devoted to its study it is surprising to see how much has been accomplished. Complicated apparatus has been devised, books have been published in many languages, new methods in photography have been invented, and results have been recorded with an accuracy and system that are very gratifying. If the germ theory of disease is the true one, then any research which broadens our knowledge of bacteria must be ranked as in the highest degree humanitarian; and if through these researches we shall come to a better knowledge of disease and how to combat it, not only will the truth of the theory be demonstrated, but the world will confess that the microscope has a practical value greater than that of a scientific toy.

The bacteriologist must be able to determine in regard to a family's or city's water supply, its richness in bacteria, and whether the germs contained are harmful to health. All water, even distilled water, and that which has passed through an ordinary charcoal filter, contains germs. Only by the severe tests of the bacteriological laboratory can we say positively whether a given water supply is contaminated by sewage, and whether the filter used for its purification is effective in removing germs.

The speaker gave a complete description of the methods pursued in making artificial cultures of different disease germs, and exhibited various colonies in different degrees of development. A suitable medium for the rapid growth of these colonies is found in a preparation of meat juice and gelatine; another in bouillon and agar (a product of an Indian sea weed, *gelidium spiniforme*). To either of these is added a certain percentage of peptone, and, for some purposes, glycerine. It was shown what precautions were necessary to prevent the introduction of foreign germs from the air: how every article used had to be completely sterilized before the germ sought to be cultivated was introduced. The tubes are then placed in an oven which has an automatic regulator of the heat, and kept at a perfectly uniform temperature for such time as may be necessary for the development of the germs.

Some bacteria make gelatine fluid; some grow in the presence, others in the absence, of air; some require acid, others alkaline media; some grow only in the presence of glycerine or sugar. There are differences in the color, in the manner of the formation of colonies, in the microscopic appearances and in the effects when thrown into the systems as shown in the lower animals. It is by taking advantage of these and other peculiarities that we are enabled to make the differentiating or qualitative bacteriological analysis.

Among the bacteria which have been most carefully worked out, and which are most dangerous to mankind, the speaker mentioned the bacillus of anthrax, the

bacillus of typhoid fever, and the spirillum of Asiatic cholera. It is possible for all these to be carried in the water supply. It may be asked, if there can be so many germs in water, why are not all affected? The answer is easy. Many of the germs are entirely innocent, just as many plants are. Of the remainder, many are destroyed by the various processes of digestion. —*Microscopical Journal.*

A Well-Known Firm.

Their Enterprise and Popularity.

The *Pharmaceutical Era*, published in Detroit, and one of the leading Drug Journals of the United States, in its October issue, notices in a very pleasing way, one of our best known and most enterprising Canadian business establishments.

It is flattering to Canada and Canadians to know that our powerful neighbors appreciate push and solid business men outside of their own territory.

This influential Drug Journal, in noticing the extensive establishment of the Wells & Richardson Co., of Montreal, says:—

"The laboratory of the Wells & Richardson Co., of Montreal, is probably the most complete establishment of its kind in Canada, and there are very few in the United States which excel it.

This company first located a branch in Canada some eight years ago. They soon discovered that there was a large field there for the sale of their specialties, and in 1888 they built their present handsome factory, located on Mountain street. The building is 66 x 100 feet in size, with five floors, devoted exclusively to the interests of their Canadian trade. The offices in the front part of the building on the ground floor are finished in hard wood and present a particularly pleasing appearance. Everything has been done in a very substantial manner; fire-proof vaults, automatic fire sprinklers throughout the building, time detector, electric motor and lights all add to the convenience and completeness of the structure.

Mr. C. M. Johnson has been manager of this branch ever since it was started, and this enterprising American firm are justly proud of their business in Canada."

The wholesale and retail drug trade throughout the Dominion have had very pleasant business connections with the Wells & Richardson Co. for a number of years; and are justly proud of having such an extensive concern in their midst.

The Wells & Richardson Co. have made Paine's Celery Compound, Lactated Food and W. R. & Co.'s Improved Butter Color grand successes in every section of Canadian territory. They have extended the name and fame of Diamond Dyes to such an extent that all homes are now using them for dyeing and other purposes. These dyes have been imitated, but never equalled, and have invariably taken the medals and diplomas wherever exhibited, because of their purity and superior qualities. This enterprising firm have never

handled anything but reliable and first-class preparations; and their efficient style of advertising seems to produce a demand that the entire drug trade look for and appreciate. It certainly pays to stock up well with such fast selling goods.

We are informed by the popular manager, Mr. C. M. Johnson, that the two new lines—Harvard Bronchial Syrup and Wills' English Pills, which were recently added to the list of proprietary articles made by the Wells & Richardson Co.—are now having a large demand in every quarter; and, if we are to judge from the past, we can safely predict a great future for the Syrup and Pills. We have already heard favorable and glowing opinions expressed by private individuals in favor of these two important remedies, which are sufficient to commend them for family use.

These two lines, we believe, are to receive the same attention in newspaper advertising which has been so liberally and judiciously bestowed on Paine's Celery Compound and other goods, which have now such a wide-spread reputation.

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita.

WALTER L. STEPHEN

The following method of making mistura glycyrrhizæ comp. yields a preparation affording no sediment whatever, as proven by my experiments:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Acacie pulv., | 1 1/2 oz. |
| Ext. glycyrrhizæ pulv., | 1 1/2 oz. |
| Sacchari pulv., | 1 1/2 oz. |
| Spts. aeth. nit., | 1 1/2 oz. |
| Vin. antimoni, | 1 1/2 oz. |
| Tr. opii camph., | 2 ozs. |
| Aque dest., | 12 ozs. |

Having mixed well the powders, add 6 fluid ounces of water gradually and rub to a paste. Place this in an evaporating dish and heat until perfectly fluid. Add the sweet spirit of nitre, wine of antimony and paregoric and enough water to make the required amount. The heat employed destroys molecular aggregation otherwise not effected and results in better and perfect diffusion of the solid substances, which gives a product devoid of sediment. —*Amer. Jour. Pharmacy.*

DRUGGIST WANTED.

SINGLE, must be graduate, first-class dispenser, agreeable salesman, strictly temperate and honest. Salary—\$50 a month and furnished room. Apply, sending photo and testimonials, to

R. M. CANNIFF,
Portage La Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE.

POSSESSION about December 15th, 1892, glass labelled shelf bottles, demijohns, store fixtures, counters, plate glass, show cases, &c. For full particulars apply to

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
London, Ont.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET of druggist fixtures, A shelving, drawers with D pulls and labels, glass enclosures, dispensing counter with large mirror, and four counters 8 feet long. The whole for \$125. F. O. B. This is a bargain. Must be sold at once.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, *bearing dealers' card*, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

—CURES—
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache
Toothache, Sore Throat,
Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Etc.

A New and Important Book on the
Manufacture of Ink, the only one
in the English Language.

JUST READY.

The Manufacture of Ink.

Comprising the Raw Materials, and the Preparation of Writing, Copying and Hektograph Inks, Safety Inks, Ink Extracts, and Powders, Colored Inks, Solid Inks, Lithographic Inks and Crayons, Printing Ink, Ink or Aniline Pencils, Marking Inks, Ink Specialties, Sympathetic Inks, Stamp and Stencil Inks, Wash Blue, etc. Translated from the German of **STIMMIG LEINER**, Chemist and Manufacturer, with additions by **WILLIAM F. BRANST**, editor of the "Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated. In one volume, 12mo, 230 pages, price \$2.00.

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ON THE

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Comprising Directions for Making all kinds of Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Fumigating Materials, Dentifrices, Cosmetics, etc., etc.; with a full account of the Volatile Oils, Balsams, Resins, and other Natural and Artificial Perfume Substances, including the manufacture of Fruit Ethers, and Tests of their Purity. By **DR. C. A. BEITE**, assisted by **L. BORCHERT**, **F. EICHMANN**, **E. KUGLER**, **H. TOEPFFER**, and other Experts. From the German by **WILLIAM T. BRANST**, editor of "The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated by 28 engravings. In one volume, 12mo, 350 pages.

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An extract from a letter written by
Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to
their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10th/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of
Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought
and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross
without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a
perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1892.

Druggists Must Be Sober.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia recently passed a bill directed against the inordinate use of intoxicating liquors or opiates by either physicians or pharmacists, and embodied in the bill severe penalties for an infraction of the Act. From the severity of the penalty it would seem that the legislators were decidedly in earnest in this attempt to eradicate drunkenness from the ranks of these professions—but the Governor of the State decided that it was unconstitutional to make drunkenness a crime only in the medical and pharmaceutical professions. While it is all-important that the members of both of these professions should never indulge in excessive drinking, yet it seems singular that they alone should be selected as the target for any such legislative enactment. We give the sections of the Act relating to the offence and the penalty.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, that from and after the passage of this Act, no physician or prescription clerk in a drug establishment in this State shall be allowed to practice medicine or fill a prescription who may become drunk either from the use of intoxicating liquor or opiates while he or they are offering his or their professional services to the public, or in actual service, or it can be proven that he or they were in such service.

Section 2.—And be it further enacted, that a violation of the first section of this Act shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be liable for all damages to their patients or customers while practicing their profession or calling while under the influence of intoxicants, and upon the second conviction of drunkenness shall also forever forfeit their licenses, or the privilege under the laws of Georgia to practice medicine or fill prescriptions.

Valuable Prizes for Chemists.

The Industrial Society of Mulhouse (Alsace) has at its disposal several sums of money bequeathed to it by local manufacturers for the purpose of encouraging the improvement of Alsatian industries. Several of these prizes, which will be awarded in the course of 1893 and 1894, are on chemical subjects. *Apparently citizens of all nations are allowed to compete, and no special language in which papers must be written is indicated.* Essays for the competition must be sent before Feb. 15th, 1893, to "M. Le Président de la Société Industrielle de Mulhouse" (Alsace.) Among the prizes to be awarded are the following:—A medal

of honor for the best paper on the chemical composition of the bodies created by the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid upon vegetable oils, especially olive and castor oils. A medal of honor and a sum of 1000f. (\$200) for a substance which shall be able to replace, in the manufacture of dyed linen, the use of dry egg-albumen; the substitute must be procurable at a much lower price than egg-albumen, and produce colors at least as fast as does the latter. A medal of honor and 5000f. (\$1000) for a colorless blood-albumen which shall not be colored by the action of steam. A silver medal for the best essay on the chemical changes which are caused in wool by the action upon it of hypochlorites, and of chlorine and its oxygen-compounds generally. A medal of honor for a theoretical and practical treatise on cochineal-carmines, showing whence arises the inferiority of the products obtained by methods indicated in handbooks of chemistry as compared with those actually sold in commerce, and indicating why the whole of the coloring matter is not transformed, and should not be transformable into carmine. A medal of honor for the introduction of an artificial indigotin which shall be able to compete with natural indigo in all its applications.

What "Poisons" Should be Labelled.

Brantford, Oct. 24th, 1892.

Editor Canadian Druggist:

DEAR SIR,—Would you please inform me through CANADIAN DRUGGIST, if the Pharmacy Act requires a person in making a sale of any article named in Schedule "A," part second, to label it with the word "poison" in addition to the name of said article,

And oblige, yours truly,

BROMIDE.

Section 25 of the Ontario Pharmacy Act is rather ambiguous on this point. It says: "The several articles named or described in Schedule 'A' shall be deemed to be poisonous within the meaning of this Act," but says nothing in regard to the compulsory labelling of such poisons as are contained in *all* of Schedule "A"; in section 26 it says: "No person shall sell any poison named in the first part (the italics are ours, C. D.) "of Schedule 'A' either by wholesale or retail unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'poison,' and if sold by retail, then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold." The general view, we believe, which has been taken of the meaning of these sections is that all in the first part of Schedule "A" should not only be labelled "poison" but also be registered as directed in section 26, in the form set forth in Schedule "C," and those in the second part of Schedule

"A" should be labelled "poison," but registration of sale is not required. This we say seems to be the general interpretation of these sections, but personally we cannot say that section 25 means anything more than the recognition of the articles named in the second part as "poisons."

The Plagues that Plague the Druggist.

No. II.

It was fashionable at one time in the locality from which I write to have one's photograph taken from several positions, and the several small photographs resulting arranged on one card, as the spots are disposed on the eight of clubs—or the five of diamonds for the matter of that, and, just as of old, we had at one glance visions of our friends' features from several standpoints, so may we view the poor druggists' friend, the loafer, in many of his charming aspects.

One of his favorite tortures is to follow the druggist into his dispensary, and, while the mysteries of prescription making should be absorbing, all the faculties of the friend of physicians and patient alike, the intruding leech, gabbles on regardless of the druggist's indifference or his ill-concealed annoyance. 'Tis the same, too, when the drug-man is busy writing between times of serving customers, the idle visitant talks on unabashed. He sees a customer enter and the druggist anxious to serve him but he holds him, leech-like, or follows him talking the while.

The loafer has many companions, enemies and torturers alike of the druggist so patient. First, he who tells all the ills which troubled his ancestors for several generations back and ends up by buying a single dose of salts. Then, the one who takes the druggist mysteriously back into the uttermost corner of the premises and there in an awful whisper asks him for a dose of purgative pills. There is the female woman, too, who comes from "another lady" who "sent me for a package of face powder;" and the man in quest of a lotion for a friend of his troubled with grievous ills,—both fit companions of the suffering one who has had "a little kind of rash ever since he was vaccinated," said rash being itch, pure and simple—scabies impure and vastly multiple.

Have you not seen all these, poor druggist friend of mine; and do you won-

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerrard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

R. W. CAMPBELL,

398 Spadina Ave.,

Secy.-Treas.

Armour's Nutrient Wine of Beef Peptone

Combines the stimulating action of sherry with the nutritive value of Peptone. Fresh beef artificially digested forms the basis of this elegant preparation. It is actually a *food*, and while useful in all cases of debility, is particularly indicated in conditions of extreme collapse, where prompt action is demanded.

Prepared at the laboratory of
Armour & Company
Chicago.

DON'T YOU WANT THE BEST?

Within the month, the dullest of the year, Hazard, Hazard & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel and Newport, have bought 21 dozen Ricksecker's 1-oz. perfumes, 12 dozen half pint colognes, etc., etc. They sell very few other American Perfumes.

Look in the principal Drug Stores of New York, Boston, Chicago, etc., where competition is hardest—why is it Ricksecker's goods undeniably lead?

We heard a man condemn his druggist because he sold him a bottle of ordinary perfume with his name on. He would not use it, nor would he or his wife trade again at that store. The druggist wonders why.

The druggist who lowers his standard from FINE goods to MEDIUM soon worries over dull business. His competitor who sticks to fine goods gets the trade.

Mr. Scott, of "Scott's Emulsion," asked a leading druggist of London, Eng., for a bottle of the best perfume made. The druggist handed out and sold him a bottle of Ricksecker's Golden Gate.

Mr. Bancroft, of Hudnut's "Herald" store, reported the same experience in a Dublin drug store. The Irish druggist remarked: "nothing finer made."

We refuse to sell dry goods stores. The methods for pushing Ricksecker's Perfumes are legitimate. We want you to know our goods. They invariably lead where known, even in Great Britain, Canada, etc.

WHY NOT SEND FOR THIS \$25 TRIAL ORDER NO. C. NO EXTRAS.

| | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| New Show Card, "The Engagement" | \$89.00 | \$0.00 |
| One dozen assorted (Clover, Violet and Lilac Cologne | 1.75 | |
| One dozen New Rich, 1 oz. Perfumes, complete | 1.50 | |
| One-fourth dozen New Perfume, Unice | 6.00 | 1.50 |
| One-third dozen New Perfumes, 2 oz., 4 kinds | 9.00 | 3.00 |
| Half dozen New Violet Powder, oval box | 1.50 | .75 |
| One dozen Face Powder, assorted, White, Pink, and Yellow | 1.75 | |
| Half doz 7 oz. Spray Top Covers, Violet and Lilac, assorted | 8.00 | 4.00 |
| One Elegant 16 oz., Violet Cologne | 16.50 | 1.38 |
| Half dozen Skin Soap | 1.75 | .87 |
| One dozen New Tooth Powder, assorted | 1.75 | |
| Half pint Martha Washington Perfume | 4.00 | 2.00 |
| Half pint Danask Rose Perfume | 4.00 | 2.00 |
| | \$25.25 | |

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING GIFTS, 1892.

Surpassing in elegance and variety all previous efforts of this house, are now offered in nearly 100 numbers.

Each perfume, cologne, bottle, label, package and name is different from the imitators who cheapen contents and packages and degrade a fine present into a burlesque.

You know your success and satisfaction with our goods.

Your esteemed orders will be appreciated and promptly filled.

THEO. RICKSECKER, New York.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited) Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada.

der that I, your fellow sufferer, have met some friends of yours? The small boy, for example, who bursts into your store while you are busy, goes back and loudly demands immediate attention to his wants, which wants, you find, are merely an empty cigar box; or his delicate mate of the fairer sex, scarcely whispering her modest pleadings for a picture card: the man, woman or child who asks for a bottle thrown in with half an ounce of glycerine because they have so many empty ones lying useless at home; the chronic repeater of the same old "chestnut" that your average profit is three hundred per cent., to say nothing of the fiend who modestly asks 50 per cent. discount on a package of dye.

I know all these as well as you do. Some other friends of mine. The creature who tears open the wrapping of a patent medicine bottle and brings it back to be exchanged for something else; the criminal who asks you to fill with Canada balsam a bottle with a constricted neck; the hardened villain who wants a 25 cent pair of spectacles in the middle of a busy market day; and the veterinary crank who wishes each ingredient of a complex condition powder tied up in a separate parcel.

It is a noble army this of the plagues of the druggist, and the half of it has not yet been told.

Do you know the man afflicted with a little pharmaceutical knowledge who gets all the ingredients of a mixture at almost cost and compounds it at home himself? And the wholesale buyer who finds out the price per pound and ends up by buying a single ounce. Have you met the irritant who wants the best in the store and takes in the end the cheapest and the worst? Have you yet come across the man who tells you how much cheaper he can buy goods in a city far away, and expects you to meet the price of the largest wholesale house in the land? If you know of all these and have been charmed with their acquaintance, you are, to a certain extent, familiar with but the smallest proportion of the many plagues that pest the life of the long-suffering being who goes under the name of "the druggist."

Foreign Patent Medicine Regulations.

It has long been the excellent practice of the United States Government, on occasions when it appears desirable to obtain a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the manner in which some trade is carried on, or of the action of laws upon a given subject in the various countries of the world, to instruct its consular representatives to gather the necessary information and to publish the replies as a whole for the benefit of persons specially interested in the question. The most recent instance of this practice has been the issue of a circular letter to the American consuls abroad, asking for information concerning the laws affecting

the sale of proprietary medicines in their districts. The answers received present an interesting epitome of the way in which this important branch of industry is regulated in the chief countries of Europe.

In Austria-Hungary patent medicines in the strict sense of the term do not exist, for the law affords no protection to any medicines or medicinal compounds the formulae of which are not kept at the pharmacist's shop for the inspection of qualified medical men. Unless that condition is complied with, the article may not even be offered for sale, even by a pharmacist. Dietetic and cosmetic preparations (including dentifrices), mineral waters (natural or artificial) and spring products, and surgical dressings of all kinds are exempt from this regulation.

In Belgium the trade in patent medicines is regulated by a royal decree of March 1, 1888, which provides that such medicines shall be sold or exposed for sale only by pharmacists or other persons authorized to deliver compounded medicines. The seller must affix his seal either as a substitute for or in contiguity to that of the manufacturer. Pharmacists assume the responsibility of the product delivered on these conditions. The bottle must bear a label mentioning the substances contained in the composition of the patent, but if the remedy is inscribed as an official Pharmacopœia (Belgian or foreign) it is only necessary that the label should show the official denomination. This label must bear the name and address of the pharmacist in printed characters.

In Denmark not only the sale, but also the importation of patent medicines is restricted to qualified pharmacists. An old law enacted in 1779 still remains in force in that kingdom, under which the advertising of patent medicines in public journals is absolutely prohibited; but at the present time that Act has partly fallen into desuetude, and advertisements are allowed to appear provided that they do not name any persons other than qualified pharmacists as sellers of the article. As there are only 160 such chemists in business in the country, the patent-medicine trade is a lucrative accessory to the business of these favored few. It is, therefore, not likely—in Denmark, at least—pharmacists will give much support to the resolution adopted at the recent meeting in Copenhagen by the pharmaceutical section of the Congress of Scandinavian Scientists, expressing regret that there are no legislative restrictions in Denmark and Norway on the importation of patent and secret remedies, and urging pharmacists to co-operate in the most earnest manner in putting down the trade in such preparations.

France has always maintained a reputation for the Draconic severity (on paper) of its laws on the subject of patent medicines, yet there is no country where the "specialite" industry has assumed such immense proportions. The principal Act relating to the sale of these goods is the famous pharmacy law of 1810, though

various modifications have since been grafted upon it. It originally prohibited the sale of any medicine of which the formula had not been inserted in the "Codex," but in 1850 a concession was made to the spirit of the time by the admission for sale of medicines recognized as new and useful by the National Academy of Medicine and of which the formula has been approved by the Ministers of Agriculture and of Commerce. This official sanction does not appear to be difficult to obtain, for it is rare to find a French pharmacien who has not invented from one to a dozen medicinal compounds, while the English community experience little difficulty in obtaining their favorite proprietary pill or potion unless they insist on store prices.

The Frankfort-on-Maine Consul reports that in Germany patent medicines may be imported duty-free unless they contain ether, alcohol, sugar, or some other ingredient which is subject to duty. In such case the mixture is assessed for duty at the rate which is applicable to its ingredients which bears the highest rate of duty. They may only be sold, however, by qualified pharmacists, who are held responsible by law for their effects upon the patient. The consul therefore recommends exporters of such goods to Germany to label them, "for the information of the apotheker," with a slip designating the ingredients which they contain—a piece of advice not likely to be widely followed. An old Prussian law (now applicable to the whole of the Empire, but rigorously enforced in Prussia and Baden only) forbids the advertising of patent medicines in public journals. This law is circumvented by many foreign dealers. Thus the proprietor of a well-known American remedy for diabetes and kindred diseases, who had maintained for years an agency at Frankfort, has obtained a concession which permits him to advertise his goods in Wurttemberg; for the remainder of Germany he has adopted the plan of making his medicines in this city for sale through authorized apothekers, but sends out his advertisements from London as circulars or pamphlets, to be folded in the German newspapers where this is permitted.

In Italy, since 1887, no patent medicines (in fact, no medicinal drugs or compounded medicines of any kind) are allowed to be imported unless approved by the Central Board of Health (*Consiglio Superiore di Sanità*), to which a statement of their composition must be furnished by the petitioner along with his request for approval of the remedy. The punishment for the infringement of this law is cumulative, beginning with a minimum fine of 200*l.*, and increasing to fifteen days' imprisonment for each offence. The Central Board of Health is composed of five doctors of medicine, two sanitary engineers, two naturalists, two chemists, one veterinary surgeon, one pharmacist, one lawyer, and two business experts.

Russia has recently distinguished itself by the enactment of one of the most stringent laws ever drafted against the



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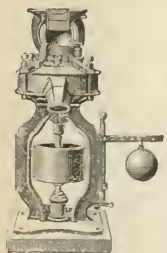
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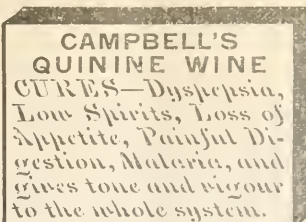
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import of patent medicines. Simple drugs are still admitted freely upon payment of the duty, but no patent medicine is allowed entry without obtaining each time special permission from the Medical Department of the Ministry of the Interior. Before such permission is granted it must be proved to the satisfaction of the Department that the production of the medicine requires elaborate work and expensive apparatus, that it is beneficial in its action, and that it can be transported long distances without injury to its efficacy. The applicant, in his request for admission, must state the composition of his article "in minute detail."

Cosmetics are examined only in case their labels or the accompanying descriptions indicate that they can be used for medical purposes. Cosmetics of which the labels and descriptions show that they are harmless in their effects on the skin, hair and gums are exempt from this formality.

This new Russian law appears to answer the object of its promulgators, for we are told that "the published list of medicines excluded from entry includes nearly every known pharmaceutical preparation."

The Swedish patent-medicine laws are over two centuries old (they date from 1688), and it is therefore not surprising to hear that they are now not generally enforced. None but qualified pharmacists may advertise medicines of any kind in the public press or import them. The importation of articles not considered exclusively as drugs—such as gums, liquorice, &c.—is free.

In Turkey there is no restriction upon the importation of patent or other medicines, with the exception of the payment of Customs duty, and quite recently the Turkish Government has prepared a law establishing a band or stamp tax of 10 paras (½d.) for every bottle, box or package of medicine. This law is intended to be put in force as soon as certain pending negotiations between the Porte and several European Powers are brought to an end. In some instances, however, the stamps have already been affixed, and the ½d. tax is collected on all sulphate of quinine, which can only be imported at a few Turkish ports—viz., Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Beirut, &c. The importation of chlorodyne, collodion, nitroglycerin, chlorate of potash, and cannabis indica cigarettes is altogether prohibited, but the fact that these drugs are sold at some shops shows that the prohibition is not very strictly enforced.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Examinations by Boards of Pharmacy.

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

Read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

What should be the true aim of Boards of Pharmacy in their examinations; and what should be the nature of the questions put?

These queries, for there are really two here, have been placed in my hands by the Committee for reply. It will be readily observed that if they can be satisfactorily answered and the laws executed that many of the perplexities of State Boards will disappear and the very desirable conditions of pharmacy laws fulfilling the expectations of their promoters will be experienced.

To the first query, "What should be the true aim of Boards of Pharmacy in their examinations?" the answer is: (1) To pass the qualified candidates; and (2) to reject those who are unfit to be licensed; and in the writer's opinion no other answer can be given. The true aim of Pharmacy Boards having been easily settled, the second query is encountered, and here the real difficulties are presented. "What should be the nature of the questions put?" Constructive ability is of a far higher grade of merit than that which is destructive; and, it is always easier to pick out flaws in questions, than it is to frame a set which will be thoroughly satisfactory.

The first answer to this question must be, "The nature of the questions put" must be such as will determine the candidate's fitness to have the license, and now the answer must broaden out so that it may cover the subject. An experience of twenty years in framing questions in pharmacy has possibly given the writer some qualifications to answer this question. In the first place, it becomes of the utmost importance for any examiner, no matter what class of candidates are before him, to divest himself of all idea of "getting up a lot of stumbers" or of framing the questions so that they may become pitfalls to the unwary. Every examining body should be held responsible for the character of the questions asked. Pharmacy Boards are unquestionably invested by the State laws with great powers. At their "ipse dixit" they may say to a young man, "Stand down," and down he goes and great is the fall; or if they say, "Come up higher, brother," the candidate is elevated and happiness is his portion.

With many of the Boards the questions asked are never published, and the candidate has no method of knowing how many of the questions have been satisfactorily answered. With some of the Boards, one set of questions serves for all of the candidates; if a certain proportion of the questions are answered, he can reach the mark set for assistants; if a larger quantity of the same questions are properly answered, he is entitled to rank as a proprietor.

Whether this method of determining a man's fitness has the only merit of economy, must be a matter of individual opinion. The writer has carefully examined many of the Boards of Pharmacy questions that have been published, and it must be said that the questions have mainly followed the methods adopted by the colleges of pharmacy; a number of the questions being recognized as having been done before at a college examination.

There cannot be any great objection to this, provided the questions selected are suitable; and this brings up the main question, what is a suitable question to give a candidate?

In the writer's opinion, the questions should be graded. To the candidate for the assistant's certificate, the questions should be mainly directed towards proving whether he is a safe person to be left in charge of the store during the temporary absence of the proprietor; for the certificate that he is given qualifies him in this respect. There are many questions which would be perfectly proper to give a junior student at a pharmaceutical college that are theoretical, and which presuppose him to have a knowledge of physics, mathematics or chemical reactions; for the junior student has just listened to lectures treating of these subjects and the college examination is for the purpose of showing how much of the lecture or instruction has been retained. But, many of these questions would be totally unfit to give a candidate for the assistant's certificate. The College as an institution has the right to ask of her students a certain grade of accomplishments, based upon the instruction given, before permitting the student to pass to a higher class; a grounding in elementary physics and botany, and pharmaceutical mathematics is essential in order to thoroughly comprehend the subjects which are to follow. But the questions which should be given to candidates for the assistant's certificate should be eminently practical. The doses of poisonous remedies, and indeed of all remedies, should form a prominent part of the examination. The relative strengths and characters of the classes of the pharmaceutical preparations form valuable subjects from which to select questions. Candidates should be drilled on the official names of the preparations, with the English names and synonyms.

In chemistry, the physical and chemical properties of the substances used as medicines form an inexhaustible field for suitable questions. The effects produced by mingling various chemical drugs furnish another source for important queries. Practical familiarity with the subjects should be shown by the recognition of specimens.

For the proprietor's examination, a much higher standard should be fixed. The ability to decipher prescriptions, not only those which are fairly well written, but ones which are difficult, should be a part of the examination. The proprietor should be posted upon properties, doses and physical appearances of official medicines; and he should know at least the doses and properties of the new popular remedies.

Finally, it is not too much to expect the proprietor to show his ability to carry on business by passing a practical examination before the Board, where his competency to perform the duties for which he is given a special license can be demonstrated thoroughly, in the presence of the body which gives him his authority.

American Journal of Pharmacy

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Pharmacy Abroad.

The admission of women to the practice of pharmacy in Russia, according to the daily press, is saddled with a proviso that they can only serve in the pharmacy during the daytime and they must live outside the pharmacy building.

* * *

Any one who has passed the easy Chilean examination may start a pharmacy in Chili, and foreigners are favored in many respects. In 1886 there were twenty-nine not naturalized Germans in business as druggists in Chili, and this was only a fraction of the number of pharmacists of German extraction.

* * *

There are in Calcutta no fewer than 756 drug stores. These (says the *Indian Medical Record*) may be graded into three classes. The first includes large and old established European houses, and a few immensely wealthy but little-known Indian import businesses. The second embraces numerous second rate recently-established chemists' shops, which do little more than general dispensing work. The third class includes hundreds of petty retail chemists' shops dealing in patent medicines and cheap drugs. In the first class there are about ten houses, and in the second about a hundred, the balance belonging to the third class. Some streets are literally crowded with this latter class of petty store. In College Street alone there are 113 drug shops. The great emporium of Calcutta, its Royal Exchange, so to speak, Chaudhry Chowk, has not a few of these places, and it is simply surprising to witness the daily sale of drugs and patent medicines in this veritable beehive of trade. Here you may buy an ounce of steel drops, bottled, labelled, and all for 4p., and here Beecham's pills can be obtained for 40 per cent. less than the price charged in an English place of business. Of course quality is not a point to be studied with these sellers. In one of these shops alone in Chaudhry Chowk we have heard of a day's sales amounting to over 300r. In Barra Bazar the enormous work done by the wholesale drug dealers is simply astounding. In one of these places the daily turnover often amounts up to 5,000r. and 6,000r., and here any single drug is imported by the hundredweight. It is a sad reflection upon the Government of this country that absolute ignorance of the properties, uses, and doses of drugs reigns supreme in these strongholds of the drug-trade. It is also a serious blot upon the municipal administration of the Metropolis that in spite of an official apology for a genuine Pharmacy Act which compels the presence of qualified dispensers in all chemists' shops, these houses defy all legal enactments, simply for want of proper municipal inspection and restraint. People in the great manufacturing trades in Great Britain (adds our contemporary) can hardly imagine the enormous and lucra-

tive business in drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines that is carried on through the vast Indian peninsula. Men retire yearly with princely fortunes who but a few years before were almost penniless. Palatial drug shops form part of the street frontage of every thoroughfare, even to the smallest by-lanes of the rapidly-developing centres of the population. During the year 1891 the value of the import trade in drugs that passed through the Calcutta Custom House was estimated at 64 lacs of rupees; while that on patent medicines ran so high as 96 lacs of rupees.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

* * *

Switzerland being the original "free" country of Europe, it is but natural that the restrictions on pharmacy there are seen at their minimum. Whereas in Sweden as few as one pharmacy to each 20,000 inhabitants is frequently found; in Zurich there is more than one drug store to each 2,000 people, and the same ratio holds good throughout the republic. Physicians dispense their own medicines largely, and the Swiss pharmacists, like those in America, rely in a good measure upon side-lines for profit. It is a general practice for German pharmaceutical students, to the number of one hundred or so, to seek engagements in the French cantons for the purpose of "perfecting themselves in French." Foreigners are practically excluded from ownership anywhere in Switzerland, save in the Canton of Geneva.—*California Druggist*.

* * *

Dr. J. Blackham writing to the *British and Colonial Druggist* on "Pharmacy in Punjab," says that on being introduced by a friend who was known to the native proprietor of the establishment he was, therefore, free to fully examine the shop, if one could dignify by that name a hut seven feet high by about twenty square, built of rough stones and roofed with mud! Three sides were of masonry, such as it was, the fourth was one large door of rough wood locking with a padlock on the outside. There were no windows of any kind. Inside there were about half of dozen rude shelves round the wall, and these and the floor were littered over with little baskets and boxes containing the remedies of the Indian hemp, chirata, cinchona bark, tea-leaves, senna pods and leaves, cumin seeds, capsicum pods, caraway seeds, long pepper, annatto, pomegranate, banana leaves, mango stones, mustard seeds, asafoetida, cardamom seeds, sandal-wood, yellow and red, a number of dried grasses, the leaves of some stunted palms, and a great variety of dried herbs which neither my friend or myself could recognize. Mixed up with these were a number of powders, among which I recognized nitrate of potassium, chloride of sodium, sulphur, sulphate of magnesia, cream of tartar, and black sulphide of antimony, and a number of *chattis*, or earthenware bottles, containing gruesome compounds manufactured by the quaint-looking proprietor. None of these were

familiar to me, except one, which smelt and tasted very like black draught. On one shelf I found a collection of fetiches, which were nearly as odd as the contents of the witches' cauldron in *Macbeth*. There were shark's teeth, dried lizards, bits of wood from Mahomet's grave, several pickled human fingers, tails of a variety of squirrel, tigers' claws, snakes fangs, bunches of hair from a sacred goat, biscuits blessed during the Biram, or great Mahometan festival, and even a piece of staff used by the great Mahomet in his Hegira, which was set in a block of silver, and warranted to cure anything, from toothache to consumption, when worn round the neck of the patient, and several prayers and a good deal of pantomime gone through. Everything was as dirty as it could possibly be, and the smell of the place was so vile that we were forced to bid our unsavory host "salaam" after overhauling about half his stock. We handed him a rupee each as backsheesh, and he salaamed to the ground, and prayed to Allah that we might live forever, presenting me with a piece of wood from Mecca, which he said would keep me from catching fever so long as I wore it.

* * *

Italy has need of German assistants capable of attending to the wants of the travelling public, says a writer in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*. The Italian law of proprietorship is lax, so that a foreigner wishing to circumvent the authorities may do so without risk by providing a dummy registered proprietor whose only qualification need be that of Italian citizenship.

Some Old Prescriptions.

We take from the *Saturday Review* the following ancient recipes from the Rev. Edward Topsell's "History of Four-footed Beastes":—"To those who suffer from toothache—a complaint which few escape—we commend the following simple remedies: "The teeth which were first ingenerated in a horse have this virtue in them, that if they should touch the teeth of a man or woman who are molested and grieved with the tooth-ache, they shall find a final end of their pain; if in like manner a child doe kisse the nose or snout of a horse he shall never feele paine in his teeth," "the tooth of a hare laid to that part where the teeth ake caseth them," or "if the liver of a Bull be boiled on a soft fire, and put into one's mouth that hath the toothache, the paine will goe away soe soone as ever the teeth touch it." In cases of earache and deafness, "The fatte of a Dormouse, the fatte of a hen, and the marrow of an oxe melted together, and being hot, infused into the Eares, doth very much profit both the paines and deafnesse thereof." Gout was a common complaint in the days of Topsell, as is evidenced by the large number of prescriptions for the cure and "easing" of it that he has handed down to us. The following, which form but a very small

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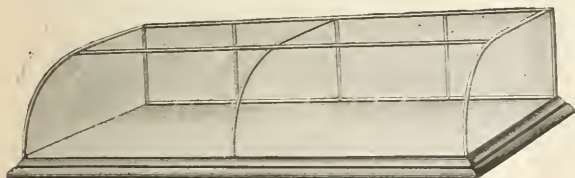
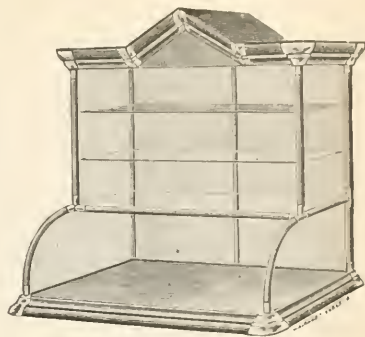
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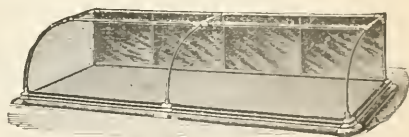
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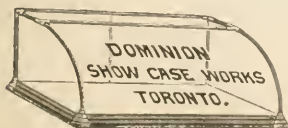
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part of those given, are sufficiently quaint for repetition: "The Oyle in which a Fox is baked, either alive or dead, doth either altogether cure or make whole those which are troubled with the gout, if so be that the disease or sickness be Greene or new, or at the least not of to longe continuance, it doth so cure them, although it may happen to returne againe, yet it will be much more milde and gentle than it had bene." "A Fox sod in water till nothing of the Fox one [sic] whole except the bones, and the Legges or other parts of a gouty body washed and daily bathed therein, it shall drive away all paine and grife, strengthening the defective and weake members." After this prescription, however, our author adds, "Nevertheless, such bodies are soone againe replenished through evil dyet, and relapsed into the same disease againe." "A fat cat sod" is also prescribed, "first taking the fat, and annoynting therewith the sicke parte, and then wetting Wooll or Towe in the same, and binding it to the offended place," and "Woulfe being sdden alive until the bones doe only remaine, is very much commended for the paines of the goute," though how the remedy is to be applied does not appear. "The dust of a living Weasell brent, mingled with wax and rose-water, and annoynted with a Feather upon gouty legs," we are told, "cureth the same disease." But all the above prescriptions are simple in comparison with the following gresome recipe: "If ther shal be any flesh or bones of men found in the body of a dead Hyena, being dried and beaten to powder, and then mixed with a certain perfume, they will bee very excellent to help the gout." Topsell quaintly adds: "The vanity of the Magi or Wisemen, which is witty in nothing but in circumstance of words, doth say that the best time to take hyenas is when the Moone passeth over the signe called Gemini." "For giving great ease unto the gowt the skinner of heavers burned with drie Onyons and liquid pitch put into the soles of shoes," or soles of made "Badger skins," are very much commended. —*British and Colonial Druggist*.

Do Not Abuse Your Credit.

The majority of people desire to have a reputation, for good credit and to be able to get accommodation, if desired, upon their established credit for prompt payment of accounts. A good credit is something that is worth striving for, and when attained, the possessor may rightfully feel a just pride in the fact that he possesses the confidence of those with whom he deals. A good credit standing properly used is an acquisition of unlimited value, but when abused it becomes one of the worst curses that can be entailed upon an individual.

The injudicious and extravagant use of good credit has caused more failures and made more bankrupts in business than all other causes combined. By reason of a good credit, people become reckless in

their expenditures and when the tide turns and reverses come, they find themselves so far from the shore that they are unable to stem the tide or reach the harbor. The art of judiciously using a good credit is an accomplishment. Its privileges often lead a man to purchase beyond his resources, and when the day of settlement comes around he finds himself confronted with more obligations than he has resources to meet. It is far easier to contract a debt than it is to pay it. A man can get into debt almost unconsciously, but when pay day comes and he finds himself face to face with more creditors than he can satisfy, he realizes his mistake when it is too late to avoid it. And thus it is, that thousands of men become hopelessly involved without any intention of wronging anyone, or of beating their creditors out of their just dues. It was because they had a good credit and abused it. —*The Book-Keeper*.

Business Earnestness.

It is an assured fact nowadays that if you intend to make money you must take hold of something; you must devote your work, your time, your skill, your experience and whatever money you have to something. To very few, indeed, does a fortune come by merely waiting for it. And these fortunes themselves are the results of previous years of labor.

Caution is a wise precaution when about to engage in anything requiring the outlay of money; but, as in everything else, there can be too much of it at times. The man who is too cautious in his business policy runs a greater risk of being ruined by missing golden opportunities than one who is seemingly reckless in his undertakings. Conservatism of the genuine sort should be the characteristic of every legitimate business man; aggressiveness, however, in any line of commerce, enlarges to a thousand fold the possibilities of success, while at the same time permitting of the employment of conservative methods.

Gambles in trade or in any other sphere of activity generally come to grief. The genuine business man is a speculator; he is no gambler. He takes risks, but they are warranted by the necessities of his enterprises. He, also, often comes to grief, but his ruin only emphasizes the mistakes that should be avoided by others.

Any man who wishes to invest has lots of good chances. But he must act; and by rightly acting he will win. —*Ec.*

Tropacocaine has been isolated by M. Giesel from Japanese coca. This body is identical with tropacocaine (benzoyl-pseudotropine) obtained by Liebermann synthetically. The hydrochlorate of Liebermann's synthetic alkaloid is a powerful local analgesic, much less toxic than cocaine. Its anæsthetic action is manifested more quickly, and its solutions are more stable than those of cocaine. On the contrary, its anæsthesia passes off more rapidly than that of cocaine.

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Among the many methods of administering medicaments, the soluble elastic gelatine capsule is growing to be one of the most popular.

There are many efficient but unpalatable medicaments which may be readily exhibited in this way, without offending the palate of the most sensitive patients, and capsules are much easier to swallow and more soluble than pills.

Few pharmacists are aware of the many medicaments that are now administered in this way. Among these one need only mention the following to indicate the wide application of this method of giving numerous drugs:

Apiol, balsam fir, balsam Peru, cascara sagrada, castor oil, castor oil and podophyllin; chaunmoogra oil, cod liver oil, cod liver oil and iodine; cod liver oil and iodoform; cod liver oil and iron; cod liver oil and phosphorus; copaiba, copaiba and cubeb; copaiba, cubeb and buchu; copaiba, cubeb and iron; copaiba, cubeb and matiao; copaiba, cubeb, matiao and sandal, copaiba, cubeb, and sandal; copaiba, cubeb and sarsaparilla; copaiba and iron; copaiba cubeb and turpentine; copaiba and sandal; creasote (beechwood), 1 minim; eucalyptus oil; gurgun balsam; linseed oil; liquor sedans; male fern and kamala; nitroglycerin, 1-100 grain; oil of pennyroyal; pichi extract; salol; tar, purified; valerian oil; Warburg's tincture; wintergreen oil; wormseed oil; quinine muriate and sulphate.

Of extra sized elastic-filled gelatin capsules there are castor oil, 2½ to 15 grams; cod liver oil 2½ to 15 grams; male fern and castor oil; santolin and castor oil.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. were among the first to make this method popular, and will be pleased to afford pharmacists interested all desired information concerning this agreeable method of medication.

Soluble Cayenne Pepper.

"Digest 1 pound of cayenne pepper in 1 pint of rectified spirit of wine at a gentle heat for two days; then put it into a percolating apparatus, and displace the tincture; add to the tincture 1 pound of common salt, rub them together in a mortar, and add sufficient annatto to give the mixture the proper color. Then evaporate, and finally dry in a stove at about 120° F. When dried it should be rubbed through a coarse sieve." —*Chemist and Druggist*.

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FORMULARY.

BARBERS' BAY RUM.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Oil bay | 6 fl. drs. |
| Oil pimento | 1 fl. dr. |
| Oil orange peel | 1 fl. dr. |
| Tincture orange peel U. S. . | 4 ounce. |
| White castile soap | 4 drs. |
| Cologne spirit | 12 pts. |
| Water | 9 pts. |

Dissolve the Castile Soap in a pint of the water, by the aid of heat; dissolve the oils in the cologne spirit, gradually add the solution of soap, tincture of orange and water, let stand and filter.—*Fenner.*

EBERMAN'S MOUTH WASH.

The *Raukschau* (Prag.) gives the following formula for this favorite preparation :

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Sweet orange peel | 100 parts. |
| Cinnamon | 50 parts. |
| Cloves | 20 parts. |
| Star anise | 60 parts. |
| Salvia | 50 parts. |
| Benzoin | 35 parts. |
| Cochineal | 20 parts. |
| Alum | 20 parts. |
| Peppermint oil | 10 parts. |
| Oil of anise | 3 parts. |
| Alcohol | 1,000 parts. |

Macerate the herbs in the alcohol for several days; strain and express, and in the colate dissolve the oils. Dissolve the alum in the smallest quantity of water, and add to the solution; let stand twenty four hours, and filter. A small quantity dropped into a glass of water makes a delightful mouth-wash.

ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH.

By Dr. Miller, of Berlin.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Benzoic acid | 1 dr. |
| Tincture of eucalyptus | 4 drs. |
| Oil of peppermint | 12 drops. |
| Spirits of wine | 3½ ozs. |

Sig. A teaspoonful of this in a tumbler of water should be used as a mouth-wash night and morning; also after each meal.

ALMOND COSMETIC CREAM.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Almonds, blanched | 1 ounce. |
| Rose water | 4 fl. ounces. |

Beat almonds to a paste and add the rose water; heat to boiling point, and add :

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| White wax | 1 ounce. |
| Almond oil | 2 fl. ounces. |
| White castile soap | 1 ounce. |

Mix thoroughly and add :

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Solution boric acid, saturated | 2 fl. ounces. |
| Cologne water | 1 fl. ounce. |
| Oil bitter almond | 4 drops. |
| Oil rose geranium | 5 drops. |
| Glycerin | 1 fl. ounce. |

M.—*Phar. Record.*

COSMETIC TO PRODUCE THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR.

The *Seifenfabrikant* gives the following curious formula :

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Venetian oil soap pulverized | 30 parts. |
| Ash of leather | 30 parts. |
| Rock salt | 30 parts. |
| Ammonium hydrochlorate .. | 5 parts. |
| Bitter cucumber | 5 parts. |
| Argols | 20 parts. |
| Rice meal | 30 parts. |
| Catchu | 5 parts. |

Rub all these substances together, and when homogeneous add sufficient pomade base to make a pomade, and place on the water-bath. Melt together, and stir until mixed. Remove from bath, and stir till it begins to harden. To use, smear on strips of flannel and apply to the head, or smear inside a tight-fitting night cap, and wear during the night. Wash the head in the morning.—*Nat. Druggist.*

MILK OF ROSES.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Jordan almonds | 1 lb. |
| Bitter almonds | 2 ozs. |

Well beaten, when very fine, add

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Spermaceti | 1 oz. |
| White wax | 1 oz. |
| Powdered castile soap, white | 1 oz. |

Previously well melted together. Incorporate them thoroughly with the almonds, and when perfectly smooth add by slow degrees, while beating,

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Rose water | 5 pints. |
|------------------|----------|

Mixed with

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Sp. vini rect. | 20 ozs. |
|---------------------|---------|

Pass it through a cloth and add next day

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Sp. vin rect. | 20 ozs. |
| Virgin otto of roses | 1 dr. |

—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

OINTMENT FOR ECZEMA.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Oxide of zinc | 15 grs. |
| Powdered tale ..... | ..... |
| Vegetable tar ..... | ..... |
| Vaseline, of each | 5 drs.—M. |

Make into an ointment, and apply to the part morning and night.—*L'Union Medicale.*

PILE OINTMENT.

An excellent application for hemorrhoids is the following, which is by Kosobudski :

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Chrysarobin | 3 parts. |
| Iodoform | 1 part. |
| Extract of belladonna | 2 parts. |
| Vaseline | 3 parts. |

Mix, and make an ointment. To be applied as needed.—*Nat. Druggist.*

ALLINGHAM'S OINTMENT FOR HEMORRHOIDS.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Bismuth, subnit. | 1 dr. |
| Hydrarg. chlor. mit. | 2 scruples. |
| Morphine | 3 grs. |
| Glycerin | 2 drs. |
| Vaseline | 1 oz. |

Sig. Use in pile-pipe.

LOTION FOR INSECT BITES.

Among other remedies recommended recently for the bites of insects the following possesses evident advantages :

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Cocaine hydrochlorate | 3 parts. |
| Alcohol | 30 parts. |
| Glycerin | 30 parts. |
| Rose water | 200 parts.—M. |

Apply in the usual manner.

ARTIFICIAL INSECT POWDER.

Soxhlet gives the following formula in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* :

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Oak bark | 1,000 parts. |
| Chamomile flowers | 1,000 parts. |
| Absinthium, herb. | 1,000 parts. |
| Root of curcuma | 250 parts. |
| Starch | 750 parts. |

Powder finely and mix. Then moisten with the following :

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Essential oil of angelica | 5 parts. |
| Essential oil of cajuput | 10 parts. |
| Essential oil of chamomile .. | 5 parts. |
| Essential oil of eucalyptus .. | 5 parts. |
| Etheral oil of laurel | 10 parts. |
| Oil of absynth | 5 parts. |
| Oil of tansy | 2 parts. |
| Absolute alcohol | 1,000 parts. |

Mix and dissolve.—*Nat. Druggist.*

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTIVE.

Diphtheria is prevented, in a measure, from spreading, according to Dr. J. Lewis Smith, by keeping a quart of water containing two tablespoonfuls of the following solution simmering on the stove in the sick room :

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Acid carbolie ..... | ..... |
| Ol. eucalypti | 1 oz. |
| Spt. terebinth | 8 ozs. |

FOR ACUTE GASTRIC DYSPEPSIA.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Resorcin | 2 grs. |
| Hydrochloric acid | 2 grs. |
| Syrup of orange | 20 grs. |
| Water | 178 grs. |

Mix and dispense in an amber vial. Label : A tablespoonful every 2 hours.

Indicated in gastric derangements brought on by excesses in eating or drinking. Also for chronic catarrh of the stomach. Suitable also as a cholera prophylactic, taken half an hour after meals.

ANTISEPTIC POWDER, IMPROVED.

Cheap but reliable substitutes for these expensive proprietary preparations, as well as for iodoform, are always in demand. The following formula is used largely in the hospital wards of a city institution in the treatment of chronic ulcers, suppurating sores, and generally as an iodoform substitute :

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Salol, powdered | 1 oz. |
| Sulphite of zinc, powdered .. | ½ oz. |
| Benzoin, powdered | ½ oz. |
| Purified talcum | 2 oz. |
| Oil of fennel | 20 minims. |

M, et Sig.

ANTISEPTIC MIXTURES.

MM. Christmas and Respaut, in a communication to the Societe de Biologie, recommends several formulae for antiseptics to be used in dealing with the bacilli of diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc. A one per cent. aqueous solution of any of the first three is said to be sufficiently powerful to kill the germs in one minute, whilst a 1½ per cent. solution of the fourth is stated to act with fatal effect in thirty seconds.

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Benzoic acid, gramme | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Phenol " | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Chloride of zinc " | 1 | — | — | — |
| Oxalic acid " | — | 1 | — | — |
| Salicylic acid " | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Essence peppermint drops .. | — | — | — | 10 |

—*Mon. de la Pharmacie.*

When we spend all we make we are dangerously near to the point where we can't make anything to spend.

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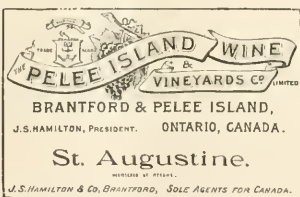
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Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

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MONTREAL.



Koumiss.

D. H. DAVIES.

Papers upon this subject have from time to time appeared in the *Journal*, but it is curious to note how careful most of the authors have been to evade giving particulars regarding the difficulties that have to be surmounted in the manufacture of aerated milk preparations.

The original Koumiss is the Russian, made from mare's milk, which is used for the obvious reason that it is less rich in casein and fatty matter than cow's milk, and therefore far more easy of digestion.

Mare's milk contains approximately 1.70 per cent. of casein, and 1.40 per cent. of fatty matter, whereas cow's milk contains 4.55 of casein and 3.70 of fatty matter.

I think I am correct in stating that cow's milk is universally used in this country, and it answers the purpose admirably in most instances, but a better preparation is obtained by diluting with water to reduce the percentage of casein, etc.

Mare's milk contains 8.75 of milk sugar, cow's milk only 5.35; it is therefore necessary to add some of this to our preparation. The following formula answers very well. Take of

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Fresh milk | 12 ozs. |
| Water | 4 ozs. |
| Brown sugar | 2½ drs. |
| Compressed yeast | 24 grs. |
| Milk sugar | 3 drs. |

Dissolve the milk sugar in the water, add to the milk, rub the yeast and brown down in a mortar with a little of the mixture, then strain into the other portion. Strong bottles are very essential, champagne bottles being frequently used, and the corks should fit very tightly; in fact it is almost necessary to use a bottling machine for the purpose, and once the cork is properly fixed it should be wired down. Many failures have resulted because the corks did not fit properly, the result being that the carbonic acid gas escaped as formed and left a worthless preparation. It is further necessary to keep the preparation at a moderate temperature, and to ensure the article being properly finished the bottles are to be gently shaken each day for about ten minutes to prevent the clotting of the casein. It is as well to take the precaution of rolling a cloth round the bottle during the shaking process, as the amount of gas generated is great, and should the bottle be of thin glass or contain a flaw it may give way. Some few days elapse before the fermentation passes into the acid stage, and when this has taken place the preparation is much thicker. It is now in the proper condition for allaying sickness, being retained by the stomach when almost everything else is rejected.

Malted Koumiss can be made as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Extract of malt | 1½ ozs. |
| Compressed yeast | 20 grs. |
| Brown sugar | 10 grs. |
| Milk, to champagne pint. | |

Euconymised Koumiss is a suitable preparation for use in some cases of derangement of the liver in which food is rejected and an hepatic stimulant is required, combined with a slight sedative. To prepare this add fluid extract of euconymin, 3 drachms, to every 16 ounces of the diluted milk, then proceed as with ordinary koumiss.

Coca Koumiss could be made by the addition of cocaine hydrochlor. to the milk, and would be specially adaptable in cancer of the stomach.

Aerated whey, which is a very refreshing drink in cases of fever and much used in some parts of Germany, could also be manufactured on the same principle as koumiss.

Peptonized Koumiss:—The easiest way of getting a satisfactory preparation is by the adoption of the following formula:—

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Papaine | 6 grs. |
| Milk, to champagne pint. | |
| Compressed yeast | 20 grs. |
| Brown sugar | 3 drs. |

This does not keep very long.

Ment and Malt Koumiss would constitute a serviceable preparation in consumption.

Chemists dealing in these preparations should impress upon the minds of their customers, the necessity of keeping the bottles in a cool place, and the advisability of using either champagne or soda water taps, so that the bulk of the gas may not escape with the first draught.—*Pharm. Journal*.

A Barefaced Fraud.

The following, clipped from the columns of the *Toronto Globe*, Oct. 29th, is of sufficient importance to newspaper readers to warrant its reproduction in these columns:

To the Editor of the *Globe*:

SIR, I am sure you will agree with me when I say that something ought to be done to stop the barefaced swindling (no milder name will do) which is going on in certain directions in our midst, and I have no reason to doubt that my experience in this city is the experience of others in many parts of Canada. I have read so much of the great success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I determined to give them a trial for nervous troubles. I accordingly went to a drug store to procure a supply. On asking the druggist for the pills he took down a glass jar and proceeded to take out the quantity. "Bat," said I, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not sold in bulk, and that cannot be them." "O, yes, it is," said the dealer: "we always get them in bulk and sell them that way." I had read the caution of the proprietors to the effect that these pills were never sold in bulk, and thinking they should know best, I declined taking them, and left the store. My next experience was no more fortunate. Again pills pink in color to imitate the genuine, were offered me.

When I remonstrated this dealer admitted the pills were not supplied him by the Dr. Williams' Co., but declared that they were just the same. And yet, for the sake of a little more profit he would have imposed them on me for the genuine Pink Pills had I been less cautious. As I left the store, I thought the repeated warning against imitations given by the Williams Co. must be the result of bitter experience on their part. But I did not expect I would meet with three dishonest dealers (do you think the term too strong?) in succession. My next experience proved the third dealer little better than the other two. When I asked for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he said he had them, and then produced a package which I saw at a glance bore another name, and which he insisted were just as good. I declined taking them, and turned to leave the store, when the druggist offered to give me the genuine pills. But I did not feel that I ought to patronize a man who would have imposed something else on me had I been less guarded, and declined buying. I almost despaired getting the genuine Pink Pills unless I sent to head quarters; but on my visit to the fourth drug store I was more successful, and was at once handed the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No doubt, Mr. Editor, my experience is that of many others, and no doubt hundreds less cautious are constantly being deceived. I think the newspapers ought to do something towards protecting their readers from frauds of this kind. We frequently read of reporters doing clever detective work, etc., visiting churches in the garb of the lowly, and then writing up their reception. Here is a new field for them. Let some clever reporter travel the length and breadth of this city in humble guise, and see how many dealers are honest enough to give him what he asks for without trying to impose a substitute upon him.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will give this a place in your columns, as it may serve to prevent some one else from being cheated.

A LADY READER.

Toronto, Oct. 27.

Think for Yourself.

Columbus, who added a new world to commerce, would never have immortalized his name if he had not thought for himself. Every discoverer in nature, science or art accomplished his purpose almost unaided and alone.

Think for yourself, for when the mind is actively employed, its powers are strengthened by the exercise. He who learns to think, to reason and to judge soon becomes intelligent, and his opportunities are greatly enlarged. Never be contented with the beaten track of others. Think for yourself and you will develop strong individuality and self-reliance.—*Ex.*

Koff No More.

Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from

COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC.,

And are invaluable to ORATORS and VOCALISTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

R. & T. WATSON,

Manufacturers,

Toronto, Ont.

Every Druggist should handle

—OUR—

Druggist Favorite, 5c.

—AND—

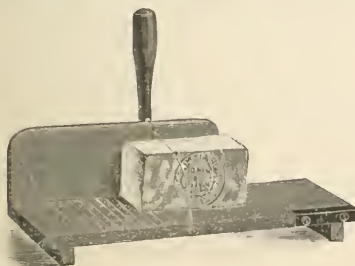
Patti, 10c.

CIGARS.

Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

"EXCELSIOR" Soap Cutter and Trimmer.



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.
UNIFORM IN ACTION.
PREVENTING WASTE.**

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

PRICE, \$1.00.

Manuf'd by the **ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**
(Patentees.)

☞ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO,

Sole Agent for Canada.



NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE
CELEBRATED

"ESPERANZA"

CLEAR HAVANA.

Made on Cuban principles and equal
to the Imported at much
lower figures.

MADE IN SEVERAL SIZES.

DRUGGISTS handling this really first-class Cigar will build up
this department of their business and give their patrons satisfaction.

B. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,

Sole Manuf'rs "Esperanza" Brand, MONTREAL.

P. S.- Our 5c. leader, "CHANCELLOR," is extraordinary value.

J. RATTRAY & CO.

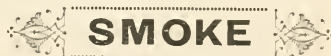
MONTREAL,

Cigar Manufacturers

—: AND:—

Wholesale Tobacconists.

The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the
Dominion to select from.



MINERVA

—: AND:—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Why They Kick!

Its not often the proprietors of the Genuine Penny-Royal Wafers have cause to kick, but they wish druggists to note what they say on page 7 as to why worse than kicking is necessary. Read it.

-4741-.

This curious cognomen is already a household word with those who believe in the best and the most delightful in goods adapted to the toilet. Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co., of Montreal and Toronto, who are general agents for these preparations, report unusually large sales this year.

LEWSON & JONES,

Label Printers and Lithographers, London, Ont., are paying more attention to fine lines of druggists' boxes than they have hitherto. They advertise square, impervious boxes in this issue which are much lower in price, to the Canadian druggists, than the American square impervious boxes.

Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, are sole agents for the new and attractive specialty, Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup, which is now being extensively advertised and will no doubt become a very good seller. The preparation is attractively boxed for counter display, and the firm report large orders already coming in.

Again Enlarging.

The O. & W. Thum Co., manufacturers of the Tanglefoot Sealed Sticky Fly Paper, of Grand Rapids, Mich., are again enlarging their works by the addition of a building 75 x 100 feet and three stories high, to accommodate additional machinery. New engine and boiler house and store houses will also be completed before next spring. The O. & W. Thum Co. mean to have no trouble next year to supply Tanglefoot in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of the trade.

Choice Perfumery and Elegant Designs.

We are in receipt of the Illustrated Price List of Fine Perfumery, manufactured by Frederick Stearns & Co., of Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. The styles shown are mostly new and artistic, and the odors are excellent, judging by the samples seen. They have some very fine new odors, viz.: Amorita, Cleopatra, American Beauty Rose, Olive Blossom, and Ideal Boquet, which with others already well known to the trade, constitute a stock which must ingratiate themselves with the retail trade and the general public. Send for their price lists and see and judge for yourself whether these goods are not just what you are looking for. Men-

tion the fact of seeing their advt. on page 3 of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Can be Used Where "Emulsions" Cannot be Tolerated.

From H. W. Skerry, M. D., visiting physician to Brooklyn Home for Consumptives:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct 15, 1889.

I have used "Maltine with Cod Liver Oil" in the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, where I have been very much pleased with its action. I have used it especially with patients who were unable to take and retain Cod Liver Oil, either pure or in the different "emulsions" at our service. In these cases, when placed upon "Maltine with Cod Liver Oil," there was no reason to discontinue its use.

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, (Consolidated.)

whose Canadian headquarters are at 83 St. James Street, Montreal, announce the following list of discounts to the trade under date of Nov. 1st, 1892:—Bills amounting to \$20, at list prices, 5 discount; \$50, 10 discount; \$75, 15 discount, and \$100, 20 discount, (Jobbers). The purchase of the \$100 bill entitles the dealer to the benefit of Jobbers' Terms, viz.: 20 per cent discount on all subsequent bills of any amount, without regard to quantity. Delivery. — On shipments amounting to \$100 and upwards, to Winnipeg and points west, one-half of the cost of freight will be allowed. On goods shipped by express no part of the charges will be allowed. Thirty days' time will be allowed on monthly purchases.

To the Trade:

Many calls for "Antikamnia" in various sized tablets, necessitates our placing on the market these additions to our 5 grain size, viz.: one, two, three and ten grain tablets. Other new features are the combination Tablets, "Antikamnia and Quinine," containing 2½ grains each Antikamnia and Quinine; also "Antikamnia and Salol," containing 2½ grains each of Antikamnia and Salol, both in one size (5 gr.) only. The above are now in stock with your jobber, and are offered at the uniform price of \$1.00 per ounce, with the usual quantity discount. We have made the physicians in your territory cognizant of these additions, and trust you will stock same in anticipation of an active demand.

Sincerely yours,

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,
717 Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FRANK A. RUFF,

President and Treasurer.

Special Request.

The following circular speaks for itself:—

To the Trade:

During the present year the practice of cutting prices has been started in several places.

While we wish to avoid any appearance of dictating to our friends, we must earnestly request them not to cut prices on our goods. It is entirely in their own in-

terest to maintain prices, and we are convinced that our many friends will recognize this fact. In accordance with our agreement with the Retail Trade, we have shut off supplies from and refused to sell to "cutters," and we intend to pursue this policy in future. All our preparations are full, honest value for the regular marked price, and we trust the trade will everywhere assist us to maintain the retail prices. Hoping that a prosperous season has now been entered upon, we remain,

Very truly yours,

T. MILBURN & Co.

The A. Major Cement Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000 in 10,000 shares of \$10 each, has been organized and the stock is now offered to druggists. All shares are full paid and non-assessable. Stockholders will have no liability whatever. The Company begins business without any debts or liability.

PROSPECTUS.—This Company presents an opportunity for investors to acquire an interest in a legitimate business, in which there is a certainty of dividends, and which in the past has been a success, and in the future has the brightest prospects.

This business was started by Mr. Major in 1876 without a dollar of capital, and the entire output for the first year amounted to only a few hundred dollars. From this small beginning, the business has grown to a yearly aggregate of \$20,000. The profits average 275 per cent. Heretofore the earnings in excess of living expenses, have been devoted to the advertising of the cement, and the placing of it on sale in every town and city in the United States and Canada, until "Major's Cement" is a household phrase. With such a foundation, there is every reason for expecting a large and profitable business, with the advantages to be gained from the capital and the co-operation of the stock company proposed. The present capacity of the plant is sufficient to care for a business of at least \$75,000 annually without any extra expense.

The Company owns a registered trade mark on which has been expended, between money and labor, at least \$100,000, and in less than five years, with the increased capital, will be worth over \$200,000. The name and trade mark are secured by patent right at Washington, D. C., registered under No. 17,570.

Mr. Major lately invented a showcase box for containing the cement and advertising it at the same time in the customer's store. The box is fully worth \$25,000 to the business, and the Company are the sole owners of this box. It is so highly appreciated by the dealers that it is exhibited in a conspicuous place on the showcase or in the windows of the most conservative druggists and the trade in general.

The property conveyed to the A. Major Cement Company embraces the whole plant, patents used in the manufacture, electros, stock, all patent rights, trade marks, good will, etc.

MINNESOTA College of Pharmacy.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

—OF THE—
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

First Session Begins October, 1892

Thoroughly Equipped.

Most of the Instruction given in
the Laboratories.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

FREDERICK J. WULLING, Dean.

State University, Minneapolis, Minn.

Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerscham, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods. Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. 43¢ Sent for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

BUY
THE
ONLY
BEST



THE CAIL BORDEN Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Has maintained its high reputation for ABSOLUTE PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

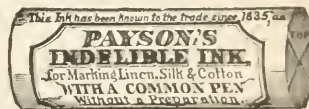
BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

The Best Selling, Best Advertised,
And Most Reliable in the Market,

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.



New York CASH REGISTER.

Cheapest and Best in the World.

A Touch of the Finger does it all.

PRICE, \$16.00.

1. UNLOCKS THE CASH DRAWER.
2. THROWS OPEN THE CASH DRAWER.
3. RINGS A BELL.
4. DROPS THE FORMER INDICATOR.
5. EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT IN A CLASS OPENING.
6. LOCKS THE REGISTER, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO CLOSE THE DRAWER TO REGISTER ANOTHER SALE.

Specially Adapted to the use of Retail Druggists.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

T. GOODWIN & CO.,

11 Park Row, NEW YORK.

London Label Works.

KNOWLES & GO.

Lithographers,

Engravers and Printers

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,

Druggists' Containers,

Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.



LONDON, CANADA.

Organization.—Owing to the growth of the business a company has been formed to conduct it under the name of the A. Major Cement Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. Large capital means large resources, and these are necessary to cover the vast field open to a thoroughly first-class article.

Mr. Major has accepted the position of president, and will continue to personally conduct the business, thus assuring success in the future as in the past.

The stock is divided into Ten Thousand Shares, at \$10 a share. Of this amount two thousand five hundred shares are *Preferred Stock*, and carry the guarantee of 7 per cent. annual dividend, payable quarterly in gold. The Common Stock will all be retained in the company, with the exception of 500 shares which are for sale, and which will participate in the earnings, after the Preferred Stock shall have received the 7 per cent. guaranteed. The conservative estimate is that the Common Stock dividends will exceed 20 per cent. *Early application is advised.*

Subscriptions.—All applications for shares must be accompanied by a remittance of 10 per cent. of its face value. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all subscriptions, in which case the remittance will be returned.

All subscriptions and inquiries must be addressed to *William Clarke & Sons, Bankers and Brokers, Tribune Building, New York City*, or the *A. Major Cement Company, No. 232 William Street, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.* See advt. on page 17.

Magazines.

Amongst the many valuable articles in the November number of the *Cosmopolitan*, are "A Traveller from Altraria," by W. D. Howell's; "Japan Revisited," by Sir Elwin Arnold; "A Cosmopolitan Language," by M. Q. Holyoke; "A Recent Visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden" (illustrated), by W. H. Rideing; "Social Strugglers," Hjalmar Hjorth Boyessen, etc. Taken as a whole this number is an admirable one and well sustains the enviable reputation which the *Cosmopolitan* enjoys.

**

A timely article on "What the Cholera Costs Commerce," by Erastus Wiman, appears in the *North American Review* for November. Also "Quarantine at New York," by Dr. W. T. Jenkins, upon whose skill and energy the United States reposed confidence in the recent danger from an invasion of Asiatic cholera. Amongst the other articles in this exceptionally good number, are "Waste Products Made Useful," by Lord Lyon Playfair; "The Scandinavians in the United States," by Prof. Boyesen; interesting short articles: "Objections to Theatrical Life," by Jennie A. Eustace; "The Religious Issue in Politics," by Arthur Reed Kimball; "Sanitation versus Quarantine," by Thos.

P. Hughes, D. D., and "The Naturalization Problem in New York City," by H. B. Bradbury.

**

The number for Nov. 1 of the *Arcadia*, is of the usual order, which is equivalent to saying that it will be read with interest and pleasure. A short article on the fixed and the movable Do opens the musical department of the magazine, and is followed by a brief notice of the Musical Instrument Exhibition at Vienna, and entertaining letters from London, New York, Boston and Toronto, that from New York being chiefly devoted to the debut of Antonin Dvorak, the eminent composer, who has lately assumed the direction of the National Conservatory of Music in that city. Music at Home also receives its full share of attention. The Art department is replete with interesting matter, including one of Mr. Hale's breezy epistles, and in Literature appears the beginning of an article on Wordsworth. A French story, translated by Mr. George Murray, is quite realistic enough to suit the most radical modern palate, and entertaining reviews of the first volume of Dr. A. H. K. Boyd's recent book, "Twenty-five years of St. Andrews" and Dr. Kingsford's "Bibliography," with a short article on Renan, will all be welcome reading to the lovers of the more serious side of the magazine. The number contains, among other poems, a sonnet, "Columbus," by Barry Dane, a ballad by Miss Helen Fairburn, and in the Art division a longer one by Mr. George Murray entitled, "The Empty Saddle."

**

The Toronto Weekly *Empire* has produced a premium for its new subscribers this autumn which really calls for special compliment. The proprietors of that paper have prepared a handsome picture of the Conservative members of Parliament, well arranged, executed in the finest type of photogravure, and printed on excellent paper for framing. No premium given away with newspapers this year equals it. The whole picture is large, and when set off by the tasteful oak frame, which is so fashionable nowadays, will make a very handsome adornment to the home. In the centre are the members of the Cabinet, while grouped around them are their supporters in the House. The pictures of Cabinet Ministers are large in size, and every one is an excellent likeness. In the centre the photo of the Premier is by far the best Sir John Abbot has ever had, while that of Sir John Thompson, the famous leader of the House of Commons, who is represented standing with his hand resting upon the table, an attitude he often assumes while addressing the House, is literally a speaking likeness. The photos of the individual members are capital; they are not small and unrecognizable, requiring a microscope for identification, but the Conservatives of every county returning a Conservative will, in this group, possess an excellent likeness

of their member. As a work of art this group picture takes high rank; as an acceptable addition to the Conservative houses of the land it will be pretty sure to circulate from Vancouver to Halifax. The picture, to give an exact idea of its importance, measures 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 4 inches. On the margin is a convenient key, giving the names of every member with numbers corresponding to the numbers on the photograph.

**

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1893.—It would be hard for a person who cares for good reading to make a better investment than a year's subscription to *The Century Magazine*. No region is too remote, no expense too great, if it will only produce what *The Century's* readers want. This is the policy that has made it, as the *Pall Mall Budget*, of London, says: "By far the best of the magazines, English or American." The November number begins a new volume and contains the first chapters of a powerful novel of New York Society, called "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," written by Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of "The Anglomaniacs." In this story the fashionable wedding, the occupants of the boxes in the Metropolitan Opera House, the "smart set" in the country house are faithfully reflected, and the illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson, "Life's" well known cartoonist, are as brilliant as the novel. In this November number begins also a great series of papers on "The Bible and Science," opening with "Does the Bible contain Scientific Errors," by Prof. Shields, of Princeton, who takes decided ground that the Bible does not contain scientific errors of any moment, and who most interestingly states the case from his point of view. Other articles in this series will include one in the December (Christmas) number "The Effect of Scientific Study upon Religious Beliefs." The December *Century* is to be a great Christmas number, —full of Christmas stories, Christmas poems, and Christmas pictures,—and in it will begin the first chapters of a striking novel of life in Colorado, "Benefits Forgotten," by Wolcott Balestier, who wrote "The Naulahka" with Rudyard Kipling. Papers on good roads, the new educational methods, and city government are soon to come. Four dollars will bring you this splendid magazine for one year, and certainly no cultivated home can afford to do without it. Subscribers can remit directly to the publishers, *The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York*. They should begin with November, and so get first chapters of all the serials, including "Sweet Bells Out of Tune." Subscriptions will also be received at the office of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

A leucomaine from the urine of epileptics has been identified by A. B. Griffiths, which has been found to cause trembling, pupil dilatation, convulsions and death.

Glycin is another new developer, the chemical name being paraoxyphenylglycin.

ANTI-DANDRUFF.

The object in view when Anti-Dandruff was first produced, was to offer the public a preparation for the hair that would in the first place remove Dandruff effectually, and also act as a perfect Hair Dressing, without containing any ingredient injurious to hair, head or scalp. Anti-Dandruff has in a short time proven itself a perfect specific for the above, and now stands in the estimation of its patrons as being head and shoulders above any similar preparation.

Why ? It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.
Why ? It makes the Hair soft and pliable.
Why ? It is not of a greasy or oily nature.
Why ? It stops falling of the hair.
Why ? It is of a nature peculiar to itself.
Why ? It is pleasant to use and clear as crystal.
Why ? It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.
Why ? Men, Women and Children endorse it for its absolute worth.

DR. L. A. SMITH & CO.

536 Bloor St. West, TORONTO, ONT.



The Trade supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.



NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation, on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of Queen's Anti-Hairine, IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND

SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN, we do not appreciate a beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with Shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine \$1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$500 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL

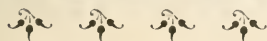
—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and sample of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

REFERENCES:—The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 248 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

KODAKS

are always sold loaded ready for immediate use. They can be used for roll films or glass plates.

The new



Daylight Kodak

can be loaded in daylight. Registers exposures and locks automatically when a new film is turned into place.

\$850 to \$2500

Send for Circulars.

THE EASTMAN COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Books for Druggists.

Practical Dispensing.

ILLUSTRATED.

By C. J. S. THOMPSON.

Crown 8 vo. 1s. 8d. (50c.)

This work is designed to assist Students (especially those who have little opportunity of practice) in the study of the Dispenser's Art, and forms a concise but lucid treatise on the subject.

Practical Perfumery,

By AN EXPERT.

Cloth, 1s. 8d. (50c.)

Contains directions for the preparation of Perfumes and Toilet Articles, with detailed Formulae and useful Advice regarding Labels, Bottles, and Putting Up for Sale Generally.

Over 130 Recipes for Pomades, High Class Bouquets, Sachets, Dentifrices, Cosmetics, Hair Restorers, &c., &c.

The Manual of Formulæ.

PRICE, \$1.50.

This work will contain more than 1,000 Reliable Formulæ, including Recipes connected with every department of Modern Pharmacy, with, among others, directions for preparing

Toilet Preparations, Perfumes, Stain Removers, Cements, Inks, Stains and Dyes, Varnishes and Lacquers, Beverages and Dietetic Articles, Liqueurs and Spirits, Lozenges, Pills, Chemical Reagents, Refrigerating Mixtures, Insect Powders, Papers, &c., &c.

Minor Ailments.

THEIR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT.

PRICE, \$1.50.

The title of this book sufficiently indicates the contents. It will contain comprehensive directions for the treatment of the numerous slight affections and accidents, &c., which are daily brought under the notice of the "counter prescriber." The most modern and effective methods will be described, and the most recent of proved remedies pointed out, and the whole will be edited by an experienced medical practitioner.

Any of these books will be furnished post free on receipt of price, by the "Canadian Druggist," Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.

To insure a round profit and please your customers sell

WHITTAKER & GROSSMITH'S

TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMES.

LIST OF SOAPS:

White Clover,
Cent Fleur,
Jockey Club,

White Glycerine,
Musk Brown Windsor,
White Almond,
Superfatted Floral.

Eucalyptus,
Sandringham,
White Carbolic,

Baby Soap. White Rose Tooth Soap. Thymol Tooth Soap.

TRANSPARENT SOAPS—Unscented, 30 Scented, Shaving Sticks (3 sizes), Wash Balls (2 sizes).

We sell these Goods to Druggists only.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT., Agents for Canada.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|--|------|------|
| Alcohol, gal. | \$1 05 | \$4 25 | Castor, Fibre, lb. | 9 00 | 9 50 | Bleached, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Methyl, gal. | 1 90 | 2 00 | CALK, French, powdered, lb. | 10 | 12 | Spruce, true, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| ALLSPICE, lb. | 13 | 15 | Precip., see Calcium, lb. | 10 | 12 | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb. | 15 | 17 | Prepared, lb. | 5 | 6 | Powdered, lb. | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALOIN, oz. | 40 | 15 | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. | 4 | 5 | Sorts, lb. | 25 | 75 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. | 50 | 55 | Willow, powdered, lb. | 20 | 25 | Thus, lb. | 8 | 10 |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. | 45 | 50 | CLOVE, lb. | 25 | 30 | HERE, Althea, lb. | 27 | 30 |
| St. Vincent, lb. | 15 | 18 | Powdered, lb. | 30 | 35 | Bitterwort, lb. | 27 | 30 |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb. | 45 | 50 | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. | 40 | 45 | Burdock, lb. | 16 | 18 |
| Copaiba, lb. | 70 | 1 00 | COLLOIDAL, lb. | 75 | 80 | Boneset, ozs, lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Peru, lb. | 2 50 | 2 75 | Cantharidal, lb. | 2 50 | 2 75 | Catnip, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Tolu, can or less, lb. | 75 | 80 | CONFECTION, Senna, lb. | 25 | 30 | Chiretta, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| BARK, Barberry, lb. | 22 | 25 | Cresote, Wood, lb. | 2 00 | 2 50 | Coltsfoot, lb. | 20 | 38 |
| Bayberry, lb. | 15 | 18 | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. | 35 | 40 | Feverfew, ozs, lb. | 53 | 55 |
| Buckthorn, lb. | 15 | 17 | DEXTRINE, lb. | 10 | 12 | Grindelia robusta, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Candela, lb. | 15 | 17 | DOVE'S POWDER, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Hoarhound, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Cascara Sagrada | 25 | 30 | ERGOT, Spanish, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Jaborandi, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Cascarilla, select, lb. | 18 | 20 | Powdered, lb. | 1 15 | 1 30 | Lemon Balm, lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Cassia, in mats, lb. | 18 | 20 | ERGOT, Keith's, oz. | 2 00 | 2 10 | Liverwort, German, lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Cinchona, red, lb. | 60 | 65 | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. | 13 | 14 | Lobelia, ozs, lb. | 15 | 20 |
| Powdered, lb. | 65 | 70 | Pounds, lb. | 14 | 17 | Motherwort, ozs, lb. | 20 | 22 |
| Yellow, lb. | 35 | 40 | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. | 15 | 20 | Mullein, German, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Pale, lb. | 10 | 45 | Calendula, lb. | 55 | 60 | Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Elm, selected, lb. | 16 | 18 | Chamomile, Roman, lb. | 30 | 35 | Peppermint, ozs, lb. | 21 | 25 |
| Ground, lb. | 17 | 20 | German, lb. | 30 | 35 | Rue, ozs, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| Powdered, lb. | 20 | 28 | Elder, lb. | 29 | 22 | Sage, Ozs, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb. | 18 | 20 | Lavender, lb. | 12 | 15 | Spargmint, lb. | 21 | 25 |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb. | 15 | 17 | Rose, red, French, lb. | 1 60 | 2 00 | Thyme, ozs, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb. | 15 | 16 | Rosemary, lb. | 25 | 30 | Tansy, ozs, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| Prickly ash, lb. | 35 | 40 | Saffron, American, lb. | 35 | 40 | Wormwood, oz. | 20 | 22 |
| Sassafras, lb. | 15 | 16 | Spanish, Val'a, oz. | 1 00 | 1 25 | Yerba Santa, lb. | 38 | 44 |
| Soap (quillaya), lb. | 13 | 15 | GELATINE, Cooper's lb. | 1 20 | 1 25 | HONEY, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Wild cherry, lb. | 13 | 15 | French, white, lb. | 40 | 40 | Hops, fresh, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb. | 45 | 50 | GLYCERINE, lb. | 16 | 18 | INDIGO, Madras, lb. | 75 | 80 |
| Tonka, lb. | 1 50 | 2 75 | GUARANA | 3 00 | 3 25 | INSECT POWDER, lb. | 25 | 28 |
| Vanilla, lb. | 5 50 | 7 50 | Powdered, lb. | 3 25 | 3 50 | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERBERIS, Cubeb, sifted, lb. | 1 25 | 1 50 | GUAIACUM, Cape, lb. | 18 | 20 | Russian, lb. | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| powdered, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | Barbadoes, lb. | 30 | 50 | LEAF, Aconite, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Juniper, lb. | 10 | 12 | Socotraine, lb. | 65 | 70 | Bay, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Ground, lb. | 12 | 14 | Assafetida, lb. | 25 | 28 | Belladonna, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Prickly ash, lb. | 40 | 45 | Anabic, 1st, lb. | 90 | 1 00 | Buchu, long, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| BUTIR, Balm of Gilead, lb. | 55 | 60 | Powdered, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Short, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| Cassia, lb. | 25 | 30 | Sifted sorts, lb. | 50 | 55 | Coca, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb. | 75 | 80 | Sorts, lb. | 40 | 45 | Digitalis, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| CAMPBELL, lb. | 65 | 70 | Benzoin, lb. | 50 | 1 00 | Eucalyptus, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. | 2 40 | 2 10 | Catechu, Black, lb. | 9 | 20 | Hyoscyamus, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb. | 2 10 | 2 20 | Gamboge, powdered, lb. | 1 20 | 1 35 | Matico, lb. | 70 | 75 |
| CAPSICUM, lb. | 25 | 30 | Guaiac, lb. | 75 | 1 00 | Senna, Alexandria, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb. | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb. | 95 | 1 20 | Finelyvelly, lb. | 15 | 25 |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. | 16 | 18 | Kino, true, lb. | 45 | 45 | Stramonium, lb. | 20 | 25 |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz. | 40 | 50 | Myrrh, lb. | 45 | 48 | Uva Ursi, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| | | | Opium, lb. | 3 10 | 3 50 | LECITHIN, Swedish, doz. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| | | | Powdered, lb. | 4 25 | 1 50 | LIQWORT, Solvazi, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| | | | Scammony, pure Resin, lb. | 12 80 | 13 00 | Pignatelli, lb. | 35 | 40 |
| | | | Shellac, lb. | 35 | 40 | Grasso, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| | | | | | | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27 | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------|----|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box | 75 | 75 | Unicorn, lb. | 38 | 40 | Subcarbonate, lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 | |
| " Purity, 200 sticks in box | 1 50 | 1 50 | Valerian, English, lb. true. | 20 | 25 | Subnitrate, lb. | 2 40 | 2 60 | |
| " Acne Pellets, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Yellow Snake, lb. | 40 | 45 | BORAX, lb. | 9 | 10 | |
| " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins | 1 50 | 1 75 | Yellow Dock, lb. | 15 | 18 | Powdered, lb. | 10 | 11 | |
| " Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | RVN, Bay, gal. | 2 25 | 2 50 | BROMINE, oz. | 8 | 13 | |
| LUPULIN, oz. | 30 | 35 | Essence, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz. | 20 | 25 | |
| LYCOPodium, lb. | 70 | 80 | SACCHARIN, oz. | 1 25 | 1 50 | Iodide, oz. | 45 | 50 | |
| MAIZE, lb. | 1 20 | 1 25 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. | 13 | 15 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 | |
| MANNA, lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 | Star, lb. | 35 | 40 | Iodide, oz. | 95 | 1 00 | |
| Moss, Iceland, lb. | 9 | 10 | Barcock, lb. | 30 | 35 | Phosphate, precip., lb. | 35 | 38 | |
| Irish, lb. | 9 | 10 | Canary, bag or less, lb. | 6 | 7 | Sulphate, oz. | 5 | 6 | |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz. | 46 00 | 50 00 | Caraway, lb. | 10 | 13 | CERUM, Oxalate, oz. | 10 | 12 | |
| NUTGALLS, lb. | 21 | 25 | Cardamom, lb. | 1 25 | 1 50 | CINCHONINE, oz. | 15 | 18 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | Cherry | 30 | 35 | Chloride, lb. | 75 | 85 | |
| NUTMEGS, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Colchicum. | 75 | 80 | Croton, oz. | 75 | 80 | |
| NIX VOMICA, lb. | 10 | 12 | Coriander, lb. | 10 | 12 | CHLOROFORM, lb. | 50 | 1 75 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 22 | 25 | Cumin, lb. | 15 | 20 | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz. | 25 | 30 | |
| OAKUM, lb. | 12 | 15 | Fennel, lb. | 15 | 17 | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz. | 15 | 20 | |
| OXYMEL, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70 | 75 | Fenugreek, powdered, lb. | 7 | 9 | COCAINE, Mur., oz. | 8 50 | 9 00 | |
| Citric, lb. | 45 | 50 | Flax, cleaned, lb. | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb. | 7 | 8 | |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz. | 15 | 18 | Ground, lb. | 4 | 5 | Iodide, oz. | 65 | 70 | |
| PEPPER, black, lb. | 22 | 25 | Hemp, lb. | 6 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | COFFERAS, lb. | 1 | 3 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | Mustard, white, lb. | 9 | 12 | ETHER, Acetic, lb. | 75 | 80 | |
| PITCH, black, lb. | 3 | 4 | Powdered, lb. | 15 | 20 | Sulphuric, lb. | 40 | 50 | |
| Bergundy, true, lb. | 10 | 12 | Pumpkin, | 25 | 30 | EXALGINE, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash | 2 25 | 3 25 | Quince, lb. | 65 | 70 | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25 | 30 | |
| Adhesive, yd. | 12 | 13 | Rape, lb. | 8 | 9 | IODINE, lb. | 5 00 | 5 50 | |
| Belladonna, lb. | 65 | 70 | Strophanthus, oz. | 50 | 55 | IODOFORM, lb. | 6 00 | 7 00 | |
| Galbanum Comp., lb. | 80 | 85 | Worm, lb. | 22 | 25 | IODOL, oz. | 1 30 | 1 40 | |
| Lead, lb. | 25 | 30 | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb. | 25 | 30 | IRON, by Hydrogen | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100 | 1 00 | 1 10 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 10 | 12 | Carbonate, Precip., lb. | 15 | 16 | |
| ROSIN, Common, lb. | 2 1 | 3 | White, Couti's, lb. | 15 | 16 | Sacch., lb. | 35 | 40 | |
| White, lb. | 3 1 | 4 | Powdered, lb. | 25 | 35 | Chloride, lb. | 45 | 55 | |
| RESORCIN, White, oz. | 25 | 30 | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb. | 12 | 25 | Sol., lb. | 13 | 16 | |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb. | 26 | 28 | SPERMACEETI, lb. | 50 | 55 | Citrate, U. S. P., lb. | 90 | 1 00 | |
| Root, Aconite, lb. | 22 | 25 | TERPENTINE, Chian, oz. | 75 | 80 | And Ammon., lb. | 75 | 80 | |
| Althea, cut, lb. | 30 | 35 | Venice, lb. | 10 | 12 | And Quinine, lb. | 1 50 | 3 00 | |
| Belladonna, lb. | 25 | 30 | WAX, White, lb. | 50 | 75 | Quin. and Stry., oz. | 18 | 30 | |
| Blood, lb. | 15 | 16 | Yellow | 40 | 45 | And Strychnine, oz. | 13 | 15 | |
| Bitter, lb. | 27 | 30 | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped | 5 | 6 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb. | 50 | 55 | |
| Blackberry, lb. | 15 | 18 | Quassia chips, lb. | 10 | 12 | Ferrocyanide, lb. | 55 | 60 | |
| Burdock, crushed, lb. | 18 | 20 | Red Saunders, ground, lb. | 5 | 6 | Hypophosphites, oz. | 20 | 25 | |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb. | 20 | 25 | Santal, ground, lb. | 5 | 6 | Iodide, oz. | 40 | 45 | |
| Canada Snake, lb. | 30 | 35 | CHEMICALS | | | | Syrup, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| Cohosh, Black, lb. | 15 | 20 | ACID, Acetic, lb. | 12 | 13 | Lactate, oz. | 5 | 6 | |
| Colchicum, lb. | 40 | 45 | Glacial, lb. | 45 | 50 | Pernitrate, solution, lb. | 15 | 16 | |
| Columbo, lb. | 20 | 22 | Benzoic, English, oz. | 20 | 25 | Phosphate scales, lb. | 1 25 | 1 30 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | German, oz. | 10 | 12 | Sulphate, pure, lb. | 7 | 9 | |
| Coltsfoot, lb. | 38 | 40 | Boracic, lb. | 20 | 25 | Exsiccated, lb. | 8 | 10 | |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb. | 20 | 25 | Carbolic Crystals, lb. | 32 | 35 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb. | 80 | 85 | |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb. | 13 | 14 | Calvert's No. 1, lb. | 2 10 | 2 15 | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb. | 85 | 90 | |
| Dandelion, lb. | 15 | 18 | No. 2, lb. | 1 25 | 1 40 | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb. | 13 | 15 | |
| Elecampane, lb. | 15 | 10 | Citric, lb. | 65 | 70 | Carbonate, lb. | 7 | 8 | |
| Galangal, lb. | 15 | 18 | Gallic, oz. | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 | |
| Gelsemium, lb. | 22 | 25 | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb. | 30 | 35 | Red, lb. | 7 | 9 | |
| Gentian, lb. | 9 | 10 | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot. | 1 50 | 1 60 | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. | 4 | 5 | |
| Ground, lb. | 10 | 12 | tes doz | 22 | 25 | In packages, lb. | 6 | 7 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 13 | 15 | Lactic, concentrated, oz. | 22 | 25 | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. | 40 | 45 | |
| Ginger, African, lb. | 11 | 12 | Muriatic, lb. | 3 | 5 | Carbonate, oz. | 30 | 35 | |
| Po., lb. | 13 | 15 | Chem. pure, lb. | 18 | 20 | Citrate, oz. | 25 | 30 | |
| Jamaica, blehd., lb. | 25 | 28 | Nitric, lb. | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | Iodide, oz. | 50 | 55 | |
| Po., lb. | 28 | 30 | Chem. pure, lb. | 25 | 30 | Salicylate, oz. | 35 | 40 | |
| Ginseng, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | Oleic, purified, lb. | 75 | 80 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. | 55 | 60 | |
| Golden Seal, lb. | 75 | 80 | Oxalic, lb. | 12 | 13 | Carbonate, lb. | 18 | 20 | |
| Gold Thread, lb. | 90 | 95 | Phosphoric, glacial, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Citrate, gran., lb. | 40 | 45 | |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb. | 12 | 15 | Dilute, lb. | 13 | 17 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. | 5 1 | 3 | |
| Indian Hemp | 18 | 30 | Pyrogallie, oz. | 32 | 35 | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb. | 30 | 35 | |
| Ipecac, lb. | 2 90 | 3 00 | Salicylic, white, lb. | 1 80 | 2 00 | MENTHOL, oz. | 90 | 95 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 3 10 | 3 20 | Sulphuric, carboy, lb. | 2 1 | 2 1 | MERCURY, lb. | 1 25 | 1 30 | |
| Jalap, lb. | 55 | 60 | Bottles, lb. | 5 | 6 | Ammon (White Precip.), | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 60 | 65 | Chem. pure, lb. | 28 | 30 | Chloride, Corrosive, lb. | 1 15 | 1 20 | |
| Kava Kava, lb. | 40 | 45 | Tannic, lb. | 49 | 45 | Calomel, lb. | 1 15 | 1 20 | |
| Licorice, lb. | 12 | 15 | Tartaric, powdered, lb. | 40 | 45 | With Chalk, lb. | 35 | 40 | |
| Mandrake, lb. | 13 | 15 | ACETANILID, lb. | 90 | 1 00 | Iodide, Proto, oz. | 25 | 30 | |
| Masterwort, lb. | 16 | 40 | ACONITINE, grain | 1 | 5 | Bin., oz. | 35 | 40 | |
| Orris, Florentine, lb. | 30 | 35 | ALUM, cryst., lb. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | Oxide, Red, lb. | 1 30 | 1 35 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 35 | 40 | Powdered, lb. | 3 | 4 | Pill (Blue Mass), lb. | 70 | 75 | |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb. | 40 | 45 | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. 880 | 8 1 | 10 | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb. | 50 | 55 | |
| Pink, lb. | 75 | 80 | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb. | 65 | 75 | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz. | 1 40 | 1 50 | |
| Parsley, lb. | 30 | 35 | Carbonate, lb. | 12 | 13 | Muriate, oz. | 1 40 | 1 50 | |
| Pleurisy, lb. | 30 | 25 | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 | Sulphate, oz. | 1 50 | 1 60 | |
| Poke, lb. | 15 | 18 | Nitrate, crystals, lb. | 40 | 45 | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz. | 35 | 40 | |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb. | 18 | 20 | Muriate, lb. | 12 | 16 | PHENACETINE, oz. | 50 | 55 | |
| Rhatany, lb. | 20 | 30 | Valerianate, oz. | 55 | 60 | PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain | 5 | 6 | |
| Rhubarb, lb. | 75 | 2 50 | AMYL, Nitrite, oz. | 16 | 18 | PIPERIN, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb. | 40 | 45 | ANTIPYRIN, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | PHOSPHORS, lb. | 90 | 1 10 | |
| Cut, lb. | 50 | 55 | ARISTOL, oz. | 2 00 | 2 25 | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb. | 55 | 60 | |
| Senega, lb. | 55 | 65 | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb. | 25 | 30 | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb. | 35 | 40 | |
| Squill, lb. | 13 | 15 | Fowler's, sol., lb. | 13 | 15 | Bicarbonate, lb. | 15 | 17 | |
| Gullingia, lb. | 22 | 25 | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 | Bichromate, lb. | 14 | 15 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 27 | White, lb. | 6 | 7 | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb. | 25 | 30 | |
| | | | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz. | 7 00 | 8 00 | Bromide, lb. | 37 | 40 | |
| | | | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz. | 40 | 45 | Carbonate, lb. | 14 | 14 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng. lb. | 20 | 22 | VERATRINE, oz. | 2 00 | 2 10 | Lemongrass, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 27 | Zinc Acetate, lb. | 70 | 75 | Mustard, Essential, oz. | 60 | 65 | |
| Citrate, lb. | 75 | 90 | Carbonate, lb. | 25 | 30 | Neroli, oz. | 4 25 | 4 50 | |
| Cyanide, fused, lb. | 40 | 55 | Chloride, granular, oz. | 13 | 15 | Orange, lb. | 3 75 | 5 00 | |
| Hypophosphites, oz. | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz. | 60 | 65 | Sweet, lb. | 3 25 | 3 50 | |
| Iodide, lb. | 3 60 | 3 75 | Oxide, lb. | 13 | 60 | Origanum, lb. | 65 | 70 | |
| Nitrate, gran. lb. | 8 | 10 | Sulphate, lb. | 9 | 11 | Patchouli, oz. | 1 75 | 1 80 | |
| Pernanganate, lb. | 50 | 55 | Valerianate, oz. | 25 | 30 | Pennyroyal, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | |
| Prussiate, Red, lb. | 50 | 55 | ESSENTIAL OILS. | | | | Peppermint, lb. | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Yellow, lb. | 32 | 35 | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz. | 75 | 80 | Pimento, lb. | 2 60 | 2 75 | |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb. | 30 | 35 | Sweet, lb. | 50 | 60 | Rhodium, oz. | 80 | 85 | |
| Sulphuret, lb. | 25 | 30 | Amber, crude, lb. | 40 | 45 | Rose, oz. | 6 00 | 7 00 | |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz. | 35 | 40 | Rec't, lb. | 65 | 70 | Rosemary, lb. | 70 | 75 | |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk | 25 | 28 | Anise, lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 | Rue, oz. | 25 | 30 | |
| Ozs., oz. | 32 | 38 | Bay, oz. | 50 | 60 | Sandalwood, lb. | 5 50 | 9 00 | |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz. | 16 | 20 | Bergamot, lb. | 5 00 | 5 25 | Sassafras, lb. | 75 | 80 | |
| SALICIN, lb. | 3 75 | 4 00 | Cade, lb. | 90 | 1 00 | Savin, lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 | |
| SANTONIN, oz. | 20 | 22 | Cajuput, lb. | 1 80 | 1 90 | Spearmin, lb. | 1 60 | 6 25 | |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz. | 90 | 1 00 | Capsicum, oz. | 60 | 65 | Spruce, lb. | 65 | 70 | |
| Fused, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb. | 3 50 | 3 75 | Tansy, lb. | 4 25 | 4 50 | |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb. | 30 | 35 | Cassia, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Thyme, white, lb. | 1 80 | 1 90 | |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Wintergreen, lb. | 3 00 | 3 50 | |
| Bromide, lb. | 63 | 65 | Citronelle, lb. | 70 | 75 | Wormseed, lb. | 3 50 | 3 75 | |
| Carbonate, lb. | 3 | 6 | Clove, lb. | 1 60 | 1 65 | Wormwood, lb. | 6 50 | 6 75 | |
| Hypophosphite, oz. | 10 | 12 | Copaiba, lb. | 1 00 | 1 75 | FIXED OILS. | | | |
| Hyposulphite, lb. | 3 | 6 | Croton, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | CASTOR, lb. | 9 | 11 | |
| Iodide, lb. | 40 | 45 | Cubeb, lb. | 11 00 | 12 00 | COD LIVER, N. F., gal. | 1 00 | 1 25 | |
| Salicylate, lb. | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb. | 5 50 | 6 00 | Norwegian, gal. | 1 25 | 1 50 | |
| Sulphate, lb. | 2 | 3 | Erigeron, oz. | 20 | 25 | COTTONSEED, gal. | 1 10 | 1 20 | |
| Sulphite, lb. | 10 | 12 | Eucalyptus, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | LARD, gal. | 90 | 1 00 | |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb. | 30 | 55 | Fennel, lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 | LINSEED, boiled, gal. | 61 | 65 | |
| STROXYTUM, Nitrate, lb. | 18 | 20 | Geranium, oz. | 1 75 | 1 80 | Raw, gal. | 58 | 60 | |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb. | 3 20 | 3 50 | NEATSFOOT, gal. | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| SULFONAL, lb. | 24 | 30 | Juniper berries (English), lb. | 4 50 | 5 00 | OLIVE, lb. | 1 35 | 1 40 | |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb. | 24 | 4 | Wood, lb. | 70 | 75 | Salad, gal. | 2 25 | 2 40 | |
| Pure precipitated, lb. | 13 | 20 | Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb. | 3 00 | 3 50 | PALM, lb. | 12 | 13 | |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb. | 50 | 55 | Garden, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | SPERM, gal. | 1 60 | 1 75 | |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz. | 60 | 65 | Lemon, lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 | TURPENTINE, gal. | 65 | 68 | |

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Dalley's Condition Powders.
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Dr. Lambeth's Lumbago Drops.
Spanish Blackings.
Ladies' Shoe Dressings.
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Lamp Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, &c.

Send for Prices—which are Low,

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blisters on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Pains, Rush of Blood to plexion, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Skin ach, Tired Feeling, Water Brash and every case that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross \$2, 1/2 gross \$1.25, 1/4 gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.



UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

The Philadelphia Truss Company!

HERMAN BECKER.

(Successors to S. S. Ritter & Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

THE CHAMPION TRUSS

AWARDED

GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

AWARDED

SPECIAL MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL.

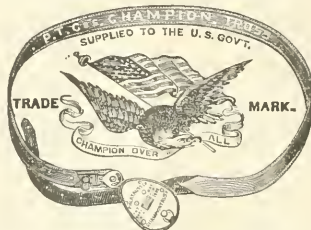
—MANUFACTURED FOR—

U. S.

Army, Navy & Pension Departments.

—ALSO—

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.



GENUINE BEAR OUR

Firm Name, Dates of Patents,
and also our Trade Mark**"CHAMPION"**

On Plate of Each Truss.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal
Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory
Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches,

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The *Springs* are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

PHILADELPHIA TRUSS COMPANY,

610 Locust Street, (P.O. Box 1207) PHILADELPHIA.

DEPOTS: Montreal, Que.

Toronto, Ont.

London, Eng.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

It is called *NOTOBAC* and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco *taste bad*, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centres and

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

preparing a way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. *NOTOBAC* stimulates, builds up and *improves the entire nervous system*. Many report a gain of ten pounds in as many days.

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following:

Gentlemen:

RED OAK, IOWA, 9-31-91.

Commenced using Notozac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 49 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notozac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

Gentlemen:

HENDERSON, N. Y., 10-6-91.

I used tobacco 40 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes Notozac. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notozac's effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

**NO
TO
BAC.**

(Registered Trade Mark)

Dear Sirs:

I loved tobacco for 20 years; tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notozac. Have no desire, in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,

C. J. MANNING.

Sterling Remedy Co.:

I commenced to use tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notozac. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have any craving for it.

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

MIDVALE, N. J., 9-30-91.

Mt. CARMEL, Ill., 10-10-91.

We will Advertise for you!

If you will order three dozen *NOTOBAC* at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

We guarantee that three boxes of *NOTOBAC*, used according to directions, will cure any case.

NOTOBAC is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY:—Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. I.

STRATHROY, DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 12.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 10th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE.

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

The regular meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, was held in the committee room, 595 La Gauchetière street, Montreal on Tuesday, November 8th, 1892.

Present: H. R. Gray, R. W. Williams, A. E. Dufferin, A. LaRue, D. Watson, W. S. Kerry, Joseph Coutant, Edmond Giroux, jr., L. A. Bernard, John T. Lyons.

Mr. H. R. Gray, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed.

An application was presented from Madam Dion, of Lévis, for registration as a licentiate of pharmacy. This was supported by affidavits and recommendations; but upon careful consideration of the case, it was decided that the Council could not grant to Madam Dion the certificate applied for, inasmuch as she had failed to present her application to the Council within the limit of time prescribed by clause 8 of the Quebec Pharmacy Act of 1885.

An application was presented from Mr. Osborne Thomas Kennedy for permission to be allowed to present himself for the next preliminary examination, and in the interval to be permitted to perform the duties of an apprentice. The application was laid on the table for future consideration, and the Registrar instructed to correspond with the authorities of the Glasgow University as to the antecedents of the applicant.

The Registrar reported that judgment had been rendered against the Association

in the case brought against Dr. Watters, of Quebec, and in order not to lose the right of appeal, he had instructed the attorneys at Quebec to take the necessary steps for entering said appeal. Considerable discussion took place as to the advisability or otherwise of pressing the appeal in this case, when the following resolution was presented, namely:

Resolved,—"That this Council, on the advice of their solicitors recommending an appeal, hereby authorize the Secretary-Registrar to appeal from the recent judgment given by Judge Chauveau, in the case of the Association *versus* Watters." Carried, two members of the Council dissenting.

Before proceeding definitely with the case, the Registrar was instructed to ask the legal advisers of the Association to consult with the Hon. Mr. Geoffrion.

The Registrar reported that since the last meeting the following prosecutions have been taken, namely: Two cases in Quebec for illegally selling Paris green, judgment being obtained in each case for the penalty of \$25 and costs. Two actions against Dr. C. O. Cloutier, of Fraserville, were settled by the defendant paying the penalty of \$50, the Association paying costs. Two actions against Dr. Prevost, of Montreal, in which the defendant confessed judgment and paid the penalty of \$50 and costs. Two actions against Dr. Amidee Marien; these cases had been taken *en d'libre* by the judge, but no judgment had yet been rendered. An action against Charles Marin, St. Cunegonde, who was fined \$25 and costs. Four actions against Narcisse Archambault, two being for the second offence, judgment being obtained for the penalty of \$100 and costs.

Pharmaceutical Association, Hamilton District.

The eighth annual meeting of the P. A. H. D. (postponed from October) was held in their rooms, King St. E., on Friday evening, Nov. 11th, the President, A. Vincent, in the chair.

R. Brierly, Treasurer, presented his annual report showing a slight deficit to carry over to the present year, but, as the amount is only \$2.31, the Association can hardly be said to be in difficulties.

J. W. Sutherland, Secretary, in his annual report, gave an interesting resume of the year's work, in which he stated there had been four withdrawals from the

Association and two new members added, leaving a total of twenty-nine.

General felicitations were indulged in by the members present at the happy termination of what in the spring promised to be a serious epidemic of cutting, and Messrs. Howell, Gerrie and Clark were complimented on all sides on the tact and good judgment displayed by them in their difficult role of peace-makers.

The balloting resulted in the following officers being elected: President, M. C. Wild; 1st Vice-President, G. W. Spackman; 2nd Vice-President, J. A. Zimmerman; Treasurer, R. Brierly; Secretary, Fred H. Yapp; Auditors, W. B. Smith and H. S. Case.

It was decided to hold the annual dinner as usual, on a date to be decided later; the arrangements being left in the hands of the entertainment committee of last year.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring officers, acknowledged by the President, the meeting adjourned.

FRED H. YAPP, Secretary.

Annual Dinner Pharmaceutical Association, Hamilton District.

The annual dinner of the P. A. H. D., was held on the evening of Nov. 23rd at Newport's, Hamilton. It was, in point of numbers, enthusiasm and general good will, one of the most successful of these annual reunions. Thirty-one druggists were present, including representatives from Toronto and Brantford. Mr. M. C. Wild, President of the P. A. H. D., presided and made a model chairman.

After the good things of the table had been done justice to, the chairman, in a witty speech and effective manner, introduced the following

TOAST LIST.

Our Queen and Country.—Received with "three times three," the company singing "God Save the Queen."

Our Guests.—Mr. Murchison, Toronto, responded, expressing the pleasure it gave him to be present, and thanking the P. A. H. D. on behalf of the Provincial Association, which he represented, for their kind invitation. He paid a graceful compliment to the Hamilton druggists for the unanimity and good feeling always shown by them, and pointed out the great influence which could be wielded by a Provincial Association, were each member ani-

mated by the same spirit as was shown by the Hamilton men. Mr. Murchison spoke well and was frequently applauded.

The O. C. P. was the next toast: introduced by the Chairman as the "Head of 'em all." In replying to this, Mr. J. A. Clark, Hamilton, gave a brief sketch of the work of the past two or three years, laying special stress on the favorable terms on which the Council had secured affiliation with the University. The Eaton prosecution was also mentioned and the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act were touched on.

Mr. Murchison in reply to a suggestion from Mr. Clark gave a glowing account of the good work done by the professors in the College as evidenced by the knowledge shown by the students at their examinations. According to Mr. M. it is a good thing we passed some time ago.

Mr. Stark gave a humorous reading, "The lost Chord," which pleased immensely.

The President here varied the proceedings by presenting, on behalf of the Association, a gold fountain pen and a handsome gold-headed cane to the retiring Secretary, Mr. J. W. Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland, although taken by surprise, replied appropriately.

Mr. Robertson next enlivened the company with a reading, which was well received.

Sister Societies drew replies from Mr. R. A. Harrison, Dunnville, representing the Brantford Association, and Mr. Campbell for the T. R. D. A.

Mr. Harrison spoke well for Brantford and related their success in dealing with several differences which had arisen during the past year. He pointed out the advisability of cultivating a friendly feeling amongst the different members of the profession and also urged each member individually to do his utmost to elevate the standard of the trade in his own district.

Mr. Campbell, for Toronto, replied briefly, regretting that the profession there were unable to show such a unanimous spirit as Hamilton, but hoped to be able to give a brighter report at some future time.

The Wholesale Trade was replied to by Mr. McHaffie, of J. Winer & Co., and Mr. Tining, of A. Wilson & Co. Mr. McHaffie assured the company that the retail trade could always rely on his house giving what assistance it could in protecting the interests of the legitimate trade, but, he plaintively remarked, that same trade had "wiped the floor" with the wholesaler's agreement re discounts, etc.

Mr. Tining also assured the meeting of their desire to do all in their power to

curtail the patent medicine nuisance and suggested that the retailers refuse to allow their stores to be used as an advertising medium by exposing banners, pannels, &c., advertising them.

"The Skipper" was then sung by W. W. Barlow and loudly applauded.

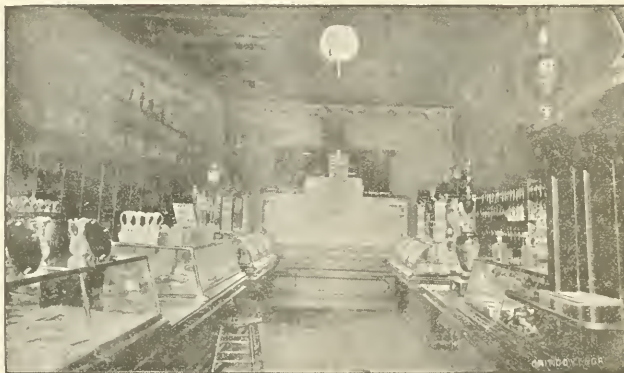
The Ontario Chemical Manufacturing Company was responded to by Mayor Blaicher and John A. Clark.

This brought the set toasts to an end, but voluntary toasts, readings and stories filled up what all agreed was one of the pleasantest evenings ever spent by the P. A. H. D.

The company dispersed about one o'clock after singing the National Anthem.

NOTES.

Regrets were received from Mr. John J. Hall, President O. C. P.; W. A. Hargreave, President T. R. D. A.; G. H. Goulding, Secretary B. D. A.; B. W. Donnelly, Ancaster; E. B. Shuttleworth,



INTERIOR OF BRIEN & CO.'S DRUG STORE, ESSEX, ONT.

Toronto; A. Wilson, Geo. Rutherford and Geo. Le Riche, Hamilton.

The Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST extends his thanks to the Association for their kind invitation to be present, which he would have been, but that circumstances prevented at the last hour.

G. W. Spackman ably filled the vice-chair.

E. B. Shuttleworth's regrets were not received until the morning after the dinner.

W. W. Barlow has a good voice; he will be quite an acquisition to the druggists of Hamilton.

All the druggists of the city were out but two, and one of these was prevented by illness.

Messrs. Wiid, Howell and Case were the Entertainment Committee; they did their work well.

When the heart is bigger than the head there is no need of a pocket-book.

You can gauge a competitor's weakness by the extent of his anger when you ignore him.

Suggested Monopolization of the Bergamot Oil Trade.

The British Consul at Naples is responsible for the statement that "Reggio is the only place in the world where the bergamot tree can be cultivated with profit, and as the essential oil is absolutely necessary for the manufacture of numerous perfumes, medicinal preparations, &c., he is of opinion that it offers a good chance to enterprising English firms to make a highly paying business of it by getting a monopoly of the same. This can be easily done by simply buying up from the producers themselves all the quantity they extract. A work of this kind would, undoubtedly, give back to this product its former price, which, before it passed into the hands of thousands of small traders, who now make a shameful use of it by mixing it with 10 parts of foreign matter, was sold at £1 per every 12 oz. The same might be practised with

regard to lemon juice, which is also, to a great extent, a speciality of this district. The infection of the blight, which last year damaged a considerable number of bergamot trees, having greatly diminished, the crop has been more abundant than the preceding year, and better results are anticipated for the coming season." So far as we can discern the sense of this rather unclassical English, the consul advises a British firm to come to Reggio, and corner the bergamot oil trade. Apart from the question wheth-

er instigation to such doubtful tricks of trade is not beyond the province of a consular report, we question whether any single foreign house which, relying merely upon its capital strength, plunged into a buying-up contest with the "thousands of small traders" would not come out at the little end of the horn. And what proof has the consul for asserting that Reggio is the only place in the world where the bergamot tree can be cultivated?—*Chemist and Druggist*.

IODOZONE.—This is the trivial name conferred on a solution of iodine and ozone by Robin. The iodine is said to be completely taken up and the solution does not respond to any of the usual tests for free iodine. It is well adapted for use as a spray in the treatment of phthisis and forms a reliable antiseptic application for wounds and open surfaces. The well known hygienic value of sea air, laden as it is with ozone and containing traces of iodine, first suggested the employment of iodozone where the advantages of sea air could not be obtained.

STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES.

WE TRULY BELIEVE no line of odors made in this country has become so popular as ours have, and no department of our business has increased more rapidly than that of Perfumery. We know this increase is due entirely to the fact that, while our prices may be higher than some others, our quality is all ways of one standard—the best, and that only.

We believe that in Perfumes as in medicine, the best of everything is none too good; ours are the best that money and experience can make. We sell only to the drug trade; our prices are reasonable (not cheap); our terms liberal; our quality the highest; our styles the latest.

All perfumes in bulk are \$3.50 per lb. in glass stoppered bottles; \$3.25 per lb. in cork stoppered bottles.

With each order for six lbs. (\$21.00) we will send Test Rack filled with elegant embossed sign, and a supply of labels.

When better goods are ordered, unless particularly specified, we will make up the assortment according to our best judgment.



Style "A."—Special French Oval.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| No. 10—1 oz—12 in box | \$2.00 per dozen |
| No. 11—1 oz—In complets | 2.50 " |
| No. 12—1 oz—In box | 4.00 " |
| No. 13—1 oz—In complets | 4.50 " |
| No. 14—1 oz—In single box | 5.00 " |
| No. 15—2 oz—4 in box | 7.00 " |
| No. 16—2 oz—In complets | 7.50 " |
| No. 17—2 oz—In single box | 8.00 " |



Style "B."—New Tail.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| No. 18—1 oz—In box | 2.00 per dozen |
| No. 19—1 oz—In complets | 2.50 " |
| No. 20—1 oz—In box | 4.00 " |
| No. 21—1 oz—In complets | 4.50 " |
| No. 22—1 oz—In single box | 5.00 " |
| No. 23—2 oz—4 in box | 7.00 " |
| No. 24—2 oz—In complets | 7.50 " |
| No. 25—2 oz—In single box | 8.00 " |



Style "C."—English Round.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| No. 26—1 oz—In box | \$4.00 per dozen |
| No. 27—1 oz—In complets | 4.50 " |
| No. 28—1 oz—In single box | 5.00 " |
| No. 29—1 oz—In single box | 12.00 " |

LIST OF STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES.

SPECIAL ODORS.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| AMORITA. | AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE. |
| ENGLISH LILAC. | "4" ROSES. |
| CLEOPATRA. | MAY BLOSSOM. |
| OLIVE BLOSSOM. | EUXENIA. |
| NADY. | KALANTHE. |
| IDEAL BOUQUET. | LUCULIA. |
| | ERMINIE. |
| | CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM. |

We also offer the following list of popular favorites, which are everywhere recognized as the best in their line.

REGULAR ODORS.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| White Rose. | Lily of the Valley. |
| Jockey Club. | Staphanotis. |
| Heliotrope. | Ylang Ylang. |
| Opopanax. | Patchouly. |
| Frangipani. | True Eng. Violet. \$5. |
| Rose Geranium. | Wood Violet. |
| New Mown Hay. | White Lilac. |
| Tonquin Musk. \$5. | Musk. |
| Ess. Bouquet. | |



Style "D."—Tall Fluted, similar to Cut Glass.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| No. 30—1 oz—In complets | \$5.00 per dozen |
| No. 31—1 oz—In single box | 5.50 " |
| No. 32—2 oz—In complets | 8.00 " |
| No. 33—2 oz—In single box | 9.00 " |
| No. 34—4 oz—In single box | 17.00 " |

TERMS—Three Months' Credit. F. O. B. Windsor.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

WINDSOR, Ont.

DETROIT, Mich.

FALL SUPPLY

OF THE FOLLOWING:

Leading Cough Remedies :

Gray's Syrup Red Spruce.
 German Syrup.
 Bickles' Syrup.
 Kansom's Hive Syrup.
 Harvard's Syrup.
 Allen's Lung Balsam.
 Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.
 Kemp's Balsam.
 Wistar's Balsam.
 Horehound Balsam.
 Horehound and Tolu Balsam.
 Honey Balsam.
 Turlington's Balsam.
 Carson's Cough Drops.
 Down's Elixir.
 White's Elixir.
 Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

AND MANY OTHERS.

Your orders solicited.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers of Drugs & Druggists' Sundries

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Specialties :

Arecanut Tooth Soap.
 Beef, Iron and Wine.
 Quinine Wine.
 Honey Cough Tincture.
 Glycerose.
 Prairie Condition Powders.

J. PALMER & SON

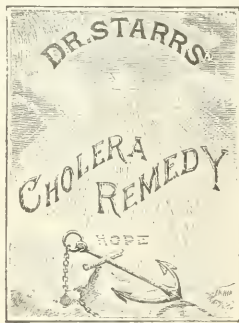
1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.
 DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.
 BERTRAND FRERES Fine Perfumes.
 TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest
 manufacturers of FANS and SILK
 NOVELTIES in the world.
 HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods,
 Mirrors, Albums, Etc.

We have been very successful in securing an
 entirely New and Well Assorted Line of
 Novelties for the Christmas Trade,
 superior and larger than anything ever shown
 by us, and can assure our friends it will repay
 them to reserve their orders for our representa-
 tive.


Recommended by Physicians
AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.

A pamphlet with full instructions for
 the immediate treatment of CHOLERA
 SYMPTOMS enclosed with each bottle.

Will be certain to command a large
 sale. Retail at 50c. a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY

WALLACE DAWSON & CO.
MONTREAL.
LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Acid Lactic, concentrated.
 Bromoform.
 Diuretin.
 Guaiacol.
 Pyoktannin.
 Thyol.
 Soziodol.

Brunton's Absorbent.
 Brunton's Digestive Fluid.
 Columbia Health Remedies.
 Dawson's Worm Chocolates.
 Lavolette's Syrup Turpentine.
 Peach Bloom Skin Food.
 Spooner's Phenyle.
 Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Buttermilk Toilet Soap.
 Balsam of Fir Soap.

A book of fine engravings go with each
 cake of soap.

Walker's Beech Nut Cough Drops

In 5 lb. boxes.

Deletrez' Virgin Violet,
 Ozs. and 10 ozs.
 Deletrez' World's Fair Boquet,
 Ozs.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

TRADE NOTES.

F. A. Clark has opened a new drug store at Meaford, Ont.

P. Bawden, of Ridgetown, is one of the latest to join the noble benedicts.

R. F. Greer, druggist, Oxbow, Alberta, has sold out to Harris & Tenmany.

Mr. Williams, of Revelstoke, B. C., has moved his drug business to Kaslo.

Arthur Doherty, druggist, Hamilton, Ont., has assigned to H. B. Whittton.

J. E. Morrison, Quebec City, has decided to retire from the drug business.

D. M. Calder, druggist, of Banff, N.W.T., will remove Jan. 1st to Medicine Hat.

A. B. Petrie, of Guelph, made a flying visit to New York for Xmas specialties.

Hall & Co., druggists, Victoria, B. C., have dissolved, Dr. Ernest Hall has retired.

W. G. Smith, druggist, of Guelph, Ont., is a candidate for the mayoralty of that city.

W. A. Karn, of Woodstock, is refitting and when it is finished will be quite "out of sight."

Dr. L. F. Cutten and John Bremner have opened a new drug store at Boissevain, Man.

Henry Myers, formerly of Brantford, has accepted a position with Johnston's drug store, Sarnia.

Mr. Macdonald, formerly in the drug business at Calgary, Alberta, is opening again at that place.

The drug stock of Robt. Steel, Virden, Man., was advertised to be sold by bailiff's sale on Dec. 8th.

The Peterboro' Medicine Company (Limited), with a capital stock of \$3,000 has been incorporated.

Leonard & Papineau are opening a drug store on Pine avenue, corner of St. Dominique street, Montreal.

Henria Lanctot is opening a magnificently-fitted drug store at 299½ St. Lawrence street, near Mignonne.

The display of Christmas novelties are all opened out and the assortment in many instances are magnificent.

Dr. D. S. Sager, of Brantford, returns to Chicago early in the new year. He is getting out some really good "proprieties."

F. X. Moisan, Montreal, has registered as dealer in drugs, under the name of the "Compagnie Generale des Drogueries Francaises."

Dr. D. Johnston, Iroquois, Ont., has purchased the stock contained in C. E. Hepburn's drug store and has re-opened in the old stand.

Walter M. Heming, formerly a clerk in the store of A. W. Harrison, St. Thomas, Ont., is about opening a drug store at Bognor.

T. P. Smith, of Elora, has moved into his new premises and is now in possession

of a very handsomely equipped and complete pharmacy.

W. Murchison, formerly at 1402 Queen St. W., Toronto, has removed eight doors west of his old stand. His address is now 1418 Queen St. W.

A fire, which fortunately did not prove very serious, occurred in the boiler room of the drug warehouse of Kerry Watson & Co., Montreal, Nov. 19th.

Garland & Rutherford, of Hamilton, Ont., have opened a branch drug store on James st., east, opposite the Armory. It is managed by C. E. Mason.

P. DeMesle has opened up a drug business on St. Lawrence street, St. Jean Baptiste Ward, Montreal, and called it the "Northern Drug Store."

C. D. Daniels & Co. are offering their business for sale. Mr. Daniels is going into the wholesale dry goods smallware with his brother-in-law in Buffalo.

We are pleased to learn of the convalescence of David Watson, jr., traveller for Kerry Watson & Co., Montreal, whose illness was mentioned last month.

J. R. Seymour, late of St. Catharines, is starting a new store in Vancouver, B. C. He is taking a full stock from Ontario. His many friends wish him every success.

Dr. J. B. Deslauriers and Jacques Deslauriers have formed a partnership as druggists at St. Cunegonde, of Montreal, under the name of Dr. Deslauriers & Freere.

J. H. Nasmyth & Co., Stratford, have sold out to C. E. Nasmyth and G. D. Matthews. The business will be continued under the name of Nasmyth & Co. at the old stand.

Thos. Compport, formerly of Aylmer, has purchased the drug business of W. C. Niblett, of Dundas, Ont. Mr. Niblett retires on account of ill-health, after being in business 25 years.

J. F. Howard, druggist, and J. K. Strachn, Registrar of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, are amongst the recently elected Board of Directors of the Winnipeg Jewelry Co.

Training at the McGill College, University of Montreal, under Professor G. P. Girdwood, is now recognised for the Associate Examination of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain.

James A. Wright, who has been representing Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co. in the Northwest and British Columbia for some time past, succeeds the late Mr. Heffer for the same firm in the Maritime Provinces.

For advertising various patent medicines (among them Warner's Safe Cure) as specifics against numerous diseases, and for selling these medicaments, a Cologne apotheker (Germany) has just been fined 1,500m. (= 75l.)

Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, have recently found some relics of old times in the shape of invoices dated away back in the forties, when such things as envelopes and postage were unknown. The

invoice was folded and paid at post office in lieu of envelopes and stamp. The currency then was £ s. d., and powd. jalap cost 7s. 6d. per pound.

Mr. Mason, at one time resident partner of the firm of Evans & Sons, Montreal, has been appointed manager of the Seabury Pharmacal Co., of New York. Until recently he has managed the English business of this firm.

Aubrey E. Smith, druggist, Turo, N. S., is now occupying his handsome new quarters in Mr. A. H. Smith's new building, Prince St., near Inglis. When everything is put in shape Mr. Smith will have one of the handsomest drug stores in the town.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, has instituted prosecution in the Police Court, as a test case against a local photographer, for selling chemicals in connection with his trade, which the prosecutors claim to be the right of chemists only.

The Toronto branch of the firm of Lyman Knox & Co., has been obliged, on account of their increased business, to remove to larger premises at No. 43 Colborne-st. Their new warehouse is a handsome and substantial building, containing five flats, each 85 by 50 feet.

Henry R. Gray, the well known druggist, of Montreal, and also a member of the Provincial Board of Health, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council of the Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, Department of Public Health. It is intended to have a World's Health Congress in connection with the great Chicago Fair next year, at which will be present representative sanitarians from the whole world.

Bole, Wynne & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man., have just issued their annual almanac for 1893. This is the seventh year of its publication and the demand for it has become so great that the number has now increased to 55,000 copies. This year the complete almanac has been printed in four languages, viz., English, German, French, and Icelandic. The printing was done at the office of the Winnipeg Commercial, and reflects credit on that office.

Store Heating by Electricity.

The first practical use in the world of electricity to heat hot water coils was made when Mr. R. A. McCormack, druggist, Sparks street, Ottawa, installed the Ahearn electric hot water heaters into his store. The heaters have been tested in heating coils for several months at the electric railway shed, but Mr. McCormack, has the disinclination and enterprise of being the first business man, in fact the first man of any kind anywhere to adopt the Ahearn system.

The switch turned on at 6.30. The temperature was then 50 degrees. In 20 minutes the cold was out of the pipes, and

at 9 o'clock the temperature had risen to 68 degrees.

The water for the coils is contained in five heaters in the cellar, the total capacity being about 23 gallons. As the regulation heaters, the water is heated by coils of wire of poor conductivity, that pass between the inner and outer sheets of the heater. The hot water is then forced up by the laws of hydraulics to the coils above. By having five separate heaters the heat and expense can be regulated. On a mild day one or two sections may be used. About 300 feet of pipe are used in the store proper, and the heaters keep the cellar warm. The next morning the shop was any if thing too warm. The pipes were quite as hot as any hot water coils usually are, and only three sections were being used. Mr. McCormack says the beauty of the new system is that it takes up only one quarter of the space of a furnace and boiler, requires no bother with coal or ashes, and the cost of putting in is less than half the cost of a furnace.

A Handsome Store.

The Medical Hall, one of the oldest business houses in Strathroy, Ont., and which has been frequently referred to as the pioneer drug business of the town, has during the last few weeks been undergoing a complete remodeling of its interior. This business was established by Mr. George Orchard in 1860, and has been continued at the same stand ever since. In 1870 Mr. W. J. Dias became the proprietor, and has continued at its head without an interruption, having established a drug business which has but few rivals in Western Ontario, and the name Medical Hall is one of the familiar terms in the households of this section. A main feature of the business has always been its dispensing department, and when we are told that during the term of Mr. Dias' proprietorship over one hundred thousand physicians' prescriptions have been prepared there, not to speak of the thousands of family and household receipts which are continually being made up, some idea may be formed of this feature of the trade done. In August of this year Mr. Robert T. Kyle, who has been an employee from the commencement of his apprenticeship until that time, became a partner in the firm, which is now styled W. J. Dias & Co. Mr. Kyle is well known to all our citizens as an excellent chemist, and one who has a thorough knowledge of the business. He is also thoroughly posted in optical work and the fitting of spectacles, &c., having passed a course of study in the Canadian Optical Institute and obtained his diploma. On account of the largely increased attention which it is necessary for Mr. Dias to devote to the interests of the publication of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, which under his management has assumed metropolitan proportions, the management of the drug business now devolves on Mr. Kyle.

The store now presents a very handsome appearance, and one thoroughly in

keeping with the business. New cornices and glass cases have been added: a handsome partition of leaded muffled glass now divides the front from the laboratory: a prescription case of new and elegant design, and a fine upright mirror of beveled glass, 6 feet by 3, all combine to making it one of the handsomest places of business that we have ever seen. The telephone and express offices have been re-arranged, and a private office for the use of the proprietors and also to be used as a physician's reception room has been added.—*Strathroy Dispatch.*

Montreal Notes.

It is stated that Messrs. Leonard & Papineau are opening a new drug store on Pine avenue, corner of St. Dominique street.

Mr. de Mesle has opened a new drug store on St. Lawrence, main street in St. Jean Baptiste ward, formerly St. Jean Baptiste village. In connection with his establishment he proposes to open a free dispensary with entrance from the street in rear, where physicians will be in attendance at certain hours and who will give prescriptions free. The prescriptions, it may be understood, are to be made up in Mr. de Mesle's pharmacy attached to the dispensary. Of course, the success of this venture depends on the reputation of the physicians and the low prices of the medicines furnished.

There is some talk of still another drug store being opened on St. Lawrence Main st., corner of Ontario. This will make 10 or 12 drug stores on this much drugged street. The orders from city druggists are getting less and less in volume, so the wholesale houses say, and no wonder. Instead of the old style of selling goods by the dozen packages and the Winchester, 1 lb. of a tincture and $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of a patent is becoming the order of the day.

Mr. Quipp, who was with the late Mr. R. I. Devins so many years, and who recently opened a drug store on Windsor street, has moved to the corner of St. Antoine and Windsor streets where he now has quite a handsome pharmacy. May he have all the success he deserves and may he have a long lease at a low rental. Mr. Quipp is one of those men who do not believe in selling goods without having his legitimate profit. A few more such men are wanted, especially in Toronto.

A meeting of the Montreal Druggists' Association was held on the 29th ult. and was presided over by Mr. Contant. A large number of wide-awake pharmacists were present. Mr. A. I. Laurence was elected Secretary in place of Mr. Lyons, resigned. It was decided to change a few prices on the list and a memorandum of the changes was ordered to be sent to each member. Every one present recognized the necessity of adhering honorably to the price list as it was felt that anything approaching the cutting of prices at present going on in Toronto would result disas-

trously to a number of pharmacies at present running under heavy expenses for rent and clerk hire and without a surplus capital to back them.

The pharmacy students have again formed a "Pharmacy Students' Association," and it seems to look as though it would be a great success. The idea is to make it as recreative as possible, the students believing that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and the students are quite right.

This is a dreary life at best: the hours are long and the brain work and responsibility incessant, and what makes it worse is that they cannot look forward to high wages, as it is with great difficulty their employers are able to pay the present rates. In fact, most druggists will have to reduce expenses in every practicable manner now that competition is so great.

Mr. Fred Peacock, who drives Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co.'s delivery express, had a narrow escape from death recently by the falling of a trolley wire. As it was the horse was killed on the spot.

A city druggist who has for a number of years taken an active part in sanitary matters, both provincial and civic, and who has written a good deal on the sanitation of cities, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council of the World's Fair Sanitary Congress to be held in Chicago next year, at which the lead-Sanitariums of the world will be present.

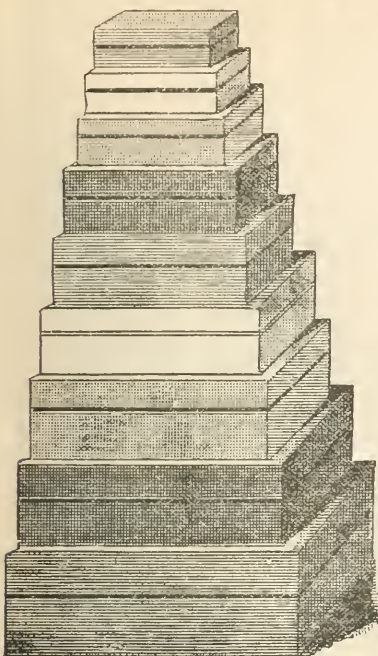
"Drug store keeping in Montreal means working for the landlord, corporation and government, and not one druggist in twenty is able, under the most favorable circumstances, to put one cent away for his old age." So said a pushing young druggist who established himself on St. Catharine st. a few years ago, to your correspondent and he is not far from the truth.

Mr. David Watson, jr., has nearly recovered from his recent severe illness, although he will have to take great care of himself for the balance of the winter. It is probable that he will have to give up the road for some time at least. His friends in Montreal will be glad to have his genial presence again among them.

In the case of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec against Liversois for selling photographic chemicals by retail, the clause in the Act allowing only wholesale trading in drugs by photographers was decided against the Association. The prosecution was weak and sufficient precautions were not taken by the detectives in purchasing very small retail quantities.

As to the *new tax* there is no doubt the government has the right to levy it in order to extricate this province from its financial difficulties. While not weighing more heavily upon druggists than upon other business men, nevertheless it is most onerous and is at the same time most unfairly distributed. For instance, a druggist paying over \$600 and up to

POINTERS ON PAPER BOXES:



1. F. Long & Son, of Aurora, have for years been recognized as the only successful manufacturers of fine Jewelers' and Druggists' Paper Boxes in Canada.
2. They have only been able to sell to the Wholesale Trade, having had no other connection with the Retailers.
3. **THE HEMMING BROS. CO.** have recently purchased the entire stock and plant, have built them a factory adjoining their own, and are adding all the latest improvements in machinery and materials.
4. Mr. A. E. Long has taken charge of the new factory.
5. **THE HEMMING BROS CO.**, (76 York St., Toronto) intend to make only fine quality boxes, such as Druggists and Jewelers require, and by making a specialty of them and carrying them in stock, intend to defy all competition.
6. The advice of "The Canadian Druggist" is to give the **HEMMING BROS. CO** a trial.

—THE—

King of Dyspepsia Cures.



THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY

For INDIGESTION in any form, is now extensively advertised and meeting with a ready and rapidly increasing sale. It is recommended by the medical faculty and thousands of testimonials pronounce it

A Complete Cure,
A Positive Cure,
A Wonderful Cure,

A Prompt Cure,
A Perfect Cure,
An Efficient Cure,

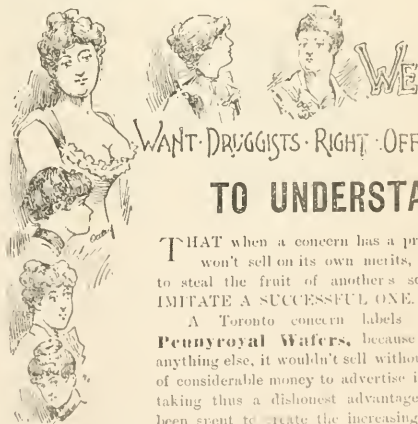
And THE KING OF CURES.

In the year 1891 **K. D. C.** has been awarded a Silver Medal and five Diplomas, the highest award, for any medicine. It is guaranteed to cure any case of INDIGESTION or DYSPEPSIA or money refunded.

This wonderful remedy can be had from the leading Wholesale Druggists throughout Canada, or direct from our Laboratory.

K. D. C. COMPANY,

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia



TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still further, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$5.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribe given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige.

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

\$1000 rental has to pay \$60 business tax to the local government in addition to the \$65 to \$70 which he pays to the civic corporation, and \$5 to the Pharmaceutical Association. This has to be paid on the 1st of October in each year and about the same time the water rates and assessments fall due. It is hard for a pill maker to be jolly under such circumstances.

Prince Edward Island.

On November 22nd the Druggists of Charlottetown each received the following communication :

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting held by the medical men of this city.

If you intend to comply with the same please forward answer to me in writing before Monday next.

Yours, etc.,

S. R. JENKINS, M. D., Secretary.
Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1892.

COPY.

WHEREAS, we, the undersigned medical men of Charlottetown, being aware that the druggists of Charlottetown have been accustomed to prescribe for patients by selecting medicine for them and dispensing medicines prescribed by us to persons other than those for whom they were originally prescribed, we consider such practices as very improper, contrary to law and very unjust to us as medical practitioners.

THEREFORE, Resolved: That we request each druggist in the city to relinquish such practices and give us his written promise to that effect, and that a copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to each druggist.

P. Conroy, M. D., (chairman); F. P. Taylor, F. R. C. P., Edin.; Richard Johnson, M. D.; Frank D. Bear, M. D.; Jas. Washerton, L. R. C. P. & S., E.; Fred. F. Kelly, M. D.; H. D. Johnson, M. D.; Jas. Handralan, M. D.; Jas. McLeod, M. D.; S. R. Jenkins, M. D., Secretary.

The Druggists were naturally very much perturbed by this bomb-shell, and, with the public, wondered how their business could possibly be carried on if they could no longer "select medicines" for their customers. Correspondents in the newspapers and editorial comments were strongly against the doctors' request, and all deprecated the inauguration of a new and crippled state of affairs. The Druggists all wished to conciliate the medical men, but they did not see how they could do so if the request not to select patent medicines and simple remedies for common ills were to be urged, and for a time it looked as if it was to be a choice between prescription trade and general patronage. So they hid themselves to a meeting to discuss the question. Dr. Dodd declared that "the meeting did not interest him," and it after transpired that he had written a willing assent to the Physicians' request. Mr. George Hughes attended the meeting with all the other Druggists, but his stand upon the question was publicly taken next day when he printed the circular in the newspapers with the following remarks:—

A Card.

AS I have a legal right to select medicines for my customers, I shall continue as heretofore to supply their wants to the best of my

ability—with the best goods that money can buy, and my long experience in the business, (extending over twenty years, with four years spent in the study of medicine with a practising physician), I feel justified in asking for a continuance of your liberal patronage. The Apothecaries Hall is not run in the interest of any physician, directly or indirectly. You are not charged 25 or 30 per cent. extra on prescriptions for the doctors' benefit. Therefore, bring them to me and save money.

All prescriptions and family recipes shall receive my personal attention.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. HUGHES.

Apothecaries Hall, DesBrisay's Corner, Queen St., Ch'town.

The result of the Druggists' meeting was the unanimous adoption of the following:—

Charlottetown, 26th Nov., 1892.

To S. R. Jenkins, M. D., Secretary of the Medical Profession in Charlottetown.

SIR,—At a meeting, called to-day, of all the Druggists of Charlottetown, the following resolution was passed.

"We, undersigned Druggists of the city of Charlottetown, beg respectfully to submit to the Physicians of Charlottetown, in reply to their circular letter, received by us during the present week.

1st. That our disposition towards the Medical profession is friendly and respectful.

2nd. That we recognize the rightful province of both the Medical Faculty and the Druggists.

3rd. That while we wish to consider fully the rights of the profession, we deem it our duty to uphold our own.

4th. We repudiate the accusation that we have been in the habit of dispensing prescriptions for others than whom they were originally prescribed for.

5th. As regards "selecting medicines" we submit

(a) That the practice is not illegal, inasmuch as the majority of us have been so practicing for the prescribed term of five years previous to the passing of the Medical Act of last session of Provincial Parliament.

(b) That we could not reasonably be expected to sign away our right so to do as it does not unduly interfere with the practice of the Physician, and

(c) As it forms an indispensable factor in our business, we would in relinquishing it, sign away a considerable part of our means of gaining a livelihood in our legitimate business.

(d) Further we submit that public opinion is already so strong against the proposed change, it would most assuredly lead to the repeal of the Medical Act of the last session of Provincial Parliament.

(e) Also we contend that as in no other city does any such restriction obtain, as is now suggested, we Druggists would present ourselves as willingly and unaturally under undue coercion and as seemingly ridiculously ignorant of our business. We therefore ask the Medical men to re-consider their resolution, to modify their demands, and if they will, to submit to us, for further consideration, any such modifications as they may deem fit; and we assure them that we will do everything reasonable to establish more firmly, if possible, the proper reciprocal protective relationship between the Medical Profession and the Druggists in our respective relations to the public.

C. D. RANKIN,
REDDIN BROS.,
WM. R. WARREN,
ARTHUR JOHNSON,
E. DE C. DAVIS.

As was anticipated, the Druggists were asked to have a friendly talk over the matter with the Physicians, for which purpose a meeting was called and attended by all the Druggists who had signed the above reply, and five of the Physicians. Here it transpired that the Physi-

cians' Circular had been worded differently from what was intended. They had no intention they declared of opposing the druggists in giving any medicine asked for, or in selecting one of several similar preparations for symptoms mentioned; their wish was merely to protest against the Druggist treating diseases which should be under the Physician's care, and enquiring symptoms, diagnosing the case, and as a result compounding medicines such as a physician would direct. They did not wish to interfere with the druggist giving simple remedies for ordinary troubles which the customer could name and say definitely that he suffered from.

Had the circular letter to the druggists asked them to refrain from diagnosing in uncertain cases, and compounding complex mixtures for the cure of the supposed disease, all misunderstanding would have been avoided. As a matter of fact, the Doctors' explanation proved that they, too, wished—in the words of the Druggists' reply to their circular—to establish the "proper, reciprocal, protective relationship between the Medical Profession and the Druggists in their respective relations to the public."

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The various societies more or less connected with pharmacy have settled down in earnest for their winter sessions.

The first evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was held this month and was principally remarkable for a paper on the sale of poisons to medical men and chemists by the President, Michael Carteighe, Esq.

Mr. Carteighe saddled his paper with a cumbersome title, but the matter was excellent and the advice contained eminently judicious and sensible. Whilst stating that he had had the subject in his mind for years he partially acknowledged that it was the public interest excited by the Neill case, that had caused him to present the paper. The whole subject of the retail supply of doctors with poisons is hedged in with difficulties. In the larger towns it is impossible for the chemist to know half the doctors by sight and the handwriting of a much smaller portion. Yet Mr. Carteighe would decline to supply a medical man with poison or a preparation containing poison unless known to the seller or introduced by someone known to the seller. Even in those cases he would require the poison register to be signed. Most chemists recognise that the responsibility and risk attached to the sale of poisons is so great that they would gladly assist in rendering their sale more difficult—the recompense being totally inadequate when it is remembered that the wholesale houses, however, are quite ready to take this risk—it being a matter of impossibility for them to check the bona fides of all their customers, although some attempt is generally made—it does not seem

Mustard Plasters

IMPROVED.

A test and comparison will show that the Mustard Plasters prepared by **JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON** are of greater strength and generally superior to others. They do not decompose or change with age.

ARE IN VERY HANDSOME CONTAINERS.

Johnston & Johnston, - New York.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,
MONTREAL,

Sole Agents in Canada.

Full list on application.



The attention of **CANADIAN DRUGGISTS** is called particularly to the following lines of our goods:—

Vaseline Soap, Unscented,

75c. per dozen, list price.

Vaseline Soap, Perfumed,

\$2.00 per dozen, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

2 oz. bottles \$9.00 per gross, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

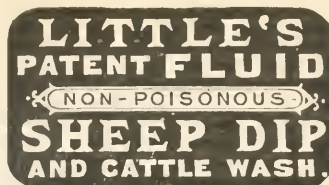
1 oz. tin boxes \$4.30 per gross, list price.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.



FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

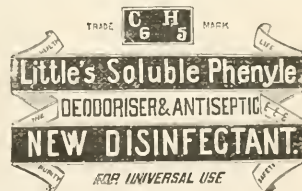
\$25 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

worth the druggist's while to risk the corner's censure and public approbrium because he unwittingly assist either the criminal poisoner or the suicide.

The Society of Chemical Industry with its numerous branches all over the country has made a good start, several practical papers having been communicated.

The Chemical Society has met in its old quarters at Burlington House but under an improved alteration of the premises. The seating accommodation has been rearranged and extended, the decorations are elaborate and the installation of the electric light in both lecture theatre and library a vast improvement. Sir Henry Roscoe, F. R. S., M. P., who presided at the first meeting congratulated the Society on its rejuvenated appearances. Amongst the papers contributed were two by Prof. Thorpe. One described the isolation and identification of fluorosulphonic acid and the other indicated that the interaction of iodine and chlorate of potassium produced iodate of potassium and free chlorine. Prof. Thorpe has been working for some years on the fluorine compounds and a very opposite question was put to him as to whether he could confirm M. Moissan's claim that fluorine could be isolated by electrolysis? In reply Prof. Thorpe admitted that he had spent a large amount of time and Government money in repeating these experiments but without success. Several interesting results were obtained, but when difficulties were met with he communicated with M. Moissan, who contented himself with merely acknowledging his letter and offered no suggestion or advice.

A question which is vexing the souls of wholesale druggists and manufacturers is the preparation of citric and tartaric acids free from lead. It has long been known that these acids are usually crystallized by the manufacturers in leaden pans and mere fire are particularly liable to contain traces of the metal. This occurs as the salt of the metal and also as free lead, the later being derived from the scraping of the pan. There has been no very great difficulty in obtaining citric acid free from lead, the manufacturers having substituted earthenware for leaden pans in which to crystallize the acid. Tartaric acid free from lead is with much more difficulty obtained and the one or two houses who guarantee the recrystallized article ask \$1 per lb. for the same—a prohibitive price. The average amount of lead present in commercial samples is about 0.2 per cent., a quantity that is absolutely harmless but yet sufficiently objectionable. One point it is well to bear in mind. Many chemists are in the habit of testing their acids for lead by ammonium sulphide after neutralizing the acid with ammonia. Now, nearly all the commercial liquid ammonia contains a trace of iron and unless a control experiment is performed with distilled water and the same amount of ammonia very incorrect results are obtained. The best plan is to pass sulphuretted hydrogen

through a solution of the acid contained in a beaker and compare the tint produced, when looking through the column of liquid standing on a white piece of paper.

Messrs. Richardson, of Leicester, England, are in the unfortunate position of having to defend an action brought by the Lanoline makers against them for infringing their patent for the purification of wool fat. I recently pointed out in these columns that wool fat, by no means answering the B. P. tests are being offered on the English market by German manufacturers. It is possible therefore that Messrs. Richardson are being sued for other people's delinquencies. Although it is only fair to state that they intend defending the case strenuously.

The recent announcement that Montreal licentiates advocate the passing of a resolution refusing recognition of the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain deserves more than passing attention. Let me at once say that the English Society have no power to recognize any diploma besides their own—in fact they are so absurdly placed as to be unable to recognize the Irish qualification. Whether the union of hearts, soon to be formulated under the title of Home Rule will alter this I do not know, but I am informed that a special Act of Parliament would be necessary before any reciprocity could be legally granted. On the other hand, as the penalties for keeping open shop as a chemist are usually inflicted through the prosecution of the individual by the Pharmaceutical Society, Canadian pharmacists need not be afraid of their being summoned should they start business here. I am also informed that more than one Irish Diplomat is practising here and that the Society will not interfere. If our Canadian friends knew something of the difficulty of attempting to push Bills through Parliament in which the public take no interest, they would not urge this point. Should the various pharmaceutical associations in Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc., memorialize the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain something might be attempted, but I am not sanguine of any success with Parliament. The assurance of sympathy and non-interference with colonial pharmacists desiring to establish themselves in the Mother Country might, however, be counted upon. Not until a British Imperial Zollverein is established will that proper amount of reciprocity be obtained which justice demands.

Communications.

To the Editor:

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry what answer we have to make to the articles that have appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* concerning the proposed "Amendments to the Pharmacy Act," I expressly stated at the Convention of Druggists that the amendments would require to be put into proper legal form by the College solicitors, and that

there might be some unimportant changes made by them to harmonize the whole with our Act. For that purpose the Committee on By-laws and Legislation met with our solicitors in Toronto on Oct. 28th and carefully went over the whole ground, and all concurred in what was done. There was present Messrs. Petrie, D'Avignon, Daniels, Clark, McKenzie, and the writer. The matter, which takes time, is in the hands of our solicitors, and I see no especial urgency. If Mr. Petrie has the original draft I am sure by applying to him any person can see it now, or could have made a copy of it at the convention or Council meeting; every one heard it read there clause by clause and there was ample time. Everything else about that convention is reported in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, why not it? As soon as our solicitors hand over their work, and before the Bill is put before the Legislature, the large and influential committee appointed by the convention to assist in passing the bill, will be consulted. I am sure the druggists have every confidence in their committee, no member of which, I believe, has complained of delay. The reason the druggists have not been informed before of the delay in this matter and also our side of the Eaton and other prosecutions is not our fault. About Nov. 16th I wrote to the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* asking his consent to publish in his journal a reply to his many severe, and, as I considered, unfair criticism of these matters, a former communication of mine having been suppressed. I have had no acknowledgment of my letter yet, and can only regard it as a refusal. Perhaps the editor may believe that the following clause in the *Journal* contract prevents us using any organ but his to reply to anything he may say about us, and remember there is no condition in it that he shall publish anything we write, however fair:—"That they will not sanction, encourage, assist or in any way recognize the publication of any journal of a similar kind to the said *Pharmaceutical Journal* during the continuance of this agreement."

Respectfully,

JOHN A. HALL.

P. S.—I have just received a letter from our solicitors, dated Dec. 10th, regretting the delay in forwarding the amendments, and explaining that the delay is caused by the "Deputy Attorney-General who has them in hand and who has been written to twice with reference to them and has promised to hasten their examination. But he is at present in great confusion moving to the new Parliament buildings in the park." I am satisfied that Mr. Cartwright will not delay the matter one minute longer than necessary.—JOHN J. HALL.

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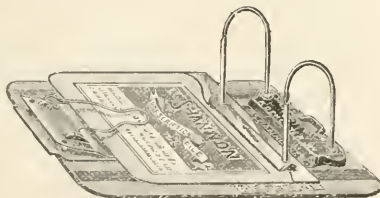
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Antiseptics, Germicides, Disinfectants and Deodorizers.

C. D. LIPPINCOTT.

(Concluded.)

GERMICIDES.

The term Germicide includes substances which act upon infectious organisms and their spores, rendering them innocuous or inert. Such substances must be either of a corrosive, caustic or poisonous nature to themselves.

The classification of germicides in respect to their germ-destroying power, as determined by the Health Department of the City of New York, is given as follows: (1) corrosive sublimate, 64 grains to the gallon; (2) carbolic acid, 5 per cent. solution; (3) bromine, 1 pound to 200 gallons; (4) potassium permanganate, 17½ ounces to 200 gallons; (5) chloride of lime, 4 ounces to the gallon; (6) sulphate of iron, 1½ pounds to the gallon; (7) sulphate of zinc, 4 ounces to the gallon; (8) common salt, 2 ounces to the gallon.

The list of germicidal drugs and chemicals includes the following, which may be used in various combinations or singly, as required: Calcium chloride, calx chlorinata, zinc chloride, zinc sulpho-carbolate, zinc sulphate, copper sulphate, iron sulphate, mercury bichloride, silver nitrate, etc., carbolic acid, sulphurous acid, chloroform, ether, alcohol, bisulphide of carbon, gasoline, benzine, rhigolene, turpentine, etc., iodine, sulphur, chlorine, etc.

GERMICIDES (COMBINATIONS.)

Germicide solution (No. 1):

Carbolic acid..... 2 ounces.
Chloride of zinc..... 60 grains.
Turpentine, qs..... 16 ounces.—M.

Germicide solution (No. 2):

Bichloride of mercury..... 10 grains.
Turpentine..... 16 ounces.—M.

Germicide solution (No. 3):

Chloride of zinc..... 10 grains.
Sulpho-carbolate of zinc..... 15 grains.
Chlorine water..... 16 ounces.—M.

DISINFECTANTS.

Among the last treated of under the title of antiseptics, may be found a number of disinfectants.

A few formulas representing true disinfectants are, however, in order here.

Mr. Keenan, who is authority on the merit of moist heat as ranking first, then dry heat, sulphur dioxide, chlorine and crude carbolic acid, in the order named.

Sulphaminol (or thio-oxymethyl-diamin) is a new disinfectant, which is said to split up into carbolic acid and some compounds of sulphur.

There are 5 standard disinfectant solutions recommended by the Pennsylvania Board of Health, as follows:

Standard Solution No. 1.—Dissolve chloride of lime or bleaching powder of the best quality (containing at least twenty-five per cent. of available chlorine) in soft water in the proportion of four ounces to the gallon.

Standard Solution No. 2.—Dissolve corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potash in soft water in the proportion of two drachms of each salt to the gallon.

NOTE.—No. 1.—This solution is highly poisonous. No. 2.—It requires a contact of one hour to be efficient. No. 3.—It destroys lead pipes. No. 4.—It is without odor.

Standard Solution No. 3.—To one part of Labarraque's solution (liquor sodæ chloratæ, U. S. Pharmacopeia or hypochlorite of soda,) add five parts of soft water.

NOTE.—Competent authority has pronounced this superior to all other disinfectants.

Standard Solution No. 4.—Dissolve corrosive sublimate in water in the proportion of four ounces to the gallon, and add one drachm of permanganate of potash to give color to the solution, as a precaution against poisoning. One fluid ounce of this solution to the gallon of water is sufficiently strong. Articles should be left in it for two hours.

NOTE.—Corrosive sublimate solutions should be kept in wooden or crockery vessels.

FOR THE DISINFECTION OF ZINCS AND CESS-POOLS.

No. 5.—Carbolic Acid Solution.—Mix one pint of carbolic acid with two and a half gallons of water.

LIPPINCOTT'S CHLORIDES.

Ammonium chloride } aa 3 ounces.
Sodium chloride } 3 fl. ozs.
Hydrochloric acid 64 ounces.—M.
Aqua q. s. fiat

LIPPINCOTT'S PHENOL COMPOUNDS.

Carbolic acid 2 ounces.
Soda bicarb 1 ounce.
Borate of soda ½ ounce.
Glycerine 2 ounces.
Caramel 2 ounces.
Aqua q. s. fiat 16 ounces.
M. et filter.

DISINFECTANT SOLUTION NO. 1

Ferri chloride 4 parts.
Zinc chloride 5 parts.
Aluminum chloride 5 parts.
Calcium chloride 4 parts.
Manganese chloride 3 parts.
Water q. s. fiat 90 parts.

Dissolve and add to each gallon ten grains thymol and one fourth ounce oil of rosemary previously dissolved in about six parts of alcohol, and filter.

DISINFECTANT SOLUTION NO. 2.

Potassium chloride } of each 5 parts.
Sodium chloride } of each 5 parts.
Magnesium chloride } of each 5 parts.
Zinc chloride } of each 3 parts.
Aluminum chloride } of each 3 parts.
Calcium chloride 6 parts.
Water q. s. fiat 100 parts.

Dissolve and saturate with methyl salicylate and oil of eucalyptus. The diluted solutions of these may be made by mixing one pint of the concentrated solution with one gallon of water.

HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT (WINTER'S.)

Ferri sulphas conc 8 ounces.
Ammonia mur. pulv. 1 ounce.
Hydrag. bichlor. corr. pulv. 4 ounces.
Spts. vini rect. 4 ounces.
Aqua, ad 32 ounces

Put the iron sulphate with 24 ounces of water. Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the alcohol. Mix both solutions, adding the muriate and enough water to make 32 ounces. Mix with equal parts of water and use as a disinfectant.

GOODELL'S FOUR CHLORIDES.

Hydrag. chlorid. corr. 1 grain.
Liq. arsen. chloridi ½ fl. drachm.
Tinct. ferri chloridi } aa 4 fl. drachms
Acid hydrochlor. dil. } 3 fl. ounces.
Syrupi 6 fl. ounces.
Aqua q. s. 6 fl. ounces.

TUSON'S DISINFECTANT POWDER.

Tuson's disinfectant powder is composed of a mixture of sulphite of lime, sulphate of alumina and sulphate of zinc—the last body being well known as an efficient disinfectant and antiseptic. The first two bodies when moistened decompose one another and evolve sulphur dioxide (SO₂). Every pound of the powder gives off seven gallons of SO₂.

The advantage of having a powder of this sort, which will at once evolve such a powerful disinfectant as SO₂, is apparent to every one. This disinfectant is largely sold abroad, the ingredients being printed upon each package.

TAYLOR'S SOLUTION OF FOUR CHLORIDES.

Alum 10 ounces.
Sal soda 10 ounces.
Sal ammoniac 2 ounces.
Common salt 2 ounces.
Chlor. zinc 1 ounce.
Muriatic acid, com'l q. s.
Water q. s. to 1 gallon.

Dissolve the alum in half a gallon of boiling water; then add the sal soda, which gives a precipitate of aluminium hydrate. Muriatic acid is then added in sufficient quantity to dissolve this precipitate, thereby forming aluminium chloride. The other salts are then dissolved in the remainder of the water and added to the first solution.

DEODORIZERS

Are substances which destroy foul or unpleasant odors. There are many suggestions and modifications of this class of substances, such as perfumes and medicated vinegars or solutions and powders and a few volatile oils and balsams.

I submit the following formulæ:

DEODORANT VINEGAR (ORIGINAL).

Cologne or bay rum opt ½ ounce.
Dil. acetic acid 15½ ounces.

LIPPINCOTT'S DEODORANT.

Oil gaultheria 20 drops.
Thymol 2 drachms.
Chloroform 1 drachm.
Acetic ether 1 drachm.
Diluted alcohol q. s. 16 ounces.

Dissolve the oil in the chloroform, add the acetic ether and then the thymol and lastly add the dil. alcohol.

Styrol 1 drachm.
Alcohol 16 ounces.

FLUID DEODORANT.

(No 1):

Thymol 5 parts.
Phenol 10 parts.
Alcohol 100 parts.
Water 585 parts.

This solution is used as a spray or is evaporated by gently heating.

Lawson & Jones,

LITHOGRAPHERS,

Printers, Box Makers, &c.

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We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing **IMPERVIOUS OINTMENT BOXES**, and the Canadian Druggist saves money by buying them from us.

Our Impervious Boxes are square, covered with black glazed paper, silver-trimmed, and are supplied labelled with printed labels at the following prices :

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Aid to Digestion,
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(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules.)

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Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

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Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

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PYROLIGNINE.

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A Liqueous Product obtained from Pine Tar, by an original process. A definite chemical substance. A decided Antipyretic and Analgesic. A powerful Anodyne. A Soothing Nerve.

Reduces Temperature and subdues Pain, with remarkable promptness and certainty, involving no unfavorable secondary results. Is gaining rapid favor with the Medical Profession everywhere.

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Correspondence from the Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade solicited.

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(No. 2):

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Thymol | 1 part. |
| Eucalyptol | 4 parts. |
| Borax | 40 parts. |

Dissolve in

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Glycerine | 80 parts. |
| Camphor water | 160 parts. |
| Tar water | 410 parts. |

The following may be used in powder form: Chlorinated lime, carbonate of lime and sulphate of iron. Chlorine water, peroxide of hydrogen and dilute carbolic acid are good deodorizers.

I recommend the following combination as a good dry deodorant:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Pulv. alum | 4 ounces. |
| Chloride of lime | 2 ounces. |
| Pulv. Naphthalin | 1 ounce. |
| Carbonate of lime | 1 ounce. |
| Oil of wintergreen | 1 fl. drachm. |

Mix the powders and incorporate the oil in small portions, mixing thoroughly. To be dusted or used in a powder blower.

Deeming the following little ode appropriate for the occasion, I hereby submit it from the London World:

TO THE INFLUENZA GERM.

By the shivering fits that chill us,
By the feverish heats which grill us,
By the pains acute which fill us,
By the aches which maul and mull us,
By the quacks who draft and pill us,
By the hydropaths who swell us,
By the allopaths who bill us,
By the nervous fears which mill us,
Tell us, tell us, wee Bacillus,
What, and why, and whence you are!

Say, are you a germ atomic?
Have you uses economic?
Are you truly miasmatic?
Are you solid or lymphatic?
Frankly, is your case zymotic?
Are you native or exotic?
When your business is transacted
Is your stay to be protracted?
And do you intend Bacillus,
To return again and kill us?
Do make Answer if you please!

Tell us briefly, tiny mystery,
What's your source and what's your history,
Clear the clouds of obfuscation
That surround your incubation!
Your belated introduction!
Let us know your why and wherefore,
What it is you're in the air for,
And meanwhile, O wee Bacillus,
Since with morbid dread you fill us,
Prithee, take your leave at once!

—Rocky Mountain Druggist.

Extract of Beef and Pepsin.

JAMES T. SHINN.

Passing through Chicago last summer an opportunity was afforded for visiting the great packing establishment of Armour & Co., which is located among the famous stock yards of this metropolis of the West.

These stock yards by the way are worthy of a moment's notice. You take a train in the middle of the city and in half an hour arrive at the arched gateway inscribed: "Union Stock Yard, Chartered, 1865." Inside there are 400 acres of ground laid out with 20 miles of streets and water troughs, 200 acres of yards, 75 miles of drain and water pipes, and 50 miles of feeding troughs. There is capa-

city for the daily caring of 160,000 animals, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and it is interesting to see the long rows of horses, with cowboy saddles on, tied along the sides of the streets ready to carry buyers and sellers to the different pens. About \$5,000,000 are invested in the plant, and it requires 1,000 employees to handle the animals, which in 1890 numbered nearly 14,000,000, including horses and calves. It is one of the curious sights of the place to see the cattle lured from the yards to the slaughtering pen by a white decoy steer, "Old Billy," who calmly walks ahead of the drove and deftly turns aside at the entrance gate, while the rest rush in to their fate. It takes less than ten minutes to convert the live steer into a carcass of beef ready for the cooling room, and nothing from the tip of his horns to the last hair of his tail, inside or out, is allowed to be wasted.

Armour's works occupy about 54 acres within the enclosure, where the slaughtering, curing, manufacturing and packing of the various products are carried on to an extent of seventy millions of dollars per annum.

The making of extract of beef and pepsin has been added to the other industries and is of special interest to pharmacists. Under the guidance of Mr. Manwaring and Mr. Walton we were shown through this department and saw such of the processes as were in operation.

For the extract of beef prime lean, well trimmed meat is finely cut up and digested with steam heat in huge wooden vats; the juice is expressed, filtered through muslin, and sucked into vacuum pans, each capable of reducing seventy-five cubic feet to the proper consistence in thirty-five minutes. The facilities for obtaining the best and freshest meat from the finest cattle are obvious, and the use of improved machinery insures the absence of all unpleasant burnt taste.

In the preparation of the various pepsins, they have the great advantage of an unlimited supply of perfectly fresh hogs' stomachs and can use from 10,000 to 14,000 daily. About two ounces are cut out of the whole stomach, the rest being rejected as inferior, the mucous membrane is scraped off and digested for six or eight hours in a dilute solution of muriatic acid, and by some peculiar process the peptones are eliminated, the solution clarified by settling at a very low temperature, and finally dried on glass plates. Saccharated pepsin is also made by Schellier's process, and pepsins of various digestive power are put up for market.

With an experienced and capable chemist, who has unlimited material and capital to back him, there should be no reason why we should not be supplied with the very best products from an American laboratory.—*Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy.*

Funny, isn't it, that the fellow who owes you remembers a bad bottle of something that he purchased a year ago, and yet forgets the statement you sent him the day before yesterday.

Coca Erythroxylin.

Few drugs have as interesting and remarkable a history as *Coca erythroxylin*. As a source of cocaine alone it deserves a conspicuous niche in the herbarium temple of fame.

The coca leaf is the great source of comfort and enjoyment to the Peruvian Indian; it is to him what betel is to the Hindu, kava to the South Sea Islander, and tobacco to the rest of mankind; but its use produces invigorating effects which are not possessed by other stimulants. From the most ancient times the Peruvians have used this beloved leaf, and they still look upon it with a feeling of superstitious veneration. In the time of the Incas it was sacrificed to the sun, the *Huillac Umu* or high-priest chewing the leaf during the ceremony; and before the arrival of the Spaniards it was used in Mexico instead of money.

Coca leaves have secured the general recognition in therapeutics which those familiar with their properties have always indicated. Physicians have become convinced by personal observation that the effects attributed to the drug are only what might naturally be expected from the action of so powerful an alkaloid as that contained in the coca leaves.

There are few cases of neurasthenia in which it will not be found useful. Taken after dinner, it serves often to facilitate digestion, and even confirmed dyspeptics find their distressing symptoms relieved by it. It is of especial value in those cases where exhausting mental labor has led to morbid depression of spirits. There is no remedy like it for a fit of the 'blues.' It relieves the nervous irritability that follows indulgence in excesses of any kind, restoring the capacity for work and giving renewed energy. It acts as a sort of antidote to the effect of opium, alcohol, tobacco, or coffee, and judiciously used may even enable one to overcome the morbid craving for any of these stimulants when they have been used to excess.

It is said that public speakers and singers have found themselves in better voice after using coca.

As a remedy for nausea and vomiting from reflex causes, particularly the vomiting of pregnancy, the cordial proves extremely efficacious. For this purpose it should be taken a few minutes before eating, and the dose repeated in an hour or two afterwards. Gastralgia is frequently relieved by this remedy, and nervous headaches often disappear under its use.

It is of service also in cases of asthma, as an aphrodisiac, emmenagogue, antiperiodic, in overcoming drunkenness, in nervous exhaustion, and internally and locally for hemorrhoids. As a restorative of the circulation in cases of enfeebled heart it is invaluable.

We believe Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. were the first to introduce to pharmacists and physicians of this country this interesting drug, and have made a thorough study of its eligible and therapeutically efficient administration.

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Soap Bark

In 5c. Packages, $\frac{1}{4}$ gross Box, \$1.00 per Box.

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TURKISH DYES.

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Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.

Gray's Anodyne Lotion.

Dr. Wilson's Antidysentery Pills.

Dr. Wilson's Peruvian Syrup.

Dr. Wilson's Peppermint Oil.

French Magnolia Oil.

Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.

Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.

Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.

Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.

Clark's Derby Cough Syrup.

Wright's Vermifuge.

Robert's Eye Water.

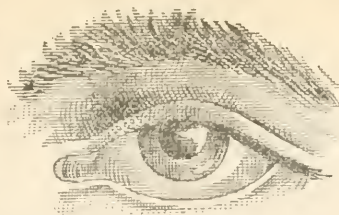
Hunt's Hair Vitalizer.

Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.

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Strong's Summer Cure.

Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.



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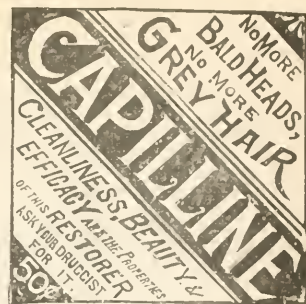
A Remedy of the Highest Merit,
Effective and Reliable.

It has more than met the anticipation of those Physicians that have used it in their practice. Druggists may with confidence recommend Pilekone.

W. T. STRONG,

Chemist and Druggist,

LONDON, ONT



PROPRIETOR,

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

Drug Store Fittings A SPECIALTY.

DRUGGISTS about to remodel their stores or fit up new buildings, will find it to their advantage to write us for designs and estimates. We have something new and original for each customer.

**THE CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL
FURNITURE CO., (LTD.)**

PRESTON, - ONTARIO.

The Best in the World.

IN THREE SIZES :

Suitable to mix—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scent.

Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.



Rubber brush, rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

50 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolt-
ing Cloth, 75c. each.

Two Sieves, 40 and 100 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Sent for circular.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

STRATFORD, ONTARIO,

Agent for Canada.

About Menthol.

The medicinal use of menthol in China and Japan goes back into the dateless ages. Isolated references to its application in the East are met with here and there in the records of Western travellers in those parts, but we shall probably never know the name of its discoverer or the early history of its introduction. We do not even know with absolute certainty when, and by whom, menthol crystals were first brought to the notice of European pharmacologists. It is said that they have been used pharmaceutically on the Continent as long ago as the end of the last century, but if that statement is capable of proof, the drug must have fallen into oblivion shortly after its introduction, for it was certainly utterly unknown even by repute, to most persons in the drug trade twenty-five years ago. Somewhere about 1864 a consignment of the drug was received in London under the name of Chinese peppermint oil, and passingly commented upon for its curious property of solidifying with a fall in the temperature. To the late Mr. John Mackay, of Edinburgh, belongs the distinction of first having called the attention of British pharmacists to the valuable properties of menthol. Mr. Mackay is believed to have brought "Po-Ho oil" with him from Paris, where it was then sold, in the small red-labelled Chinese bottles familiar to Eastern travellers, as a kind of proprietary article. Had menthol been an utterly valueless quack medicine, it would, perhaps, have taken Europe by storm then, and reigned for a season, just long enough to gather a fortune for its first exploiter. But as the drug happened to have a solid therapeutic value it had to wrestle through the familiar stages of contumely, ridicule, animosity, and unreasoning popularity, just like any new creed or reformer. The commercial history of menthol practically dates from 1878, when an English firm in Yokohama made a small shipment of it to London, determined not to rest until they had succeeded in securing for the remedy a footing upon the market. After many months their shipment went back, with a note from their agents, announcing that the "stuff" could not be sold here, as no one knew what to do with it. But the Yokohama firm persevered, and they reaped their reward. Four years later, menthol crystals were the rage of the season, selling at 60s. per lb. wholesale, and carried about in cone-shape by all persons with any pretence to the possession of a civilized nervous system.

That was the hot youth of the drug, when Cocking and Christy were kings, and the vicissitudes of speculators alternated between the poles of elation and despair as rapidly as those of the lovers in an Adelphi melodrama. But though the twenty years of menthol in Europe have been immeasurably more exciting than all its cycles of Cathay, the drug has since settled down to an eminently respectable position among the well-established arti-

cles of commerce. Perhaps its early excesses may be due to the circumstance that it was not quite happy in all of its first sponsors. Anyhow, it came to stay, and has settled down in our midst to a steady career of usefulness in the inhaler, plaster, conc, and snuff lines, and only recalling the days when its heart was volcanic by an occasional splutter of mild speculative energy.

Such a period of decorous excitement is now in progress. The menthol stocks in Europe are believed to be very small; and shipments from Japan are known to have fallen off considerably. Previous to 1890 no separate official records were kept of peppermint oils and crystals. In that year the shipments of menthol alone from Japan amounted to 36,091 lbs.; in 1891 they were 22,017 lbs.; and in the first half of 1892, 4,684 lbs. That is a very considerable reduction, particularly significant because a much smaller proportion of the exports now goes to Europe and to America than formerly. During the first six months of 1892, only 1,000 lbs. were cleared in Yokohama for New York, 880 lbs. for Hamburg, and 320 lbs. for New York. There exists a widespread belief that the coming winter will witness a recrudescence of the influenza epidemic, and that we may prepare ourselves for a cholera visit next summer. Menthol has been widely recommended as a remedy for the one, and peppermint oil as a prophylactic against the other complaint. Furthermore, the Eastern exchanges have lately taken a turn for the better, and any small advance in silver reacts at once upon the value of Japanese goods. These are the main points upon which the bull-speculators rely for a continued rise in menthol crystals, the price of which has already advanced from about 7s. 6d. in April last to 12s. per lb. at the present time. Their hopes appear to rest upon pretty solid foundations; but the serious factor of the unknown stocks that may possibly be held in China and Japan and for the non-existence of which we have no other security than the assurance of a few speculators, should not be left out of account. In our trade report we give a review of the principal price fluctuations of menthol during the last ten years, from which it will be seen that the price is now already higher than it has been since the beginning of 1887. It appears to us that one of the facts most likely to exercise an advancing influence upon the price of menthol must be sought for in the fact, which now appears fairly conclusively established, that the selling prices of Japanese peppermint oil and of menthol since 1887 have been too low to make it worth the while of the producers to place their land under the very exhaustive peppermint crop. There are two harvests of the herb in Japan, the principal one in June, and the smaller one in August. Allowing for the time required for the distillation and marketing of the product, the last of the oil and crystals of this year's harvest ought to be now well on the way from Japan; and the fact that

the exporters there offer very sparingly, and require higher and higher prices for their holdings, also goes some way to uphold the views of those who "think well" of the article.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Salol in Solution.

Salol has at last been obtained in solution as a pleasant, palatable liquid. Elixir of salol, as described, is a solution by mechanical means only, of five grains of salol in each dessertspoonful making a palatable liquid, the advantages of which can be clearly seen in the fact that it renders the administration of salol very easy, especially to children and those who cannot take powders or pills.

When the elixir is administered, the saliva, or the water that it may be mixed with, produces a permanent emulsion, which insures a much speedier therapeutic effect on account of its fine state of division which can be obtained by triturating the powder.

As the therapeutic properties of salol are well-known, it is unnecessary to dwell upon them here. Salol is frequently prescribed in combination with phenacetine, and also with acetanilid, both considered insoluble. We are pleased to state that both are soluble in the elixir. The result is that salol and phenacetine, or antifebrine, or all three of these valuable remedies can be obtained in solution together.

The solubility of phenacetine in two grains to the fluid dram, and of acetanilid two and one-half grains to the fluid dram, indicating that each dessertspoonful of the elixir or five grains of salol may be combined with four grains of phenacetine or five grains of antifebrine by simply adding the powder to the elixir of salol and agitating for a short time, when a permanent solution will be obtained.

The solubility of two ounces of the elixir would therefore be thirty-two grains of phenacetine and forty grains of antifebrine, rendering the administration of the largest doses very easy.—*Indian Pharmacist*.

Can a Pharmacist Refuse to Prepare a Prescription?

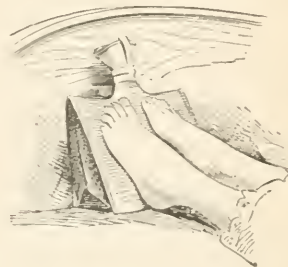
This question is raised by the *Union Pharmaceutique*, and advice is given to pharmacists never to refuse to prepare a prescription or the sale of a medicament unless by so doing their responsibility is unduly engaged or there is danger to the public health. The pharmacist is naturally within his right if he declines to prepare medicine concerning which a doctor has clearly made a mistake in the recipe. The editor considers it necessary to add that a pharmacist may decline to supply medicine if he considers that there is no chance of being paid for it. French pharmacists are further told that they are legally within their rights in refusing to supply medicaments to gratify a customer's whim.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

"GETTING THERE WITH BOTH FEET."



THE OLD STYLE.

PATENTED
IN
UNITED STATES
AND
CANADA.



THE "MARION."

You can warm both feet with the "MARION."

You can't with the ordinary Hot Water Bottle.

SEE WHAT DOCTORS SAY ABOUT MARION WATER BOTTLES:

DR. HAYES AGNEW,
M. D.

"The 'Marion Hot Water Bag' devised by Mr. Hesser, is a modification in the shape of the ordinary bag, rendering it very useful by admitting its adaption to any surface of the body."

N. W. COR. 16TH AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILA.
September 30th, 1891.

J. C. BIDDLE,
M. D.

"It affords me pleasure to testify to the superiority of the 'Upright Marion Water Bottle' to any other yet manufactured. It certainly adds comfort to the patient, as it can be placed close to the body without producing pressure. Again, the opening on the top can be filled without leaking, and thereby prevent the bed from getting wet. This alone will recommend it above all others."

PENNA. STATE HOSPITAL, ASHLAND, PA.

THOMAS G. MORTON,
M. D.

"The 'Marion Rubber Water Bottle' is a very useful apparatus for applying heat or cold to any part of the body."

1421 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
January 12, 1892.

WM. H. PANCOAST,
M. D.

"I have used the 'Marion Hot Water Bag' in my surgical practice, and like it very much. Its facility of application and its upright position for the feet make it very valuable. Another advantage it possesses is that it makes an admirable 'Ice Bag.'"

1100 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1 1-2 quart, \$13.50 2 1-2 quart, \$15.00 3 1-2 quart, \$16.50 4 1-2 quart, \$18.00

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

TYER RUBBER CO.

ANDOVER, MASS.

For Sale by the Wholesale Druggists.

Compressed Tablets and Tablet Triturates.

BY JOHN H. HAHN, PH.D.

Read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

Compressed tablets and tablet triturates have become very popular of late years, for the purpose of administering drugs formerly prescribed in pillular form, and for preparing accurate solutions for medication; they have almost entirely superseded the old form of medicated lozenges. The increased popularity of this class of preparations may be judged from the fact that in 1888 one per cent., and in 1891 two per cent. of the original prescriptions compounded in a certain store in Philadelphia were for compressed tablets.

The question has been often asked: Does it pay the retail druggist to manufacture compressed goods? This is a very difficult question to decide satisfactory to all; for there are many who believe the work so laborious and difficult, and their time so valuable that they cannot afford to make them in such quantities as they may require to supply their demands.

While the above statement may be partly true, they are not by any means conclusive; for the practical experience which the writer has had in this particular branch of the profession, has led him to believe that it does pay, both directly and indirectly; and it is also his belief that a tablet compressor will be as necessary in the near future, as a pill machine or tile has been in the past, in order to keep abreast with the advancement of your chosen calling.

A practical illustration of how it pays was brought to the writers notice some time ago, by a druggist in Philadelphia, who had received a prescription about the first week in January of the present year, for twenty compressed tablets of cocaine hydrochloride of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain each. The doctor not having specified any particular make, it was optional with the druggist whether he made them or purchased them from some one of the manufacturers. Of the two privileges he chose the latter, and thereby was compelled to buy an original package of 100 tablets at a cost of \$1.08, and 10 cents for car fare, making \$1.18. Twenty of them were dispensed, and the balance still remain in stock, and while tablets of different strengths have been called for, these have not been. Such cases as the above will be frequent; but by being prepared to do your own compressing, you will not only obviate the necessity of carrying a large and unnecessary stock, but will be able to serve your patrons with greater despatch, which is oftentimes quite an advertisement.

The secret of success depends entirely upon having the powders properly prepared, before subjecting them to compression; if you will therefore follow the directions as laid down in Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, together with a little practical experience, you cannot but

help to meet with good results. For hypodermic tablets, Dr. H. A. Wilson, of Philadelphia, recommends the use of chloride of sodium as a base, as being less irritant than other substances; but for sulphate of morphine sulphate of sodium, and for acetate of morphine, acetate of sodium should be used.

It is very necessary to keep your compressor in a clean and thoroughly good condition. For this purpose have a chamois skin greased at one end with vaselin, and the piston and barrel should be well rubbed before and after using. It should also be borne in mind that too great pressure should not be used.

Compressed tablets and tablet triturates have every advantage over the pillular form of medicine, and from the fact of their not containing an excipient, which might cause a chemical change, they can be relied upon by the physician with greater certainty, as compared to gelatin or other coated pills.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

A Novel Advertisement.

S. B. WRIGHT.

The many articles on the employment of animated, or apparently animated, window displays have been read with great interest by your numerous readers, no doubt, as is evidenced by the pithy articles that have appeared from issue to issue. I agree with the side taken, that it is a valuable and paying institution. As an illustration of its advantages and the practicability of the scheme, I might cite dozens of instances in Washington alone, where the result of a striking and catchy window advertisement has been astounding in the way of business getting.

By permission, I refer to one in particular, which appeared in the window of one of our leading druggists a few weeks ago. In conversation with this merchant a few days since, he said, among other things, that there was no doubt in the world but that he partly owed his success to the extensive advertising plan on which he had conducted his business. It is one of his features to be original, and in this one instance he was quite successful, as may be seen from the following description:

He has an immense show window (for a drug store). It is about 16 feet wide. To its other advantages may be added the fact that it faces one of the most popular thoroughfares of the district—that of F street. Directly in the centre of the window was built a house like box, with one window in front and two others, one on either side. This enabled persons from any approach to see what was going on inside. Seated in this house was a pretty young woman, neatly attired in a violet colored dress, gracefully weighing out, ounce by ounce, a preparation of violet orris. In the window were articles of toilet, such as soap, sachet powders and toilet water, all of which bore the pleasant fragrance of violets.

Besides this liberal distribution of toilet articles, there were strewn over the bottom of the window the real flower itself, or imitation, making the effect all the more impressive. It is needless to say that the whole interior of the store was flooded with the delightful perfume of the popular little flower. It was not confined to the store, but escaped through the open doors into the street, reaching the nostrils of those standing round about, and impressing them all the more with the significance of the advertisement. It was a sale of the extract of the flower, and it is needless to say that this was readily recognized by all.

All day long throngs of people passed to and fro, nearly all of whom paused to gaze in the window, and many stopping for minutes, attracted by the novelty of the idea. The store, as I have said, is situated on the thoroughfare of the city, and is in a direct line with half a dozen and more of the Department buildings. At four o'clock in the day, when there is an exodus of thousands of tired mortals from these immense structures, the street is literally blocked for many minutes. One can well imagine the effect this sight in the drug store had. At first there was the usual gathering of those who have nothing else to do, who, tired with the sight after a time, began to move off, but before they had gotten out of hailing distance there were others happened along to take their places, and by the time the first contingent of the Departments reached the spot where there were, perhaps, fifty people standing in front of the window intently watching the movements of the young woman, who, apparently, was as unconcerned as though she were in her own room quietly knitting or darning.

It is needless to say that the effect was marked. Almost every section of the city was represented at some time during the day, and one could go nowhere without being met with the query: "Have you seen the violet girl?" This is some proof of the popularity of the venture, and I have no doubt but that the books of the merchant will show more forcibly the correctness of the statement—that it paid.

This instance has more firmly convinced me that this mode of advertising is popular, and it behooves the merchant of today to be up to the times by making every effort possible in the direction of bringing himself before the people most forcibly.

Window advertising is a payable institution, without a doubt.—*Printer's Ink.*

A Deodorant of Iodoform.

According to *Revue des Inventions Technique (Monit. de Pharm., 1892, 1138)* oil of turpentine acts as a strong deodorant for vessels to which the odor of iodoform adheres. The vessels are well covered with turpentine (a thin layer is only necessary), and in about a minute are washed with soap and water.—*Am. Jour. Pharm.*

A New Idea!

Which makes a big attraction in your window and draws a bevy of purchasers to your store.

You ask in astonishment what will do that? Why, **Adams' New Automatic Tutti-Frutti Girl Sign Box** does it.

If you are doing a large business you don't need it, but if you want to increase your sales, get one or two.

Wind it up, place it in your window, and watch the result.

We have some photographic views of this box which we are mailing postpaid to those who apply while they last.

ADAMS & SONS CO.,

11 and 13 Jarvis Street,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

March, 1892 - VERY IMPORTANT. - March, 1892

Dupont's Brushes,

SPECIAL VALUE.

Violet Perfumes and Soaps

SPECIAL VALUE.

Sole Agents for the RHENICHE CELLULOID CO.

Reynold's Razors and Cutlery

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR VALUE.

Our line of **FANCY BOXES** and **ALBUMS** are the finest we ever produced, and entirely new and different from anything ever shown here before.

A Magnificent Line of **BALL** and **OPERA FANS**.

Druggists will have our special attention, and we will call on you in good time. NOTE this to your interests.

Reinhardt Manufacturing Co.,

MONTREAL.

The "OZONATOR"

with **SANITAS FLUID**
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

Pleasant, - Powerful, - Continuous, - Automatic.

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post-Graduate School, etc.—See *Medical Record*, Aug. 3, 1889—has determined with respect to the *Staphylococcus Pyrogenes*, *Aureus* and the *Typhoid Bacillus* that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 1 minute, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

School Boards should be canvassed by Druggists.

16th March, 1892.

"We have now for some months had your 'Ozonator' in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air."

E. W. ARTHUR,
Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Sanitas

Fluid in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon cans, \$1.00 retail.
Powder in tins with sprinkler top, 30 cents retail.

The Ozonator a necessity where *Dyphtheria* and *Typhoid* exist.

New York, October 10th, 1887.

Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of *Typhoid* fever, and twenty-three or *diphtheria*, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and I can say its action upon micro-organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, pleasant odor renders it very easy to use or administer.

J. W. SMALL, M.D.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

THE DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., (Ltd.) Montreal,
211 Commissioners Street.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbulated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with acids.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

HOMESTEAD, PA.

Pharmacy Abroad.

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL REGULATIONS IN HUNGARY. A new law on pharmaceutical apprenticeship has come into force in Hungary. It provides that pharmacists are not allowed to keep a greater number of apprentices than there are qualified assistants (counting the principal as one) in the shop. The period for apprenticeship is fixed by law at three years, and must be preceded by a three months' probationership. The district medical officer must visit the pharmacies in his department periodically, to satisfy himself that the apprentices are properly taught and are making satisfactory progress. Every apprenticeship indenture must be registered at the Government offices of the district, and, in case of neglect of his obligations towards his apprentices, the authorities have the right to withdraw the pharmacist's powers of keeping any.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

HOW THE HUNGARIAN PHARMACISTS SWEAR.—When a pharmacy student in Hungary obtains his diploma of "Magister Pharmacie" he is compelled to take an oath, the formula of which has just been revised by the Minister of Public Worship and Education. It runs thus: "I swear that I shall keep, and cause my subordinates to keep, all laws, orders, and edicts relating to sanitation and pharmacy. So help me God!"

PHARMACEUTICAL LAW IN GUAUTEMALA.—At a recent meeting of the pharmacists of Guatemala, *La Escuela de Medicina* states, says the *Medical Record*, the governing committee directed the secretary to call the attention of the members to certain laws, the provisions of which had not been strictly observed of late. These laws provide that pharmacists shall not dispense, without a physician's prescription, any drugs except those in common use in domestic medicine, and which even physicians are accustomed to prescribe verbally. Even on a prescription they must not dispense any poison in large dose without previously calling upon the physician and ascertaining that the prescription is written as intended. The same precaution shall be taken when incompatibles are prescribed in the same mixture. Prescriptions written more than a week before being presented shall not be compounded. Finally, no druggist is allowed without the permission of the prescriber, to give a copy of any prescription to any person whomsoever, unless ordered to do so by the authorities.

DISTRESSED RUSSIAN PHARMACISTS.—The Council of the St. Petersburg Pharmaceutical Society have issued an appeal to all Russian pharmacists for contributions to enable them to alleviate the distress of the many broken-down provincial pharmacists who are drifting into the Russian capital and applying for help.

The condition of pharmacy in Russia appears to be very miserable, and, although a pension fund has been projected, funds are immediately wanted to cope with urgent distress.

MEDICINE-TAXES IN SPAIN.—The Barcelona Pharmaceutical Society (we learn from *El Memorandum*) have held a meeting to consider a clause in the new Spanish Revenue Bill enacting that every packet of mineral waters or patent medicines (*especificos*) offered for sale, must bear a Revenue stamp of 10 centimos—i. e., 1d. It was decided to memorialise the Government against the Bill, in the first place, on the ground that the sale of all patent medicines is nominally illegal in Spain, and that it cannot have been the intention of the Government to levy a tax that would legitimise an illegal trade, hence the only explanation of the Bill is that it intends to include all compound medicaments under the name *especificos*, and thereby impose an intolerable tax upon pharmacists. The 10c. mineral-water tax is expected to bring in about 30,000l. a year.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

PHARMACY IN TRINIDAD.—The following regulations have been made by the Medical Council, and are published for the information of candidates for licenses:—
1. Candidates for the license of Assistant Druggist will be required to produce satisfactory certificates of good character, of having attained the age of 18 years, of efficient primary education, including Latin, in some recognized public school; of having passed a three months' course of practical chemistry, or of proficiency in chemical knowledge signed by the governing analyst; and articles of three years' apprenticeship to a licensed druggist or in the dispensary of a public hospital. The examination will consist of questions connected with the contents of the British Pharmacopoeia, and in practical pharmacy conducted by the dispenser at the Colonial Hospital under the supervision of a member of the Council. 2. Candidates for examination for the Druggist's License will be required to produce testimonials, signed by two or more respectable persons, of good character and habits; and to produce the license of an Assistant Druggist dated at least three years previously, or a foreign pharmaceutical license. The examination will be on the same lines, but to a fuller extent than that of the assistant druggist. The British Pharmacist registers under Cl. 44 of Ordinance 6, of 1887.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

The Cholera Bacillus

The cholera bacillus is not fond alike of all kinds of beverages. According to *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* it does not live beyond three hours in Pilsener, Patzenhofer, or Munich beer; two hours in Berlin white beer; five minutes in white and fifteen in red wine; twenty minutes in

cider. Two hours in cold coffee decoction (6 per cent.) was too much for the bacillus; but it needed five hours of a rye-and-elicory imitation to kill it. In milk which had been boiled for an hour the bacilli lived for nine days, but the tenth brought them to the end of their career. Cold tea was much the same—i. e., a one-per-cent. brew, but a two-per-cent. tea cleared the field in four days, 3 per-cent. in one day, and 1-per-cent. in an hour. The bacilli were most partial to cocoa; they did not appear to die off in that at all. From these results we suppose the inference to be drawn is what we should drink while the cholera is on.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

The Use of Cod-Liver Oil in Earlier Times.

It is probably not generally known that cod-liver oil is a remedy which has been in use for upwards of a hundred years or more. This fact is brought to light in the current issue of Mr. Hutchinson's *Archives*, in which he refers to the reputation enjoyed by the Manchester Royal Infirmary in 1776, and later, for the treatment of rheumatism by cod-liver oil. The two physicians to the Infirmary in 1807 were Drs. Perceval and Bardsley, both of whom used the remedy most extensively. They were accustomed to give it in doses of half an ounce to an ounce and a half twice a day, and they found that warm beer was the vehicle which the laboring classes most preferred to take it in. They report, moreover, wonderful cures from its use. The consumption of cod-liver oil in the Manchester Infirmary from the year 1776 to 1807 averaged 50 to 60 gallons annually. It now amounts to 400 gallons.—*Medical Press.*

An extra pound of sugar now and then, won't make up for our manners.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

THE proprietor of a popular remedy, fifteen years in use in the U. S., will sell at a low figure—Cash or Royalty—the exclusive right to manufacture the medicine in the Dominion. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars has been realized by Canadian parties from the sale of a medicine formerly owned by the advertiser. It will pay anyone with capital and push to investigate.

Address—

THOMAS OZONE OIL PAVILION,

New York.

SITUATION VACANT.

APPRENTICE OR IMPROVER WANTED—State age, what experience if any, where obtained, wages expected, references, when open for engagement. Address—"Box 99," Paris, Ontario.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **St. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **ELWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES—
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache,
Toothache, Sore Throat,
Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Etc.

A New and Important Book on the
Manufacture of Ink, the only one
in the English Language.

JUST READY.

The Manufacture of Ink.

Comprising the Raw Materials, and the Preparation of Writing, Copying and Hektograph Inks, Safety Inks, Ink Extractions, and Powders, Colored Inks, Solid Inks, Lithographic Inks and Crayons, Printing Ink, Ink or Aniline Pencils, Marking Inks, Ink Specialties, Sympathetic Inks, Stamp and Stencil Inks, Wash Blue, etc. Translated from the German of **SAUWEN LEINER**, Chemist and Manufacturer, with additions by **WILLIAM T. BRANST**, editor of the "Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated. In one volume, 12mo, 230 pages, price \$2.00.

By mail, free of postage, at the publication price, to any address in the world.

CONTENTS: I. Introduction. II. The Various Kinds of Ink. III. Writing Inks. IV. The Raw Materials used in the Preparation of Inks containing Tannin. V. Chemical Constitution of Inks containing Tannin. VI. Directions for the Preparation of Inks containing Tannin. VII. Logwood and Tannin Inks. VIII. Ferri-Oxide Inks. IX. Alizarin Inks. X. Inks from Extractive Matter. XI. Logwood Inks. XII. Copying Inks. XIII. The Hektograph and Hektograph Inks. XIV. Safety Inks. XV. Ink Extractions and Ink Powders. XVI. Preserving Agents for Ink Tracts and Ink Powders. XVII. Change in the Color of Ink in Old Documents, and Methods of Making Faded Writing Legible. XVIII. Colored Inks. XIX. Metallic Inks. XX. Solid Inks (India or Chinese Ink). XXI. Lithographic Inks and Crayons. XXII. Printing Inks. XXIII. Ink Pencils or Aniline Pencils. XXIV. Marking Inks. XXV. Ink Specialties. XXVI. Sympathetic Inks. XXVII. Stamp and Stencil Inks. XXVIII. Wash Blue or Laundry Blue. Index.

A circular showing the full table of contents of the above book sent free to any one who will apply.

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810 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

An extract from a letter written by
Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to
their traveling salesmen under date Nov. 10th/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of
Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought
and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross
without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a
perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DECEMBER 15th, 1892.

THE latest substitute for the Compound Pill is a gelatine capsule with various compartments, each one containing one of the ingredients in powder or extract, uncombined.

**

OUR thanks are due Prof. W. M. Searby, Dean of the University of California, Department of Pharmacy, for the invitation to the 19th annual commencement exercises which were held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, San Francisco, Nov. 10th.

**

A NEW industry has been started in British Columbia, being the manufacture of oil from the dog fish, which it is claimed furnishes a lubricating oil of very superior quality. The raw material is very abundant and easily obtained, as dog fish are found in great schools along tht coast.

**

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has approved of an Order-in-Council which complies with the resolution of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, passed Feb. 4th, 1892, in accordance with section 25 of the Pharmacy Act, declaring that Antipyrin, Antifebrin, Antikamnia, Phenacetine and Sulphonal, should be deemed "Poisons" within the meaning of said Act, and that the said poisons shall hereafter be taken as named in Part II, of schedule "A" in the said Act.

**

THE frequent reference in English journals to "America" indicating what we on this side of the Atlantic term the "United States," is matter of much comment, reflecting as it does on the woeful ignorance of many journalists in the Mother Country. When it is considered that Canada is 500,000 square miles larger than the United States, is nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and lacks only 237,000 square miles of being as large as the whole continent of Europe, the absurdity of calling the United States "America" is very apparent.

**

IN the course of a suggestive paper read by S. A. Walton before the London Chemists' Assistants' Association, it was pointed out that the duty of a dispenser does not terminate when he has prepared the prescription he has in hand. He should notice the appearance and even the taste of the mixture, pill, or preparation, and cast over in his mind whether by a different method the same agents might not be more actively employed or made to present a better appearance. Such observations, although perhaps not of practical use at the time, would be found to be of intrinsic value at some stage of his career. It is owing to such a use of the faculties that the advances which have been made in medicine have been achieved, and we

find it is the chemist who in most cases has been the first to introduce new preparations to replace old methods. The dispenser is in a better position perhaps than any one else in a pharmacy to think out facts such as those intimated.

**

A LETTER recently appeared in the *Evening Telegram* from a correspondent in Chicago, in which the writer speaks of the cure of a case of drunkenness of a chemist, who analysed the medicine purchased for another patient, and was completely cured by its use. He gives the following as the formula for its preparation:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Electrified Gold | 15 grains. |
| Muriate of Ammonia | 7½ grains. |
| Fld. ext. of Coca | 1½ ounces. |
| Ext. of Cinchona comp | 4 grains. |
| Nitrate of Strychnia | 1 grain. |
| Glycerine | 1½ ounces. |
| Dist. water | 1½ ounces. |

Dose—One teaspoonful every two hours when awake for two or three weeks.

**

THE English High Court of Chancery has given its decision in the case of the Carter Medicine Company, who asked this Court to direct the Comptroller of Trade Marks to register as a trade-mark the name "Carter's Little Liver Pills" on the ground that being registered in the United States the mark was entitled to registration in England. Mr. T. B. Russell, writing to *Printer's Ink* says, that the decision of the court, refusing the registration, was on the ground that a monopoly in such words as "little," "liver" and "pills," ought not to be created, but that registration would have been allowed to the sole right if the other words were disclaimed except in connection with the name "Carter." The effect of the decision is that a manufacturer may register any name he desires so long as it is a purely fancy word, or is a foreign word not in general use, but cannot register a descriptive or geographical appellation, nor can the package be a colorable imitation of any other preparation.

Morphia and Chloral in France.

THE French press is strongly agitating for more stringent legislation in the matter of sales of Morphia, Chloral and drugs of a similar nature.

The extent to which the morphia habit is carried in Paris may be judged from an advertisement announcing "extraordinary bargain sales of needle-point syringes." The habit has become so general in society that a morphia syringe now forms a part of every lady's toilet outfit and of every gentleman's dressing case. They are also made of silver and gold, jewelled, and designed for holiday gifts.

Chloral is running a very close race with morphia. It is taken in private chiefly to secure rest and recuperation after excesses of any kind. It has an extraordinary after effect. The nerves of a chloral fiend, especially a woman, get in-

to such an abnormal condition as to have a constant craving for pain. Sometimes it is a craving for pain to be inflicted upon the victim's own self, and the chloral fiend will thrust needles into her flesh, scourge herself, and subject herself to the most ingenious and revolting tortures. Sometimes two or three women will meet together and inflict the punishment upon each other. But more often the desire is to cause pain where there can be no retaliation. One woman, now in prison, states that she was of a dozen women of the grande monde, who vied with each other for over an hour in torturing a cat and a dog, which were muzzled and tied so as to be unable to scratch or bite, each woman being allowed five minutes to inflict the most ingenious torture she could devise.

Quinine and Magnesium Sulphates in Solution.

G. ROE.

HAVING a large demand for the above salts in dispensing, stock solutions of the following were made:—R Quin. sulph., gr. ij.; acid sulph. dil., q.s.; aq. ad 3j.; Magnes. sulph. 5j.; aqum. ad 3j.

These have been found very convenient and not given any trouble until the following prescription was presented:—R Quin. sulph., gr. j.; acid sulph. dil., q.s.; magnes. sulph., gr. xx.; aq. communis, ad 5j.

This was dispensed with the above solutions made a few days before. After a few hours stellate crystals were deposited on the sides of the bottle, and as there seemed no reason for such a reaction, a few simple experiments were made to determine, if possible, the cause. As the result of these it would appear that, if tap water be used as ordered, sulphate of quinine undergoes some change when in solution with sulphate acid. No change occurs when the prescription is dispensed from the fresh salts, nor is there any deposit when distilled water is used.—*Phar. Journal*.

Answers to Correspondents.

S. O. G.—The best work we have seen on the subject is "A Monograph on Flavoring Essences, etc.," by Joseph G. Harrop, Ph.G. The book is published by Harrop & Co., Columbus, Ohio, at \$2.00.

We are often so afraid that we will wear out our best methods that they grow rusty for want of use.

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerrard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

R. W. CAMPBELL,

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Secy-Treas.

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 OUR DESIRE -To merit your preference.
 OUR SALES—Exclusively to druggists.
 OUR BELIEF — In mutual profit and satisfaction.
 OUR EFFORTS -To constantly progress.

WE gratefully chronicle the undeniable fact that RICKSECKER'S PERFUMES lead in the best drug stores of New York, Chicago, Boston, Montreal, &c., and wherever introduced; even in Great Britain, and this on merit, not newspaper advertising. But no dry-goods cutters.

THE NEW No. 9 COLOGNES.

The unanimous voice of the Trade is emphatic in its endorsement of this as a quick selling line. The bottles and sprinkler are exactly same as used for No. 9 Perfume. Packed in boxes containing 1 dozen assorted Cologne, Sweet Clover Cologne, Violet, Lilac and Lavender. Rich in appearance, sell at popular 25 cent price; satisfactory in all respects. \$1.75 per doz.

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Because we know they are conscientiously and skilfully compounded, under peculiar advantages, and because every fair-minded judge, who knows them, now gives them the first place as the Highest Value and the Most Reliable.

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Surpassing in elegance and variety all previous efforts of this house, are now offered in nearly 100 numbers.

Each perfume, cologne, bottle, label, package and name is different from the imitators who cheapen contents and packages and degrade a fine present into a burlesque.

You know your success and satisfaction with our goods.

Your esteemed orders will be appreciated and promptly filled.

THEO. RICKSECKER, New York.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited) Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

It is called **NOTOBAC** and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco *taste bad*, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centres and

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

preparing a way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. **NOTOBAC** stimulates, builds up and *improves the entire nervous system*. Many report a gain of ten pounds in as many days.

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following:

RED OAK, IOWA, 9-31-91.

Gentlemen:

Commenced using Notozac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 10 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notozac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

HENDERSON, N. Y., 10-6-91.

Gentlemen:

Used tobacco 40 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes Notozac. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notozac's effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

**NO
TO
BAC.**

(Registered Trade Mark)

Dear Sirs:

I loved tobacco for 20 years; tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notozac. Have no desire in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,

C. J. MANNING.

MIDVALE, N. J., 9-30-91.

MT. CARMEL, ILL., 10-10-91.

Sterling Remedy Co.:

I commenced to use tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notozac. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have any craving for it.

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

We will Advertise for you !

If you will order three dozen **NOTOBAC** at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

We guarantee that three boxes of **NOTOBAC**, used according to directions, will cure any case.

NOTOBAC is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY:—Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.

A Voice from the Arctic.

Dr. F. A. Cook, who was with Lieutenant Peary on his famous North Greenland Expedition, and which resulted in the closest approach to the pole yet attained, writes the following letter to the Antikamnia Chemical Co., which will be of interest as showing how an approved product becomes far-reaching in its work.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.,
338 W. 53th St., Nov. 2, 1892.)

GENTLEMEN.—The Antikamnia which you sent for use in the North Greenland Expedition I used with gratifying results.

For Rheumatism, Neuralgic pains, as well as the pains which accompany the Grippe, it has no equal. Yours respectfully,

F. A. COOK, M. D.,

Surgeon and Ethnologist of the North Greenland Expedition.

Druggists as Opticians.

One of the most interesting as well as the most profitable lines, and one which the pharmacist is particularly adapted to handle, is that of optical goods. But the handling of these goods as a mere novice, and handling them as a skilled optician are two very different things. In these days it is only the man who is thoroughly skilled in whatever is his calling that can expect to succeed; and the days of mediocrity, or worse still, of ignorance, in ways of doing business, or in the ranks of the professions, are, as far as the financial success is concerned, long gone by. In no line is this more apparent than in optics, and the practical knowledge which enables an operator to minutely and accurately test the eye-sight and prescribe for defective vision is one that can only be obtained by proper training and teaching. We are glad to find that such a course of instruction may now be obtained without having to go to one of the many institutes in the United States which are engaged in this work. The Optical Institute of Canada, which has opened rooms at No. 53 King St. E., Toronto, has already done good work in this direction, and among its graduates are some of our prominent druggists. The excellent instruction given at this Institute has proved the marked ability of its conductor, and the success which its graduates are meeting with as oculist's opticians in the fitting of glasses in all defects of eyesight has proven that the old method of trying to fit them was, at the least, but a poor kind of guesswork and one in which no reliance can be placed. Amongst the druggists who have already obtained diplomas at this Institute, we might mention Messrs. J. Brown, Pembroke, R. T. Kyle, of W. J. Dyas & Co., Strathroy, J. R. Lamb, Athens, and others whose names have escaped our memory for the present.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Confectioners' Journal* says that banana juice makes a first-class indelible ink. A spot on a white shirt from a dead ripe banana is marked forever, and the juice from bananas thoroughly decayed is a bright clear carmine.

Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

OIL OF SAW PALMETTO, obtained by pressure from the fruit, has been employed with alleged good effect as a substitute for cod-liver oil as an alterative and nutrient. Diluted with 9 parts of paraffin oil, it is also applied locally in catarrhal affections of the nose, throat and neck of the womb.

UNTOWARD EFFECTS OF KOLA NUT.—Dr. R. M. Wilcox found during the use of kola nut in convalescence from influenza, and in catarrhal and croupous pneumonias, that night doses had to be omitted and the drug sometimes had to be suspended because of the persistent wakefulness it occasioned.

UNTOWARD EFFECTS OF SALIPYRIN.—Dr. Hirschman has found (*Zeitschr. f. Therap.*) that salipyrin produces undue sweating, skin eruptions, gastric disturbance, pulse irregularity, collapse and dyspnea.

SODIUM SALICYLATE IN SPRAINS.—Labbee has found that dram doses daily of this salt exerts a beneficial influence in sprains, whether or not a rheumatic element be present.

TR. IODINE IN RATTLESNAKE BITE.—Dr. E. F. Brown, Kissimmee, Fla., has had (*Med. Brief*) good results from iodine tincture in drop doses every fifteen minutes for an hour, and then drop doses every hour for twelve hours. Dr. Gauthier had also good results from it.

LYSOL IN EAR DISEASE.—Haug (*Medical Standard*) recommends irrigation with a centesimal solution of lysol in the treatment of meatus otorrhea. In cases of co-existing and tympanic membrane inflammation, irrigation is preceded by instillation of a few drops of a solution of forty-eight grains cocaine hydrochlorate in a half ounce each of distilled water and alcohol.

CHLORALAMID IN INSOMNIA.—Dr. J. H. McBride states (*Review of Insanity and Nervous Disease* Sept., 1892,) that, in a case where all other hypnotics failed, ten grain doses of chloralamid produced a refreshing sleep. Sulphonal in this case caused gastro-intestinal irritation, and was followed by depression and irritability. Chloralamid had no such effects.

VISUAL DISTURBANCES FROM MALE FERN.—Katayama and Okamoto (*Medical Standard*) have reported cases in which administration of extract male fern has been followed by either temporary or permanent amblyopia. In each case the dose given had been about ten grains. Lewin reports many similar cases.

ANTIPIRYN IN NOSE BLEED.—Dr. E. G. West (Boston, Mass.) asserts that nothing has proven so effectual in his experience for arresting nose bleed as antipyrin. He applies it either in solution, by means of a pledget of cotton, or in the form of powder introduced directly into the nostril. He has never known it to fail, in the most severe cases even, and it is superior to iron solutions in obviating the disagreeable "tarry" clots formed by the latter.

Disinfection—Disinfectant Whitewash.

In the presence of an epidemic of typhoid fever, and with the prospect of a tussle with Asiatic cholera in the spring or early summer, it behooves us to know exactly how we may disinfect our houses, clothing, utensils, etc., in case of need. The following, from the report of M. Gilbert to the Academie, seems to us to meet all requirements, and hence we translate it entire.

After speaking of the disillusion and surprises met by him in his work of disinfection of the city of Havre, during the recent cholera invasion, and the modifications he was compelled to make in his work, M. Gilbert says:

"Then it was that we were forced to take a radical measure. Whenever we managed to obtain, through a good deal of coaxing, the consent of all the inhabitants of an infected house, to quit their habitation and to camp out under tents, we proceeded to disinfect the house by the following process:

"Immediately after the evacuation of the domicile we placed all the linen in the disinfecting oven, and disinfected it by the application of heat.

"The rooms were disinfected by pulverizations of the following liquid:

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Sublimate..... | 15 gm. |
| Tartaric acid | 30 gm. |
| Water | 12 l. |

Mix and dissolve.

"The tubs and vessels were given a bath of 50 gm. cupric sulphate to the liter of water.

"The walls of the bed-rooms, the staircases, closets, vestibules, and annexes were washed with a 5 per-cent. solution of cresyl, and afterwards whitewashed.

"All papers and hangings were removed from the walls and destroyed, and the walls whitewashed. The floors of the rooms, the steps of the staircases, even the surface soil of the court-yard were treated to a deluge of 2-per-cent. sulphate of copper solution.

"The entire plumbing of the building was thoroughly flushed by the aid of the fire department, even the gutters and drains being thoroughly drenched with the same solution. The drains in front of every infected dwelling were treated in the same manner."

How the walls were disinfected is told by Dr. Lapasset in the *Revue d'Hygiene*. Says the doctor: "Disinfection by lime (whitewashing), strongly recommended by Pettenkofer, and very much in favor formerly, had gradually fallen into disrespect and desuetude, until the recent researches of Richard, Chantemesse, and Liborius confirmed Pettenkofer's earlier studies, and rehabilitated the process. It was claimed that the whitewashing of dwellings and hospitals was itself but a harbor of infection, and of course the question to be settled first was the truth or falsity of this charge. A portion of the walls of an old hospital were investigated in the most thorough manner. The



THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME,
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS

It is the daintiest and most delicious of Perfumes, and in a few months has superseded all others in the boudoirs of the grandes dames of London, Paris and New York.



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The delightful New SUELLIN'S SALTS and agreeable deodoriser appreciated everywhere as a most refreshing luxury. By leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably.—LE FOLLIER.

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No other gives like
satisfaction. Its pec-
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favorite. Each packet
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Bread.*

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CURES—Dyspepsia,
Low Spirits, Loss of
Appetite, Painful Di-
gestion, Malaria, and
gives tone and vigour
to the whole system.**

Homœopathic Vials.

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throughout Canada.

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No Typewriter will equal the work of our Double Case for clear impression, perfect alignment and number of copies of manifold at one impression.

Our new machine has 75 characters, and is the only Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter can be obtained without changing the position of the fingers, and having check perforator attachment. Send for catalogue.

ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,
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JOS. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER

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—AND—

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

Sole manufacturer of the celebrated brands: "OLD TIMES" and "WHITE WHEAT."

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T. M. HENDERSON.

J. N. HENDERSON.

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and restore the Colors.

Likewise in all Woollen Fabrics.

Sold in Balls at 20c. Each.

Ask for Trade Prices and Testimonials.

J. H. WALKER,

9 Gerrard St., East, TORONTO.

W. J. DYAS & Co. Druggists & Chemists

Manufacturers' Agents

AND DEALERS IN

Druggists' Specialties.

Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.

P. O. BOX 599

wall itself was found to be full of germs. The plastering contained some, but the agents of infection grew fewer and fewer as the investigation proceeded toward the surface, until when the two layers of whitewash next to the outside were reached, absolutely no germs were discovered. The outside layer, of course, contained dust amid which were found disease germs. It is therefore certain that nothing is to be gained by removing the old layers of whitewash.

"What is the best way of sterilizing the surface of walls? Bread-crumbs will clean away dust, etc., but the process is tedious and costly, and then it does not sterilize; sponging does not clean, and does no real service, wetting with a solution of sublimate is valuable only when the solution is stronger than 5 per cent. and where hydrochloric acid is added. Whitewashing with milk of lime has given the best results, destroying not merely the surface germs, but those that have effected lodgment in the subjacent layers.

"The best whitewash for the purpose is prepared by adding 4 pounds of fresh quicklime to 5 quarts of water. Stir and decant at the end of a quarter of an hour, then add 10 ounces of glue dissolved in 5 quarts of boiling water. This is the whitewash of the Arabs, and many layers of it can be superimposed without cracking or scaling. Its action on disease germs of all kinds is immediate and certain."—*Nat. Druggist*.

Black Pepsin.

Many enquiries having been made concerning the wonderful compound which is advertised under the name of "Black Pepsin" and which it is claimed increases the yield of butter 150 per cent., we give an extract from a letter written by H. H. Dean, of the Dairy Dept. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in which he gives the results of his experiments with the preparation. He says:

The directions on the envelope for dissolving the powder were as follows: Melt sufficient butter to make two teaspoonfuls butter oil, then add to the butter oil the contents of this envelope, and keep hot till all is dissolved. When dissolved it is ready for use. Use according to directions for making butter with Black Pepsin. It will require three or four churnings to get the best results, but this sample will give you a good idea.

I followed directions, boiling the powder for one and a half hours in a water bath, and found it insoluble. I also boiled it in water and found it but very slightly soluble. It was also insoluble in alcohol and in dilute muriatic acid. After boiling for a time it resembles butter color somewhat.

On November 7th we made an experiment, with the following results: Eight and one half pounds of cream, which tested 15.1 per cent. of fat, or contained about one and one-half pounds of butter, were treated according to directions.

(The directions say that for each gallon of cream add two pounds of melted butter when the butter "breaks.") When finished there were three and one-half pounds of worked and salted butter. After deducting the melted butter we had but one and one-half pounds of butter, which was about the original amount contained in the cream. The buttermilk contained .9 of 1 per cent. of fat.

On November 12th I took 18 pounds of cream, testing 17.1 per cent. of fat, that had been properly ripened. It was evenly divided after mixing. One-half was churned according to "Directions for making butter with Black Pepsin," and the other half churned in the ordinary way. The first or pepsin churning, after deducting the melted butter added, produced one and one half pounds of butter. The second lot, to which no pepsin was added, produced two and one-quarter pounds of butter. The buttermilk from the pepsin churning contained 1.6 per cent. of fat, while the other contained 0.4 of 1 per cent. of fat. The difference of three-quarters of a pound of butter in favor of no pepsin, I would account for in this way: In handling the melted butter there is more or less loss by sticking to the utensils, while the buttermilk contained over one-quarter of a pound of butter. There would also be some difference in the working of two samples, as no two lots can be worked to contain exactly the same percentage of water, etc. These two experiments, in which we have used all the "Black Pepsin" sent us, show no advantage whatever by using it, while the extra labor involved is double.

In the meantime I would advise farmers to continue making butter by the latest improved methods hoping to make the ordinary profits, and give "Black Pepsin" and all other rich fast compounds a wide berth. It is possible that some new kind of food may be manufactured from milk. It will not be butter, but something which contains more of the solids of milk than does either butter or cheese. If anything new develops we shall be glad at all times to give the public the benefit.

He also states that although he wrote to Clond, Harlin & Co., Toronto, who were advertised as Canadian agents, he had not up to the time of writing (November 11) received any reply. The "Pepsin" used was obtained from the Concord Chemical Co., of New York City.

Europen in Burns.

Dr. Siebel, of Elberfeld, reports (*Berlin Klin. Woch.*) on the use of Europen (Iodo-di-iso-butyl-ortho-cresol)—previously described in this journal—in about thirty patients suffering from burns and the effects of caustics,—from the slightest forms to those of the third degree, and arising from all sorts of injurious agents (hot soda-lye, boiling glycerin, sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, burning alcohol, etc.). At first the Europen was applied

in the same manner as it is customary to use iodoform,—that is, after cleansing the parts, opening the blisters, etc., the burned places were lightly covered with Europen powder, and then a dressing of sterilized gauze and cotton was applied, and the whole fixed with bandages. When the burned areas were extensive or could not readily be covered with the powder, the wounds were dressed with 10% Europen gauze.

Under this treatment exuberant granulations were formed, and cicatrix was firm yet elastic. Occasionally there was observed firm agglutination of the gauze to the wound, which could not be completely obviated, even by interposing a layer of gutta-percha tissue. In consequence of this adhesion the exuberant granulations were frequently torn on renewing the dressing, and slight hemorrhages produced. To avoid this disagreeable feature the medicament was subsequently used in the form of an ointment, at first of a strength of 10 per cent. As the latter, however produced irritation in some instances, and in one case a slight eczema, its strength was diminished, and finally a 3% ointment of the following composition was adopted:

Europen 3 parts.
Olive Oil 7 parts.

Dissolve, and add:

Vaseline 30 parts.
Lanolin 30 parts.

Externally!

It is claimed that excellent results were obtained from this ointment, the secretions being markedly diminished. Owing to the latter effect it was possible to leave the dressings in place for three or four days, and to renew them easily and without pain. Severe burns of the third degree healed completely, it is alleged, after three or four dressings; the pain was relieved from the moment the ointment was applied.

Unfavorable effects or symptoms of poisoning were never observed, aside from the irritation produced by the stronger ointments.

On the ground of these observations Dr. Siebel regards Europen, in 3% ointments, superior to iodoform for burns; besides the absence of all disagreeable odor, there is said to be no danger from toxic effects.

An Electrical Vegetation Destroyer has been devised recently, consisting of a wire brush, very much in appearance like an ordinary scrubbing brush. This is connected by a wire with a dynamo in the nearest available electric-light or power station. A powerful current is turned on and an operator drags the fully charged brush, which is supplied with a wooden handle, over the grass, killing it instantly. There are many ways in which this ability to instantly destroy vegetation can be utilized. Gardeners, especially, are likely to be grateful for such a ready method of getting rid of noxious weeds on garden walks as well as in flower beds.

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Camphor - The Manufacture of and Trade in, in Japan.

In the United States Consular Reports for October we find the two following reports, the first of which is from Consul Smith's, of Osaka, and the second from Consul Jones, of Nagasaki:

THE CAMPHOR TRADE.

The camphor tree, from which the resinous gum is distilled, is a species of the laurel, and is found in the provinces of Tosa, Huga, and Satsuma, in the south of Japan. Large groves of the trees are owned by the Japanese government, the wood being very desirable for shipbuilding. The districts in which the camphor tree is found are mountainous and situated far from the sea. No reliable information can be obtained as to the cost of producing the gum before being transported in junks to Hiogo. The peasants who engage in distilling the roots and branches of the trees are said to be poor, and employ the rudest machinery.

The market value of crude camphor gum, and of oil of camphor, per picul (133½ pounds) during the past year was as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Drained | \$38 25 |
| Wet | 37 00 |
| Old dry | 43 50 |
| Average | 36 50 |
| Camphor oil | 5 25 |

The highest and lowest prices during the same period were as follows:

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| Highest | \$40 00 |
| Lowest | 33 00 |

Camphor gum is exported in tubs measuring about six and a half cubic feet; oil in kerosene tins and cases. The grades are from old dry down to new wet, and the various grades depend upon the quantity of adulteration. In oil there are two grades - white and brown.

Adulteration is practiced for the most part by adding water and oil just as far as the buyer will tolerate. In some cases twenty pounds of water will run out of a tub in twelve hours. The unadulterated article, known as the good old dry, can sometimes be bought. The only system of tests, in determining value of the different qualities, is by burning and by absolute spirit. The percentage of pure camphor which the crude yields, when refined, varies according to the quality of the crude. The average percentage of gum produced from the wood as compared with the original weight of the wood, can not be accurately ascertained here, the only foreigner known to have visited the camphor districts having declined to furnish any information on the subject.

To importers in the United States who wish to obtain accurate knowledge of the camphor industry in all its details, including the purchase and shipment of the article, I would specially recommend that a competent agent be sent to Japan to visit the camphor districts and study the process of manufacture, packing, etc.

MANUFACTURE OF CAMPHOR.

The manufacture of camphor is an im-

portant industry on the island of Kiu Shiu (Kew Shew).

From the port of Nagasaki there were exported in the year 1882, 15,186-18 piculs, valued at \$277,792. A picul is 133½ pounds. From other ports of the island not yet open to foreign trade a large quantity was shipped by native merchants in native vessels to Shanghai, in China, and Hongkong, whence it finds its way to India and England; little or none of it is exported to the United States. The camphor tree grows abundantly all over this portion of Japan. It is found alike on high elevations and in the valleys and lowlands. It is a hardy, vigorous, long lived tree, and flourishes in all situations.

Many of these trees attain an enormous size. There are a number in the vicinity of Nagasaki which measure ten and twelve feet in diameter. The ancient temple of Osuwa, at Nagasaki, is situated in a magnificent grove of many hundred grand old camphor trees, which are of great age and size, and are still beautiful and vigorous. I am told that there are trees at other places in Kiu Shiu measuring as much as twenty feet in diameter. The body or trunk of the tree usually runs up as much as twenty and thirty feet without limbs, then branching out in all directions, forming a well-proportioned, beautiful tree, ever green and very ornamental.

The leaf is small, elliptical in shape, slightly serrated, and of a vivid dark green color all the year round, except for a week or two in the early spring, when the young leaves are of a delicate, tender green. The seeds or berries grow in clusters and resemble black currants in size and appearance. The wood is used for many purposes, its fine grain rendering it especially valuable for cabinet work, while it is used also for ship-building. The roots make excellent knees for ships.

I have sent many seeds of the camphor tree to the United States in the hope of adding to our own arboriculture.

In the manufacture of camphor the tree is necessarily destroyed, but, by a stringent law of the land, another is planted in its stead. The simple method of manufacture employed by the natives is as follows:

The tree is felled to the earth and cut into small pieces, or, more properly speaking, into chips.

A large metal pot is partially filled with water and placed over a slow fire. A wooden tub is fitted to the top of the pot, and the chips of camphor wood are placed in this. The bottom of the tub is perforated so as to permit the steam to pass up among the chips.

A steam tight cover is fitted on the tub. From this tub a bamboo pipe leads to another tub, through which the inclosed steam, the generated camphor, and oil flow. This second tub is connected in like manner with a third. The third tub is divided into two compartments, one above the other, the dividing floor being perforated with small holes, to allow

the water and oil to pass to the lower compartment. The upper compartment is supplied with a layer of straw, which catches and holds the camphor in crystals in deposits as it passes to the cooling process. The camphor is then separated from the straw, packed in wooden tubs of 133½ pounds each, and is ready for market. After each boiling the water runs off through a faucet, leaving the oil, which is used by the natives for illuminating and other purposes.—*National Druggist.*

Mind

Mind it. It won't mind itself. No business will. You may depend upon that, unless you mind your business you won't have any business to mind. And by the way, you need a mind to mind it. Mind this injunction. Keep your mind on it. If you have a good mind. And I hope you have.

Your

It's your business that is to be minded. Not somebody else's. That is the main point. If you attend to your own business thoroughly you will have but little time to spare. Surely not enough to mind other people's. And you want to thoroughly and completely comprehend this in its full significance. If Tap & Solem want to run their business some special way, let them. It isn't your business. It's theirs. They have a right to. If they want to sell at cost, let them. But you sell for profit, and let them kill themselves if they wish to. You will have to hurry-scurry to wait on customers while they commit hari-kari. Which is best? Hurry-scurry, or hari-kari?

Own

Your own. You own it. At least I hope so. But if you own up that you don't own it, there is all the more need of minding it, so you will own it. Then when you do own it, you'll own that your exertions have enabled you to do so.

Business.

It's business to mind your own business. If you don't mind your own business, you have no business to have any business to mind. Do you realize what business means? It is the state of being busy. It is busy-ness. Now if your own business doesn't keep you in busy-ness, you'd better be out of business.

This is a short sermon. It has been divided into four heads, and each one explained and elucidated. If it serves to draw your attention to this homely yet trite saying, and show you your duty to yourself, and everybody else, we shall be satisfied.—*Perf. Gazette.*

No merchant ever yet made money but what some idiot is on hand to tell that the merchant prospered by following his advice.

There are druggists who take pride in being self-made who couldn't hire some other person to take the responsibility of the job.

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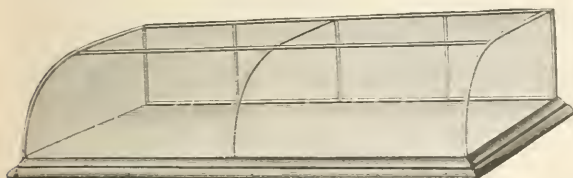
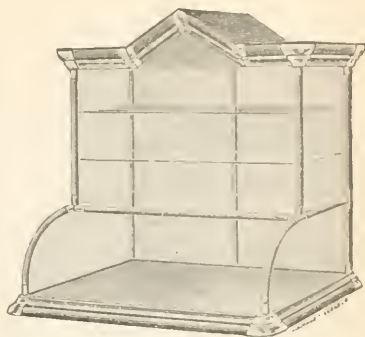
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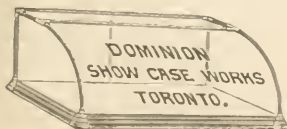
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The Degree Question in the United States.

The following letter, which is published by an American contemporary, is said to have been sent to the Secretary of the Medical Faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.:

London, Dec. 28th, 1891.

DEAR SIR, —I desire much to have the Degree of Doctor of Medicine at your University, and therefore take the liberty of asking you if on the strength of my medical qualifications and age (59) I could graduate *in absentia*, and under what conditions. I, many years ago, graduated at the University of Rostock, Germany, as Doctor of Philosophy, and studied medicine at Scottish universities, and have received *full curriculum*. I have also written an original thesis and particulars of my attendance, and shall be pleased to send you my original certificates, &c., if required. I may mention that I require the M. D. only as a medical physicist. I should be much obliged if you would kindly let me have an early answer.—I am, yours faithfully,

There is a "holy simplicity" about this request, for which one is hardly prepared even in a Doctor of Philosophy of the guileless age of 59; nor do we understand why a "medical physicist" should want to hide the light of such a title under the bushel of a mere "Doctor of Medicine"—a designation which might easily lead to his being confounded with the vulgar herd of legally qualified practitioners. A "medical physicist" should have a soul above parchment and sheepskin. Another candidate for academic honors writes from the Far West to the Ohio Medical College as follows:

Mr. Secretary, Dear Sir: I Am in Want of a Little Information I Want to no if There is Any Way for me To Get a Diploma To Practice Medicine By Attending Only One Term I Will Say That I am Competent to Practice Medicine Now as More Than One half of the Doctors & I Have Prescribed More or Less for 10 years as I Have Bin in The Drug Business all of My Life I am now 30 years old, and I Would Like To Graduate so I Could Go Down in The Nation and Practice as There is Money in it Down There You Let me Hear from you & Let me Know Just what it Will Cost Me & What Time it Will Take & When Your Term Commences & What Books I Will Want I Have a First Grad Pharmaceutical Certificate in The State & Have Had for 5 Years Hoping To Hear from You in Details by Early Mail I Remain Very Truly Yours

P.S. if You Cant Do Any Thing for Me Please Let No what College Can if you Please & Oblige.

There may be a few people in the "drug business" even in this fossilised

country who might claim a degree in medicine on the ground of having "prescribed more or less" for years; unlike this holder of a "First Grad Pharmaceutical Certificate," however, they are usually content to allow their virtues to be modestly hidden behind the counter. For the sake of those who seek counsel of the oracle just quoted, we earnestly hope that he weighs powders more actually than he spills. —*The British Medical Journal*.

Ophthalmia Increasing.

Opticians have recently discovered that in certain quarters of London ophthalmia is increasing, and they attribute it to the fumes which arise from wood pavement after rain. It appears from subsequent investigation that wood pavement fumes are responsible for even greater optical changes than mere ophthalmia or decrease of visional powers—they change the color of the eyes. It is not yet exactly known whether it reduces blue, green, grey and pink to the uniform color of London wood pavement, or causes a change from one hue to another indiscriminately, the observations made not being yet sufficiently extensive to warrant conclusions. If the former theory be correct, the inference would be that those who desire to have blue eyes should select a quarter where granite blocks are used for pavement, those wishful for black ones would naturally choose asphalt-paved streets, while people who like old mahogany colored eyes should get as near wood pavement as possible. But, to avoid confusion and perhaps disappointment, it will be advisable not to make any change of residence until the opticians have completed their observations and formulated results.—*London Paper*.

Caution Against Mixing Alcohol and Potassium Chlorate.

Schneider, in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, says that if a few little crystals of potassium chlorate, moistened with alcohol, be rubbed in a mortar, a number of little explosions will follow, making a noise like the crack of a whip. If a crystal of the chlorate be wet with alcohol, placed on an anvil, and struck a sharp blow with a hammer, a violent detonation will ensue.

These observations point to the danger of mixing potassium chlorate, and especially of rubbing up such a mixture.

Disinfectants.

The College of Physicians of London suggests the use of a cheap and efficient disinfecting fluid, recommended by Dr. Thorne Thorne. This is prepared by dissolving half an ounce of corrosive sublimate and five grains of commercial aniline blue in three gallons of water and adding thereto one fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid. The Dublin College recommends that discharges from the bowels

should be disinfected by pouring into the vessels used by the patient a wineglass of a solution containing one ounce of common sulphate of iron and a quarter of an ounce of carbolic acid in one pint of water.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Commercial Goa Powder.

E. J. MILLARD, F. C. S.

A recent examination of several samples of commercial Goa powder has shown such a remarkable amount of adulteration as to render it expedient to draw immediate attention to it.

The samples were all obtained from wholesale houses, either in England or Scotland, those particularly being selected who claim to import the article.

It is probable from the figures given below that more than one sample emanated from the same source. The amount of moisture varied somewhat from 1 to 3 per cent.

The following samples were examined:

| No. | Source. | Color. | Percentage of Ash. |
|-----|-----------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | London | Brown | 4.0 |
| 2 | " | " | 28.5 |
| 3 | " | Greenish-brown | 22.9 |
| 4 | " | Brown | 28.6 |
| 5 | Liverpool | " | 7.7 |
| 6 | " | " | 28.0 |
| 7 | Edinburgh | " | 4.2 |
| 8 | " | Dark-brown | 25.9 |

The ash consisted chiefly of SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , and Fe_2O_3 .

The same examined by Professor Attfield in 1875 yielded only 0.43 per cent. of ash.

Several of the samples were labelled "Chrysarobin B.P."

A glance at most of the wholesale lists indicates that considerable confusion exists as to what constitutes chrysarobin B.P. This is due to the inaccurate synonyms employed in the Pharmacopœia. There is no doubt, as Mr. N. H. Martin pointed out, that the description of character and tests under chrysarobin applied only to so-called chrysophanic acid. The omission of this synonym and inclusion of Goa powder and araroba has unquestionably led to the inference that the unpurified article is official. It should be clearly understood, therefore, that only so-called chrysophanic acid—or purified chrysarobin, as Mr. Martindale calls it—answers the requirements and tests of the Pharmacopœia for chrysarobin.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

There are many men in this world who think they are critical when, in fact, they are only despytic.

There are, unfortunately, men who think honesty is concealed somewhere in their best suits of clothes, which are to be worn only one day out of seven.

Rest assured that the fellow who makes it a point to tell you that you are the only honest merchant in the town has exhausted his credit at all the other shops.

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FORMULARY.

EIERMANN'S MOUTH WASH.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Orange peel | 100 parts. |
| Cinnamon | 50 parts. |
| Clove | 20 parts. |
| Star anise | 60 parts. |
| Sage | 50 parts. |
| Benzoïn | 35 parts. |
| Cochineal | 20 parts. |
| Alum | 20 parts. |
| Oil peppermint | 10 parts. |
| Oil aniseed | 3 parts. |
| Alcohol | 1000 parts. |

M. S. A. — *Pharmaceutical Record*.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION.

The *Phar. Ztg.* states that this popular liniment and external remedy for whooping cough is composed of:

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Oil of amber | 4 parts. |
| Oil of clove | 4 parts. |
| Olive oil | 15 parts.—M. |

HUILE DE NOISETTE.

The *Drugisten Zeitung* gives the following:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Finest olive oil | 2,500 parts. |
| Hazelnut oil | 2,500 parts. |
| Bergamot oil | 100 parts. |
| Clove oil | 10 parts. |
| Attar of rose | 5 parts. |
| Cinnamon oil | 5 parts. |

Mix, and if necessary, filter through a covered filter.

BURDOCK ROOT HAIR OIL FOR STIMULATING THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR.

The *Malizinische Chirurgische Rundschau* gives the following:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Burdock root, well dried and coarsely powdered | 1,000 parts. |
| Best olive oil | 4,000 parts. |
| Orange oil | 50 parts. |
| Spanish geranium oil | 25 parts. |
| Clove oil | 10 parts. |
| Neroli oil | 5 parts. |

Digest the burdock with the olive oil in a hot-water bath for four hours, and then set the mixture aside for ten days, giving it frequent stirrings. Filter off and add the essential oils. To get good results the oil should be well rubbed into the scalp and hair follicles.—*National Druggist*.

DANDRUFF.

The following pomade is recommended in the treatment of dandruff:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Acidi salicylic | ½ drachm. |
| Sodii boratis | 15 grains. |
| Bals. Peruviani | 24 minims. |
| Ol. anisi | 5 minims. |
| Ol. bergamoti | 15 minims. |
| Vasclini | 3 ounces. |

M. et ft. unguentum.—*Canada Practitioner*.

CHAPPED HANDS.

The *Times and Register* gives this formula for chapped hands:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Methol | 12 grammes. |
| Salol | 30 grammes. |
| Ol. olive | 30 minims. |
| Linolin | 12 ounces. |

M. Sig. Apply twice daily.—*Med. Journal*.

PERFUME FOR TOILET SOAP.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Otto of rose | 60 parts. |
| Tincture of musk | 120 parts. |
| Oil sandalwood | 12 parts. |
| Oil rose geranium | 12 parts. |

A pound of the above used to 150 lbs. of soap constitutes a favorite perfume in Europe, where it is known as "Sultan Soap."—*Soap Makers' Gazette*.

ULCERATED CHILBLAINS.

Dr. Brogg (*Internat. Klin. Rundschau*) prescribes in ulcerated chilblains the following salve:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Acid carbolic | 15 grains. |
| Unguent. plumb | 5 drachms. |
| Linolin | 5 drachms. |
| Ol. amygdal. dulc. | 2½ drachms. |
| Ol. lavandul | 20 drops. |

M. Apply two or three times a day.

LUNG TONICS.

I.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Essence of aniseed | 1 drachm. |
| Aromatic sulphuric acid | 4 drachms. |
| Glycerine | 1½ ounces. |
| Ipecacuanha wine | ½ ounce. |
| Syrup of tolu | 2 ounces. |
| Camphor water to make | 8 fl.ounces. |

Dose. One teaspoonful for a young child, one dessertspoonful for an older child, and one teaspoonful for adults.

II.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Glycerine | 1 ounce. |
| Aromatic sulphuric acid | 4 drachms. |
| Syrup of tar to | 8 fl.ounces. |

Half a teaspoonful for young children, one teaspoonful for older children, and a dessertspoonful for adults. This is excellent for "winter cough."—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

FINGER-NAIL DRESSING.

A dressing for removing the white spots and other blemishes on the nails is given in the *Drugisten Zeitung*, as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Sulphuric acid | 5 drops. |
| Tincture of myrrh | 1 drachm. |
| Water to make | 4 ounces. |

Mix.

First clean the nails with a stiff brush and soap, and then plunge them in the above mixture and hold them there for five minutes. The *Drugisten Zeitung* adds, however, that a "good many spots resist this treatment."—*National Druggist*.

PILES.

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Acid tannic | 5 grains. |
| Cocaine mur | 2 grains. |
| Petrolati | 3 drachms. |

M. bene et. ft. ungt.

Sig. Apply as often as needed.—*Dr. Emory Lamphear*, Kansas City, Mo.

CONFECTION OF COPAIBA.

Take of

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Bals. copaib | 4 drachms. |
| Powdered resin | 1 ounce. |
| Honey | 5 ounces. |

Dose, 1 to 3 drachms, in piles and gleet.—*B. and C. Druggist*.

Reaction between Exalgine and Salicylic Acid.

On triturating these two compounds in a mortar, Dr. De Parel, of Dieppe, France, observed that the mixture formed a soft paste which soon became liquid. These two chemicals should, for the reason

stated, not be prescribed together in a solid form; but on replacing the salicylic acid by sodium salicylate, the difficulty is obviated.—*Am. Journ. Pharm.* after *Rep. de Phar.*

Synonyms of Popular Antipyretics.

ANTIPYRINE.

Phenyl - dimethyl - pyrazolon. Phenyl-dimethylsul - pyrazolon. Oxydimethyl-chinizin. Dimethyl-oxychinizin. Analgesin. Anodynin. Parodyin. Sedatol. Metozin. Phenylon. Pyracin. Pyrazolon. Phenazon.

ANTIFEBRIN.

Acetanilid. Phenylacetamide. Acetylphenylamine.

EXALGIN.

Methyl - phenyl - acetamide. Methyl-acetanilid. Ortho - methyl - acetanilid. Methanilid. Methyl-antifebrin.

METHACETIN.

Para-acet-anisidin. Acet-para-anisidin. Para-oxyethyl-acetanilid. Methoxy-antifebrin.

PHENACETIN.

Acet - phenetidin. Acetyl - phenetidin. Phenetidin. Phenedin. Oxyethanilid. Para-oxyethyl-acetanilid. Oxyethyl-phenylacetamide. Para-acet-phenetidin. Acet-para phenetidin. Para-amido - phenol.—*Pharm. Rundschau*.

Pharmaceutical Statistics.

One of the factors undoubtedly entering into a consideration of the present unremunerative condition of affairs in pharmacy, particularly in large cities, is the question of supply and demand. Admitting that more drugs are sold and more medicine unnecessarily swallowed in this country than in any other part of the globe, we yet find ourselves confronted by startling data as to the number of drug stores or pharmacies conducted in the United States; in many of these the sale of actual medicaments scarcely equals the store rent. According to the *Pharm. Rundschau*, there are at present in this country 34,886 retail druggists, 354 wholesale druggists, and 5,623 manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, specialties and nostrums, an average of one retail druggist for about 1860 inhabitants. In France the ratio is one to 5,357; in Germany (where the practice of pharmacy is under control of the government) one to 10,300; in Italy one to 2,800, and in Switzerland one to 5,500. In the larger cities of Germany the conditions are yet more favorable, thus Berlin has but one pharmacy for every 11,600 inhabitants, Breslau one for every 13,600, Dresden one for every 13,000, Leipzig one for every 12,000, etc.—*Pharm. Review*.

An ambition to 'reach out' sometimes leads us to go to the lake to catch minnows when there are big fish in the creek right across the road.



Swiss Cough Drops

In beautiful 5 lb. Tins of horse-shoe shape.

PRICE PER TIN, \$1.00

Also in Packages to Retail, 5c. and 10c.

FASTEST SELLING goods on the market.
FREE SAMPLES for distribution in printed envelopes supplied to Jobbers.

Get Jobbers Prices.

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B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

COR. NOTRE DAME & MAPLE AVE., MONTREAL.

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Stanton's Pain Relief,

Wingate's Pulmonic Troches,

Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges,

Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,

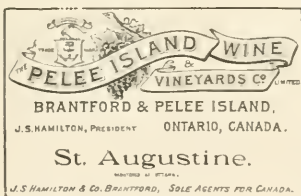
Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,

McGale's Sprucine,

Dr. Coderre's Infant's Syrup,

Gregory's Toothache Cure,

McGale's Battenut Pills.



Facsimile of Label on all bottles of our Registered Communion and Invalids' Wine

"ST. AUGUSTINE."

Ask for our PELEE ISLAND WINES, and PURE GRAPE BRANDY.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,

BRANTFORD, ONT. Sole Agents for Canada.

Special Notice.

We have placed on the market and are extensively advertising

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It is very handsomely put up in Fancy Metal Counter Stands for display, and will be a sure seller.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c.

T. MILBURN & Co.

55 Colborne Street,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burning in diphtheritic cases.

THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

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(Corner of Lake Street)

MONTREAL.



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The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

Franklin's English Remedy, - 50c.

Franklin's Electric Inhaler, - 25c.

Blair's Gold Oil, - 25c.

Sagola Wild Indian Blood Purifier, per bottle, - \$1.00

In Packages, - 25c.

FRANKLIN MEDICAL CO., 36 King-St. east, Toronto.
175 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.



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TORONTO Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman, T. Milliman & Co.
Elliot & Co.

MONTREAL Kerry, Watson & Co.
Lyman, Evans Sons & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.

KINGSTON Henry Skinner & Co.

HAMILTON Archibald Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON - London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

Scientific American Agency for

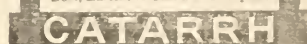


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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is too Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.



Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

An Ancient MSS. Recipe Book.

J. C. SHENSTONE.

Read before the British Pharmaceutical Society, Nov. 9th, 1892.

Mr. Shenstone said he had found this book, which appeared to have belonged to an apothecary at Colchester, in looking over some old books, and he thought it would be interesting to the Society, and had better be placed in the library. He read a few extracts from it to show the character of the recipes in use in the eighteenth century:—

In looking through some business papers I chanced upon an old MSS. book, which appears to me to be of some interest.

It is a thin, quarto volume, with a soft vellum cover. The writing upon the first pages is in the cramped, but neat, writing characteristic of the seventeenth century. Upon the fifth page and later in the book more modern writing appears. The following entry concludes the 11th page:

"John Richardson, his book, July ye 30, 1713." On page 29 there is a recipe for Mr. Great's "Nost Vinum." Mr. Great was a Colchester apothecary of some repute, and was the maker of the "Candied Eriugo," which was first made by Great's master, "Thomas Buxton," an apothecary and Alderman of our Borough in the time of the Civil War.

I think we may fairly assume from the above that this book was a recipe book of some Colchester Apothecaries or Chemists at the latter end of the XVII. and the commencement of the XVIII. centuries.

There is always a charm about an ancient MSS. It brings one even more in touch with life in early times than a printed volume, and this small volume has some interesting features.

The first few pages consist of orthodox pharmaceutical recipes. They are for plasters, waters, pills, lozenges, liniments, poultices, syrups, etc.

The following recipes will give an idea of the contents of this portion of the book.

EMPLASTRE DIAPALME.

R Litharge Aurens. 2 pounds.
Olei. Olive. Veteris 2 pounds.
Aquefont q. s.

Fiat Emplastrum Secundum Artem.

AQUA CARUI COMPOSITA.

R Semina Carui 6 ounces.
Anisum 2 ounces.
Flores Anthon 6 drachms.
Corticis Limonium
Siccatis Caryophylli ana 5 drachms.
Spiritus Vini conguii ii

Misce Fiat, Digestum et Distillet Secundum Artem.

From the above and other recipes it would appear that what in modern times would be known as spirits were at that time included under the term aqua, and indeed in our lavender water and eau de Cologne we have a modern survival of this application of the term water.

In the following recipe a sign is used to indicate the first ingredient. The sign is more like that which indicates tartar than any I know.

PILULE DIAPHORETICE MATH.

R Salis ? 4 ounces.
Elliborus Niger
Epi. In. Spt. Vin. Ext. Ana 2 ounces.
Oleum Terebinthinas q. s.

Fiat Massa Secundum Artem Det. Ep. Ad Ej.

With the change in handwriting a change in the character of contents appears, and in this latter portion of the book, intermixed with the Latin recipes, are household recipes; amongst these we find one headed "Peter Sciliter for his Horse;" also "Mrs. Cole's Cordiale for ye Spotted Favour," and recipes "To Candy Orring, Leamon, Citron, etc." "To Preserve Apricots and Pears," ending with the name and date referred to above. Then follows another medley of Latin and English receipts, some of which are very odd and suggestive, as, for instance, the following:

SCROBEUS DENTIFRICE.

Take powder of Tiles 3ss, moisten it at several times with oil of Tar till it hath imbibed its own weight and bring it to the consistence of paste, ye add white Tartar 3ss, bread burnt black 3j, make it into a powder.

Rub ye teeth with it when grown foule yellow or black and wash it off with warm wine.

The teeth are never overgrown with lapis Dentalis while the gums are sound and rise up to ye middle of ye tooth in a pointing shape and stick fast to it, but gums y^e are spongy are apt to bleed flacid and loose from ye tooth and give way for external injuries to come at ye teeth and don't supply y^m with good nourishment, but prevent it. Such occasions those stony coneretings.

A REMEDY TO CURE AND PREVENT PILES.

R. The Parings of Stone Horse Hoofs, Rinds of Cheshire Cheese, Shreads of Scarlet Cloth, all these cut small and burnt in a chaffing dish sett in a close stove over the snudge. Probatum est Dr. M.

THE METHOD OF FLUXING OR SALIVATING.

Rj. Corrosive Mercury Sublimat finely pulverized and Laevigat 3ss. Put it in a Quart of fountain water, set it in a warm heat for 24 hours, decant it through paper, then give ye patient one small spoonful by morning fasting, let him keep warm, and he will soon sivate, let him salivate so much as nature can well bear, then stay it with cinnamon water ye best 3ss. Elec. Dioscordium 32, mix y^m and let ye patient take, it immediately stopts ye salivating. Let his eating and drinking be regular, Probatum est.

I wonder whether the author tried this remedy upon himself, not many patients nowadays would care to repeat the process.

DR. RAULE SYRURGIAN SNAIL WATER.

Take Canary 8 Quarts, Snails 1 Peck, Earthworms 2 Pints, Angelica Celandine, tails tongue Elecampane Barberry bark Beton, Red Dock root Rosemary blooms of each 2 handfulls Rue one handfull

Liquorice sliced 54, Raisons of ye sun Stoud lbii Figs 5ij, Hartshorn 54, Crocus 3p, Cloves 5ij. Still y^m in a Lambick.

Amongst these miscellaneous recipes I might mention the following:

"To make a Girl or Maid a good colour." "A Fume against Ye Plague, Shoe Balls," &c., &c.

Another interesting feature in this book is a method of distilling water, and the rough drawings of the following apparatus:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cucurbit. | A Cold Still. |
| Mattras or Bolt-head | Copper Alembic. |
| Retort. | A Pelican. |
| Receiver. | A Crucible. |
| Alembic. | A Circulating Glass. |
| Test. | Digestion Furnace. |
| Althana. | A Sand Furnace. |
| Galeum Marice. | Parabolic Furnace. |
| | Elliptic Furnace. |

I think I have quoted sufficiently to show that this little book gives a fair picture of Pharmacy at the end of the XVII. and commencement of the XVIII. Century.—*Pharm. Journal.*

Heliotropin.

After the elaboration of an improved method of preparation, we are in the position to again lower the price of this article considerably. This departure is for the purpose of giving a new impulse to the employment of this valuable perfume, and especially to render its use on a large scale in the violet soap industry possible.

The utility of heliotropin in the perfumery of better class toilet soaps has been formerly much disputed, principally on the ground of its supposed influence upon the color of fat soaps prepared with it. This assumption has been proved, however, to be the result of prejudice, for there exist at present in commerce a whole series of light heliotrope soaps that are faultless in their keeping qualities. We have set ourselves the task of forming our own independent opinion as to the practicability of heliotropin, and of in some measure smoothing the way for those who, in the present condition of the market, are disposed to approach the question practically more closely.

Heliotropin is employed to the greatest advantage in solution, and not in the dry state. Its ready solubility in all essential oils, and in spirit, is an immense aid to its employment. The quantities used must be fairly large. With less than 500 grammes heliotropin to 100 kilos. soap an altogether satisfactory result is not obtained; a fine, strong, toilet soap requires 1 kilo to 100 kilo.

The odor is much increased and improved by the addition of 100 grammes cumarin. Petitgrains oil, bergamot oil, and lemon oil are very pleasant in conjunction with heliotropin, the rather heavy odor of which is rendered more piquant and refreshing by the addition of these oils.—*Schimmel's Report*, October, 1892.

Digitalis leaves, it is claimed, are quite often worked up by Germans as tobacco.

Koff No More.

Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to those
suffering from

COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC.,

And are invaluable to ORATORS and VOCALISTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

R. & T. WATSON,

Manufacturers, - - - Toronto, Ont.

Every Druggist should handle

—OUR—

Druggist Favorite, 5c.

—AND—

Patti, 10c.

CIGARS.

Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

“EXCELSIOR” Soap Cutter and Trimmer.



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.
UNIFORM IN ACTION.
PREVENTING WASTE.**

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

PRICE, \$1.00.

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☞ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

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**NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE
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“ESPERANZA”

CLEAR HAVANA.

Made on Cuban principles and equal
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lower figures.

MADE IN SEVERAL SIZES.

DRUGGISTS handling this really first-class Cigar will build up
this department of their business and give their patrons satisfaction.

B. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,

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P. S.—Our 5c. leader, “CHANCELLOR,” is extraordinary value.

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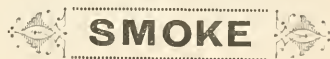
MONTREAL,

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Wholesale Tobacconists.

The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the
Dominion to select from.



MINERVA

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RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

\$100,000.

See the advt. on page 20 under this heading. Why should you not make it?

Enlarging.

F. F. Dailey & Co., Hamilton, have purchased the J. M. Williams foundry, and will have it enlarged and improved for their business.

Tutti Frutti Gum.

Adams & Sons Co. are putting up their well-known Tutti Frutti Gum with three additional new flavors, viz.: Lilac, Violet and Rose, for which there is a big demand.

Shoulder Braces.

The shoulder brace manufactured by the Knickerbocker Brace Co., of Eaton, Penn., are amongst the finest goods in the market. They are well made, handsome in appearance and moderate in price. They are kept by the leading jobbing houses in Canada.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

In their advertisement of this issue direct attention to the fact that they are Canadian agents for several manufacturers of first class specialties, all of which have become familiar to the drug trade of Canada, and as Messrs. A. W. & Co. confine their business to druggists there is no cutting of prices on these lines.

Swiss Cough Drops.

These goods, which, although but recently introduced to the trade, are having a remarkably large sale, are put up in handsome lithographed tin boxes of horse-shoe shape which present an excellent appearance. The goods themselves are of fine quality, pleasant to taste and nice in appearance. We predict for them a large demand. See advt. on page 33.

T. C. Wheaton & Co.

Manufacturers of druggists', chemists' and perfumers' glassware, Millville, N. J., have recently introduced a new form of prescription bottle, which is likely to meet with considerable approval. It is a modification of the well-known French "Square," and is listed in the "Oval" list under the name of French "Oval." In shape it is hexagonal, but one side is made oval and is intended specially for reception of the label. The opposite side is somewhat contracted and consists of a narrow panel on which may be blown the druggists' name and address. This firm are sole manufacturers of the well-known Red Star brand of homeopathic vials.

Marion Hot-Water Bottles.

Nothing could be more seasonable for a druggist's display this month than the "Marion Hot-Water Bottle" advertised on page 17. As a luxury for cold weather, as a positive necessity in many forms of treatment, or as a particularly season-

able Christmas gift, it commends itself to the pharmacist and the public. The style of this bottle must commend itself to all as being superior to many of those now in use and its perfect adaptation to any surface of the body makes it especially desirable. It is highly recommended by many leading physicians, amongst the number being Drs. Hayes, Agnew and Thos. G. Morton of Philadelphia, J. C. Biddle of Ashland, and Geo. W. Kennedy, Ph. G. of Pottsville. The fact that this bottle is now manufactured by the Tyrian Rubber Co. is sufficient guarantee of the excellent rubber and workmanship.

A Growing Industry.

One of the thriving industries of London to-day is the chewing gum and pop corn factory operated here by C. R. Somerville, an energetic business man. Its growth has been something remarkable, having sprung from a beginning made with only hand machinery and the employment of a man and a boy or two to the utilizing of steam power and the constant engagement of about 75 hands, with the number steadily on the increase. Through the legal proceedings brought by the Adams Company, the American manufacturers of Tutti Frutti, to obtain an injunction restraining Mr. Somerville from using a certain class of label—a suit that has already traversed three courts, and in each case with success to the defendant—Mr. Somerville—has become known all over the country. And the reputation he thus obtained has been well maintained by the excellent quality of the goods he manufactures, and which to-day are represented by travellers in every province, and are handled by dealers all over the Dominion. Many novelties have been introduced into the trade by Mr. Somerville, including the giving of a warranted Lord Faudteroy clock with certain quantities of that brand of gum, \$20,000 worth of which has already been disposed of. The perfume brand is another very popular line and its immense sale may be judged by the fact that Mr. Somerville recently placed an order for \$2,000 worth of perfume. The Mexican Fruit is perhaps the most popular among fifteen lines manufactured. Added to his other branches, Mr. Somerville manufactures paper boxes of all sorts and descriptions, and for which he has plenty of orders continually pouring in.—*London Free Press*, Nov. 21st.

British Columbia Notes.

Dull trade seems not to affect the spirits nor cause to fall the ambitions and hopes of our young B. C. druggists, no less than four having chosen the married rather than the single state this fall and still there are whispers of more.

Mr. T. A. Muir, of Westminster, spent his honeymoon in Victoria while Mr. F. Jackson, Victoria, spent his in Westminster.

Mr. G. Langley, of Victoria, had hardly settled down when Mr. Cochrane, also of Victoria, and partner in the firm of Cochrane & Munn started on his honeymoon.

An Interesting Meeting.

On Friday evening, the 9th inst., the Toronto druggists made a departure from their usual custom by having an oyster supper in connection with their regular monthly meeting. A good representation of the city druggists were present and after partaking of the tasty bivalve the usual toasts were given. "Our Country" being patriotically responded to by Mr. G. E. Gibbard. "The Pharmaceutical Profession" by the Dean of the College, Prof. Heebner, and "The Toronto Association" by W. Murchison.

This part of the programme ended, Mr. G. A. McCann moved, seconded by Mr. G. J. Little, that a similar meeting be held in January and that an effort be made to secure the attendance of every druggist who can possibly make it convenient to attend. The motion carried unanimously. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted a communication from Messrs. McCann and Campbell in regard to the Standard Remedies was read which evoked considerable interest. The six months' trial which had been given this method of supplying the public demand for reliable household remedies was shown to have been perfectly satisfactory. The detailed statement accompanying the letter being all that could be desired to encourage the continuance of the system adopted. Not merely had Toronto druggists taken an energetic hold of them but druggists in all parts of the Province were daily procuring supplies and in every instance expressing their satisfaction with them. So rapidly had the demand increased that Messrs. McCann and Campbell felt that to meet it the attention of those controlling its manufacture must be devoted solely to it. They therefore desired an expression of the meeting as to whether the Toronto Association wished to take action to increase the support either by permitting them to carry it on as a private enterprise, to place it under the care of the Provincial Association, or to merge it into some form of a Joint Stock Company. After thoroughly discussing all the various phases of the makes the meeting finally committed itself upon the following motion by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. C. R. Sneath, that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to organize a Joint Stock Company, the stock to be composed of small shares eligible to be purchased by any or all druggists in the Province, and that with this object in view a committee be appointed composed of Messrs. McCann, Campbell, Gibbard, Johnston, Sherries, Gilpin and the President, Mr. Hargreaves, to draft a paper setting forth the objects and manner of carrying out this scheme, that this paper be made known to the druggists of the city to get their opinion and induce them to come to the next meeting and further discuss the matter. The meeting adjourned after enjoining upon the committee the prompt carrying out of the instructions given.

MINNESOTA College of Pharmacy.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

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State University, Minneapolis, Minn.

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MAJOR'S CEMENT for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschmum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong case. *See* Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

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THE
ONLY
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THE CAIL BORDEN
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Has maintained its high reputation for ABSOLUTE PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.

FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

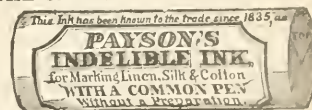
BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

The Best Selling, Best Advertised,
And Most Reliable in the Market,

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Canadian trade supplied by: The Davis & L. James Co., Montreal; The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.



—THE— New York CASH REGISTER.

Cheapest and Best in the World.

A Touch of the Finger does it all.

PRICE, \$16.00.

1. UNLOCKS THE CASH DRAWER.
2. THROWS OPEN THE CASH DRAWER.
3. RINGS A BELL.
4. DROPS THE FORMER INDICATOR.
5. EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT IN A GLASS OPENING.
6. LOCKS THE REGISTER, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO CLOSE THE DRAWER TO REGISTER ANOTHER SALE.

Specially Adapted to the use of Retail Druggists.

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LONDON, CANADA.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

"The Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom, their history and interpretation, with a brief account of the Pharmacy Laws in force in Australia, Canada and Cape Colony." London, Office of the Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon-st., E. C. This work deals with the history of pharmacy from the year 1793 up to the present time, giving a sketch of the formation of the "Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," and the efforts attending the procuring of a Pharmacy Act. Also the interpretation of various clauses and sections of that Act by the courts, together with a quantity of valuable information in regard to pharmaceutical legislation in Great Britain and Ireland. The work also gives a synopsis of the various Pharmacy Acts in force in Australasia, the various Provinces of Canada, and in Cape Colony. Altogether it is a useful book of reference for all chemists.

* *

"The Therapeutic Effect of Antikamnia," by Hugo Engel, A. M., M. D., Professor of Nervous Diseases and Clinical Medicine at Med. Chir., College, and consultant in Nervous diseases at St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, published by The Medical Summary, Philadelphia. This pamphlet consists of a reprint of an article with the above heading by Prof. Engel and gives the result of his experience in the use of this valuable coal-tar derivative. He lays special stress upon its valuable properties as an analgesic and antipyretic.

* *

The Bureau of Hygiene and Sanitation have issued a circular in pamphlet form, setting forth the aims and objects of this department of the World's Columbian Exposition.

MAGAZINES.

The Youth's Companion.

This popular illustrated weekly has now reached its sixty-sixth volume, and as it grows older it grows even better than ever. Amongst its writers are some of the most popular and clever of the present day, and the diversity of its reading matter is a particularly attractive feature to its half a million subscribers. The publishers announcement for 1893 has reached us and the treat in store for the readers of this ably edited and wholesome paper is one which is worth far more than the subscription price asked. No home should be without this publication which is suited to old and young alike. It will be forwarded by the publishers, Perry Mason & Co., 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass., on receipt of subscription price, \$1.75.

Quarterly Register of Current History.

One indispensable condition of good citizenship is an intelligent knowledge of the great topics of the day. But until recently one might ask in vain. "Where can I find a clear, concise, systematic

summing up of the history of the present day as it is occurring—in compass small enough to be readily mastered, and yet comprehensive enough to give one a thorough acquaintance with all important topics and questions?" However, this need is now supplied at a price within the reach of all, by the quarterly issues of *Current History*. A glance at the December number, just out, reveals an amazing breadth of scope and variety of topics treated. The first portion of the work is an able and exhaustive exposition of the great international questions of the day which concern the relations of Powers in all parts of the world, from Bhring Sea to Central Asia and Africa. The illustrations in this number are all of the highest class, and in this matter particularly we notice a marked improvement over previous issues. None but fine wood cuts and half-tone portraits are now used, among which are to be found portraits of Lord Rosebery, John Morley, Justice Harlan, Chairman Carter and Harvity, Hon. W. C. Whitney, Hon. Ed. Blake, General Crespo, Cyrus Field, J. G. Whittier, G. W. Curtis, Sir Daniel Wilson, and others. Published by the Current History Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich., \$1.50 a year. Sample copy, 25 cents.

North American Review.

The article by Mr. Gladstone in the October number of the *North American Review* on Home Rule, in reply to the article by the Duke of Argyll in the August number, awoke the liveliest interest on both sides of the Atlantic. These papers are followed in the *Review* for December by an exceedingly interesting statement by the Hon. Arthur James Balfour, late Secretary for Ireland, of the difficulties which Mr. Gladstone's administration is likely to encounter in dealing with the Home Rule question.

The Hon. E. Burd Grubb recounts the history of the remarkable fight that was recently made against corruption at the polls in New Jersey. The article is entitled "A Campaign for Ballot Reform."

An article of timely interest, comprehensive and thorough, has been written for this number on "The Horse in America." The subject will attract wide attention by reason of some of the recent remarkable incidents in the culture of speed among horses.

Sir Henry A. Blake, the Governor of Jamaica, has written a paper setting forth "Business Opportunities for Young Men in Jamaica."

Mr. E. L. Godkin, has written an account of quarantine methods in the port of New York, under the title of "A Month of Quarantine."

There appears also a paper by T. D. Crothers, M. D., on the question, "Is Alcoholism Increasing among American Women?" He takes the view that it is not, but he graphically depicts the evils of drink indulgence.

Among the short articles that appear in the December number are, "Playwrights and Literary Men," by W. T. Price, explaining the difficulties encoun-

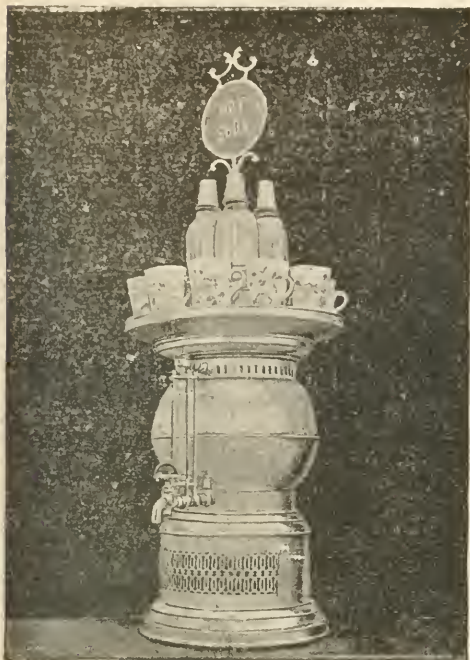
tered by novelists and poets in essaying the modern drama; "Criticism Criticised," being a word to critics, by E. Iremus Stevenson; and "American Chauvinism," by S. Rhet Roman.

A Yard of Pansies.

Our gift to every one of our readers. By special arrangement with the Publishers, we are enabled to make every one of our readers a present of one of these exquisite Oil Pictures 36 inches long, a companion to "A Yard of Roses," which all have seen and admired. This exquisite picture, "A Yard of Pansies," was painted by the same noted artist who did the "Roses." It is the same size, and is pronounced by art critics to be far superior to the "Roses." The reproduction is equal in every respect to the original, which cost \$300, and accompanying it are full directions for framing at home, at a cost of a few cents, thus forming a beautiful ornament for your parlor or a superb Christmas Gift, worth at least \$5. Send your name an address to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York, with three two-cent stamps to pay for the packing, mailing, etc., and mention that you are a reader of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST and you will receive by return mail one of these Works of Art.

The Cosmopolitan.

In view of the fact that Sir Edwin Arnold will very likely be the next poet-laureate, one turns with interest to his most entertaining article in the December *Cosmopolitan* on a "Japanese Watering Place." The same number contains seven portraits of Tennyson and interesting views of his late home and surroundings. Thos Gorman has penetrated the mysteries of the silent trappists' monastery with a profane kodak; Murat Halstead discusses "Varieties of American Journalism;" Herrmann throws "Light on the Black Art" and Theodore Roosevelt and Maurice Thompson each contribute interesting articles. A feature of the number is twenty-four portraits of Parisian journalists, with sketches of their work. A curious bit is found in the contract of the double frontispieces which adorn the magazine—on one side the marvelous painting of "The Conquerors," by Fritel, which attracted so much attention at the last Paris salon, and on the other "The Conquered," by Anton Dietrich; in the one the heroes of war moving down the visits of the vista of the centuries in magnificent array between ghastly line of naked corpses, the other the unfortunate of all times and lands flocking beneath the gentle hand of the loving Christ. The *Cosmopolitan* will mark its first edition of 150,000 copies—that for January—by the offer of 1,000 free scholarships. In return for introducing the *Cosmopolitan* into certain neighborhoods the *Cosmopolitan* offers to any young man or woman free tuition, board, lodging and laundry at Yale, Vassar, Harvard, or any of the leading colleges, schools of art, music, medicine, or science. They send out a pamphlet on application telling how to obtain one of these free scholarships.



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The Contributors to the REVIEW are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England; Mr. Blaine; Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy; Baron Hirsch; H. R. H. the Count of Paris; Cardinal Gibbons; Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallalieu, Foss, etc., etc.

The Time when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind - not a month or two after people have ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the REVIEW furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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The North American Review, - 3 East 14th St., New York.

Drug Review.

The are no especial changes to note in the drug market. Business continues fairly active.

Quinine, although firm is unchanged. Jaborandi Leaves are nearly 100 higher.

Buchu Leaves are still advancing.

Carbolic Acid, easier.

Canada Balsam, scarce.

Cascara Sagrada, some very poor stuff is being offered.

Oil Lemon, easier.

Oil Bergamot, very firm; higher prices looked for.

Glycerine, firm.

Rad. Ipecac, easier.

Oil Lavender, English, firm; very poor crop this year.

Sennas, show an upward tendency.

Opium and Morphia, very firm; higher prices expected.

Potas. Chlor., higher.

Caffine, dearer.

Shellac, easier.

Otto of Rose, 25 higher.

Arnica Flowers have advanced.

Vanilla Beans, steadily advancing in price.

Insect Powder, advices from abroad show an advance.

English Market Report.

London, Dec. 2nd, 1892.

There has been a distinct improvement in both chemical and drug markets during the past month. The principal feature has been the advance in bromide of potassium due to the agreement signed for five years between the German and American producers. Many of the London firms have large contracts for this article and in each case several tons have yet to be delivered at former rates, so that some one must be a loser. The Edinburgh chloroform makers have also unanimously advanced the price of chloroform of all brands and qualities. Quinine, after showing some life, has relapsed again and is without enquiry, still I believe any alteration will show improvement. Opium has been in good demand and prices have risen some 15 to 20 cents per lb. over former rates. Morphia salts are also dearer. There has been quite a scarcity of Japan peppermint oil and the present market price is fully double what it was three months ago. Menthol has followed the same course. Cascara is plentiful at high rates and the same remark applies to Ipecacuanha, in both of which I expect easier rates to follow. Chlorate of Potash is also likely to recede after the temporary scarcity has ceased. Lithia Salts are dearer and prices are only a matter of negotiation. Export trade is fairly brisk but home reports are quiet for this season of the year.

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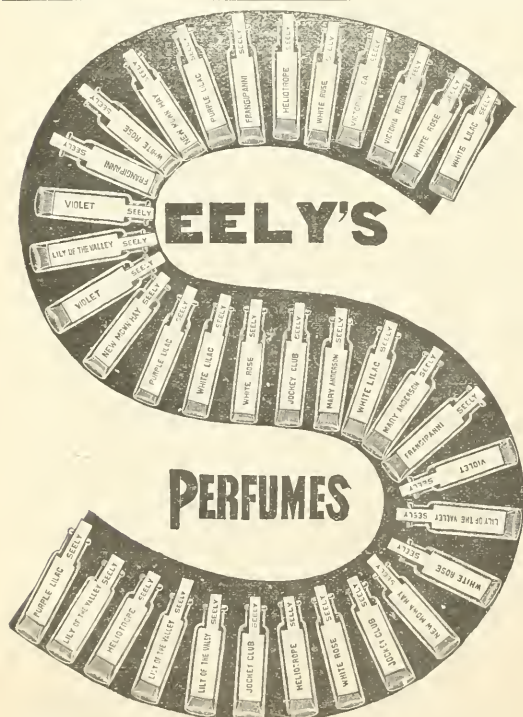
Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

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CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal. | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb. | 9 00 | 9 50 | Bleached, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Methyl, gal. | 1 90 | 2 00 | CHALK, French, powdered, lb. | 10 | 12 | Spruce, true, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| ALLSPICE, lb. | 13 | 15 | Prep., see Calcium, lb. | 10 | 12 | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb. | 15 | 17 | Prepared, lb. | 5 | 6 | Powdered, lb. | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALUM, oz. | 40 | 45 | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. | 4 | 5 | Sorts, lb. | 25 | 75 |
| ANDRYE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. | 50 | 55 | Willow, powdered, lb. | 20 | 25 | Thns, lb. | 8 | 10 |
| ARGEMONE, Benmuda, lb. | 45 | 50 | CLOVE, lb. | 25 | 30 | HECK, Althea, lb. | 27 | 30 |
| ST. Vincent, lb. | 15 | 20 | Powdered, lb. | 30 | 35 | Bitterwort, lb. | 27 | 30 |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb. | 45 | 50 | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. | 40 | 45 | Burlock, lb. | 16 | 18 |
| Copaiba, lb. | 70 | 1 00 | COLLOIDION, lb. | 75 | 80 | Boneset, ozs, lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Peru, lb. | 2 50 | 2 75 | Cantharidal, lb. | 2 50 | 2 75 | Catnip, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Tolu, can or less, lb. | 75 | 80 | COFFERIN, Senma, lb. | 25 | 30 | Chiretta, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| BARK, Barberrry, lb. | 22 | 25 | Croscote, Wood lb. | 2 00 | 2 50 | Coltsfoot, lb. | 20 | 38 |
| Bayberry, lb. | 15 | 18 | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. | 35 | 40 | Everfew, ozs, lb. | 53 | 55 |
| Buckthorn, lb. | 15 | 17 | DEXTRINE, lb. | 10 | 12 | Gaulth. robusta, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Canella, lb. | 15 | 17 | DOVE'S POWDER, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Heardland, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Cascara Sagrada, lb. | 25 | 30 | ESCAP, Spanish, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Jaborandi, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Cascarilla, select, lb. | 18 | 20 | Powdered, lb. | 1 15 | 1 30 | Lemon Balm, lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Cassia, in mats, lb. | 18 | 20 | ERACTIS, Keith's, oz. | 2 00 | 2 10 | Liverwort, German, lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Cinchona, red, lb. | 60 | 65 | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. | 13 | 14 | Lobelia, ozs, lb. | 20 | 22 |
| Powdered, lb. | 65 | 70 | Powds, lb. | 14 | 17 | Motherwort, ozs, lb. | 20 | 22 |
| Yellow, lb. | 35 | 40 | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. | 15 | 20 | Mullein, German, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Pale, lb. | 40 | 45 | Calendula, lb. | 55 | 60 | Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Elm, selected, lb. | 16 | 18 | Chamomile, Roman, lb. | 30 | 35 | Peppermint, ozs, lb. | 21 | 25 |
| Ground, lb. | 17 | 20 | German, lb. | 30 | 35 | Rue, ozs, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| Powdered, lb. | 20 | 28 | Elder, lb. | 29 | 32 | Sage, Ozs, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb. | 18 | 20 | Lavender, lb. | 12 | 15 | Spearmint, lb. | 21 | 25 |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb. | 15 | 17 | Rose, red, French, lb. | 1 60 | 2 00 | Thyme, ozs, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb. | 15 | 16 | Rosemary, lb. | 25 | 30 | Tansy, ozs, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| Prickly ash, lb. | 35 | 40 | Saffron, American, lb. | 35 | 40 | Wormwood, oz. | 20 | 22 |
| Sassafras, lb. | 15 | 16 | Spanish, Val'a, oz. | 1 00 | 1 25 | Yerba Santa, lb. | 38 | 44 |
| Soap, quillaia, lb. | 13 | 15 | GELATIN, Cooper's lb. | 1 20 | 1 25 | HUSKY, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Wild cherry, lb. | 13 | 15 | French, white, lb. | 40 | 50 | Key, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb. | 45 | 50 | GLYCERINE, lb. | 16 | 18 | INIGO, Madras, lb. | 75 | 80 |
| Tonka, lb. | 1 50 | 2 75 | GUARANA, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | INSECT POWDER, lb. | 25 | 28 |
| Vanilla, lb. | 5 50 | 7 50 | Powdered, lb. | 3 25 | 3 50 | IRISGLASS, Brazil, lb. | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb. | 1 25 | 1 50 | GUIN ALGOS, Cape, lb. | 18 | 20 | PARROT, lb. | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Powdered, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | Barbadoes, lb. | 50 | 70 | LEAF, Avicite, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Juniper, lb. | 10 | 12 | Socotrine, lb. | 65 | 70 | Bay, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Ground, lb. | 12 | 14 | Asafoetida, lb. | 25 | 28 | Belladonna, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Prickly ash, lb. | 40 | 45 | Arabic, 1st, lb. | 90 | 1 00 | Buchu, long, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| BRS, Balm of Gilead, lb. | 55 | 60 | Powdered, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Short, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| Cassia, lb. | 25 | 30 | Sifted sorts, lb. | 50 | 55 | Coca, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| BETTER, Cacao, lb. | 75 | 80 | Sorts, lb. | 40 | 45 | Digitalis, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| CAMPHOR, lb. | 65 | 70 | Benzoil, lb. | 50 | 1 00 | Eucalypto, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. | 2 40 | 2 10 | Catechu, Black, lb. | 9 | 20 | Hioscyamus, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb. | 2 10 | 2 20 | Gamboge, powdered, lb. | 1 30 | 1 35 | Matric, lb. | 70 | 75 |
| CAPSICUM, lb. | 25 | 30 | Guaiac, lb. | 75 | 1 00 | Senec, Alexandria, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb. | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb. | 95 | 1 20 | Timothy, lb. | 15 | 25 |
| CARDUS, Bisulphide, lb. | 16 | 18 | Kino, true, lb. | 45 | 48 | Steveng, lb. | 20 | 25 |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz. | 40 | 50 | Myrrh, lb. | 45 | 48 | Uv. Urt, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| | | | Powdered, lb. | 55 | 60 | Lammas, Swedish, doz. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| | | | Opium, lb. | 3 50 | 3 60 | Li. Urt, Schuzi, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| | | | Powdered, lb. | 1 25 | 1 50 | Pimentelli, lb. | 35 | 40 |
| | | | Scammony, pure, lb. | 12 50 | 13 00 | Orange, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| | | | Shellac, lb. | 35 | 40 | Y & S—Stick, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27 | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|--------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box | 75 | 75 | Unicorn, lb. | 38 | 40 | Subcarbonate, lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| " Purity, 200 sticks in box | 1 50 | 1 50 | Valerian, English, lb true. | 20 | 25 | Subnitrate, lb. | 2 40 | 2 60 |
| " Aerie Pellets, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Virginia Snake, lb. | 40 | 45 | BORAX, lb. | 9 | 10 |
| " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins. | 1 50 | 1 75 | Yellow Dock, lb. | 15 | 18 | Powdered, lb. | 10 | 11 |
| " Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins. | 2 00 | 2 00 | Rum, Bay, gal. | 2 25 | 2 50 | BROMINE, oz. | 8 | 13 |
| LUPULIN, oz. | 30 | 35 | Essence, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz. | 20 | 25 |
| LYCOPodium, lb. | 70 | 80 | SACCHARIN, oz. | 1 25 | 1 50 | Iodide, oz. | 45 | 50 |
| MACE, lb. | 1 20 | 1 25 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb | 13 | 15 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| MANNA, lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 | Star, lb. | 35 | 40 | Iodide, oz. | 95 | 1 00 |
| Moss, Iceland, lb. | 9 | 10 | Barlock, lb. | 30 | 35 | Phosphate, precip., lb. | 35 | 38 |
| Lish, lb. | 9 | 10 | Canary, bag or less, lb. | 6 | 7 | Sulphide, oz. | 5 | 6 |
| MUSK, Tonguin, oz. | 46 00 | 50 00 | Caraway, lb. | 10 | 13 | CEBUM, Oxalate, oz. | 10 | 12 |
| NUTGALLS, lb. | 21 | 25 | Cardamom, lb. | 1 25 | 1 50 | CHINIDINE, oz. | 15 | 18 |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | Celery | 30 | 35 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb. | 75 | 85 |
| NUTMEGS, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Colecium | 75 | 80 | Croton, oz. | 75 | 80 |
| NUX VOMICA, lb. | 10 | 12 | Coriander, lb. | 10 | 12 | CHLOROFORM, lb. | 50 | 1 75 |
| Powdered, lb. | 22 | 25 | Cumin, lb. | 15 | 20 | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz. | 25 | 30 |
| OAKUM, lb. | 12 | 15 | Fennel, lb. | 15 | 17 | CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz. | 15 | 20 |
| OSTENTMENT, Merc, lb 1/2 and 1/2 | 70 | 75 | Fennel, powdered, lb. | 7 | 9 | COCAINE, Mur., oz. | 8 50 | 9 00 |
| Citrine, lb. | 45 | 50 | Flax, cleaned, lb. | 33 | 4 | COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb. | 7 | 8 |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz. | 15 | 18 | Ground, lb. | 4 | 5 | Iodide, oz. | 65 | 70 |
| PEPPER, black, lb. | 22 | 25 | Hemp, lb. | 6 | 6 1/2 | CORPUS, lb. | 1 | 3 |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | Mustard, white, lb. | 9 | 12 | ETHER, Acetic, lb. | 75 | 80 |
| Pyron, black, lb. | 3 | 4 | Powdered, lb. | 15 | 20 | Sulphuric, lb. | 40 | 50 |
| Bergandy, true, lb. | 10 | 12 | Pumpkin, lb. | 25 | 30 | EXALINE, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash. | 2 25 | 3 25 | Quince, lb. | 65 | 70 | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr. | 25 | 30 |
| Adhesive, yd. | 12 | 13 | Rape, lb. | 8 | 9 | IODINE, lb. | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| Belladonna, lb. | 65 | 70 | Strophanthus, oz. | 50 | 55 | IODOFORM, lb. | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| Galbanum Comp., lb. | 80 | 85 | Worm, lb. | 22 | 25 | IODOL, oz. | 1 30 | 1 40 |
| Lead, lb. | 25 | 30 | SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb. | 25 | 30 | IRON, by Hydrogen | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| POTTY HEADS, per 100 | 1 00 | 1 10 | SOP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 10 | 12 | Carbonate, Precip., lb. | 15 | 16 |
| ROSIN, Common, lb. | 2 1/2 | 3 | White, Cont's, lb. | 15 | 16 | Sacch., lb. | 35 | 40 |
| White, lb. | 3 1/2 | 4 | Powdered, lb. | 25 | 35 | Chloride, lb. | 45 | 55 |
| RESORCIN, White, oz. | 25 | 30 | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb. | 12 | 25 | Sol., lb. | 13 | 16 |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb. | 26 | 28 | SERMAPATI, lb. | 50 | 55 | Citrate, U. S. P., lb. | 90 | 1 00 |
| Root, Aconite, lb. | 22 | 25 | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz. | 75 | 80 | And Ammon., lb. | 75 | 80 |
| Althea, cut, lb. | 30 | 35 | Venice, lb. | 10 | 12 | And quinine, lb. | 1 50 | 3 00 |
| Belladonna, lb. | 25 | 30 | WAX, White, lb. | 50 | 75 | Quin. and Stry., oz. | 18 | 30 |
| Blood, lb. | 15 | 16 | Yellow | 40 | 45 | And Strychine, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Bitter, lb. | 27 | 30 | WOOD, Gaiaie, rasped. | 5 | 6 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb. | 50 | 55 |
| Blackberry, lb. | 15 | 18 | Quassia chips, lb. | 10 | 12 | Ferrocyanide, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| Burdock, crushed, lb. | 18 | 20 | Red Saunders, ground, lb. | 5 | 6 | Hypophosphites, oz. | 20 | 25 |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb. | 20 | 25 | Santal, ground, lb. | 5 | 6 | Iodide, oz. | 40 | 45 |
| Canada Snake, lb. | 30 | 35 | CHEMICALS. | | | | 40 | 45 |
| Cohosh, Black, lb. | 15 | 20 | Acid, Acetic, lb. | 12 | 13 | Syrup, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| Colecium, lb. | 40 | 45 | Glacial, lb. | 45 | 50 | Lactate, oz. | 5 | 6 |
| Columbo, lb. | 20 | 22 | Benzoic, English, oz. | 20 | 25 | Pernitrate, solution, lb. | 15 | 16 |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 30 | German, oz. | 10 | 12 | Phosphate scales, lb. | 1 25 | 1 30 |
| Coltsfoot, lb. | 38 | 40 | Boracic, lb. | 20 | 25 | Sulphate, pure, lb. | 7 | 9 |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb. | 20 | 25 | Carbolic Crystals, lb. | 32 | 35 | Exsiccated, lb. | 8 | 10 |
| Cureuma, powdered, lb. | 13 | 14 | Calvert's No. 1, lb. | 2 10 | 2 15 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb. | 80 | 85 |
| Dandelion, lb. | 15 | 18 | No. 2, lb. | 1 35 | 1 40 | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb. | 85 | 90 |
| Elecampane, lb. | 15 | 18 | Citric, lb. | 65 | 70 | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Galangal, lb. | 15 | 18 | Gallie, oz. | 10 | 12 | Carbonate, lb. | 7 | 8 |
| Gelsemium, lb. | 22 | 25 | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb. | 30 | 35 | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| Gentian, lb. | 9 | 10 | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Red, lb. | 7 | 9 |
| Ground, lb. | 10 | 12 | des doz | 1 50 | 1 60 | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. | 4 | 5 |
| Powdered, lb. | 13 | 15 | Lactic, concentrated, oz. | 22 | 25 | In packages, lb. | 6 | 7 |
| Ginger, African, lb. | 11 | 12 | Muriatic, lb. | 3 | 5 | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. | 40 | 45 |
| Po., lb. | 13 | 15 | Chem, pure, lb. | 18 | 20 | Carbonate, oz. | 30 | 35 |
| Jamaica, blechl, lb. | 25 | 28 | Nitric, lb. | 10 1/2 | 13 | Citrate, oz. | 25 | 30 |
| Po., lb. | 28 | 30 | Chem, pure, lb. | 25 | 30 | Iodide, oz. | 50 | 55 |
| Ginseng, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | Oleic, purified, lb. | 75 | 80 | Salicylate, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| Golden Seal, lb. | 75 | 80 | Oxalic, lb. | 12 | 13 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. | 55 | 60 |
| Gold Thread, lb. | 90 | 95 | Phosphoric, glacial, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Carbonate, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Hell-bore, White, powd., lb. | 12 | 15 | Dilate, lb. | 13 | 17 | Citrate, gran., lb. | 49 | 45 |
| Indian Hemp. | 18 | 30 | Pyrogallie, oz. | 32 | 35 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. | 1 1/2 | 3 |
| Ipeac., lb. | 2 90 | 3 00 | Salicylic, white, lb. | 1 89 | 2 09 | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb. | 5 | 7 |
| Powdered, lb. | 3 10 | 3 20 | Sulphuric, carboy, lb. | 23 | 26 | MENTHOL, oz. | 39 | 35 |
| Jalap, lb. | 55 | 60 | Bottles, lb. | 5 | 6 | MERCURY, lb. | 90 | 95 |
| Powdered, lb. | 40 | 65 | Chem, pure, lb. | 18 | 20 | Ammon (White Precip.), lb. | 1 25 | 1 39 |
| Kava Kava, lb. | 40 | 90 | Tannic, lb. | 90 | 1 40 | Chloride, Corrosive, lb. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Licorice, lb. | 12 | 15 | Tartaric, powdered, lb. | 40 | 45 | Calomel, lb. | 1 15 | 1 20 |
| Powdered, lb. | 13 | 15 | ACETANILID, lb. | 90 | 1 00 | With Chalk, lb. | 60 | 65 |
| Mandrake, lb. | 13 | 18 | Alum, cryst., lb. | 4 | 5 | Iodide, Proto, oz. | 25 | 40 |
| Masterwort, lb. | 16 | 40 | Powdered, lb. | 13 | 3 | Bio., oz. | 25 | 30 |
| Orvis Florentine, lb. | 39 | 35 | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. SSO | 3 | 4 | Oxide, Red, lb. | 1 30 | 1 35 |
| Powdered, lb. | 33 | 40 | AMMONIA, Bromide, lb. | 65 | 75 | Pill (Blue Mass), lb. | 70 | 75 |
| Paeira Brava, true, lb. | 10 | 45 | Carbonate, lb. | 12 | 13 | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb. | 50 | 55 |
| Pink, lb. | 75 | 80 | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz. | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Parsley, lb. | 30 | 35 | Nitrate, crystals, lb. | 40 | 45 | Muriate, oz. | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Pleurisy, lb. | 20 | 25 | Muriate, lb. | 12 | 16 | Sulphate, oz. | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| Poke, lb. | 15 | 18 | Valerianate, oz. | 55 | 60 | PERLIN, Saccharated, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb. | 18 | 20 | AMYL, Nitrite, oz. | 16 | 18 | PHLEAETINE, oz. | 50 | 55 |
| Rhatany, lb. | 20 | 30 | ANTHYRIN, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain. | 5 | 6 |
| Rhubarb, lb. | 75 | 2 50 | ARISTOL, oz. | 2 00 | 2 25 | PIREAN, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Sarsaparilla, Houd, lb. | 40 | 45 | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb. | 25 | 30 | PHOSPHORUS, lb. | 90 | 1 10 |
| Cut, lb. | 50 | 55 | Fowler's sol., lb. | 13 | 15 | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| Scnege, lb. | 55 | 65 | Iodide, oz. | 35 | 40 | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb. | 35 | 40 |
| Squill, lb. | 13 | 15 | White, lb. | 6 | 7 | Bicarbonate, lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Stillingia, lb. | 22 | 25 | ATROPINE, Sulph., in 4 ozs., oz. | 7 00 | 8 00 | Bichromate, lb. | 14 | 15 |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 27 | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz. | 40 | 45 | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb. | 25 | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng., lb. | 20 | 22 | VERATRINE, oz. | 2 00 | 2 10 | Lemongrass, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 | |
| Powdered, lb. | 25 | 27 | Zinc, Acetate, lb. | 70 | 75 | Mustard, Essential, oz. | 60 | 65 | |
| Citrate, lb. | 75 | 90 | Carbonate, lb. | 25 | 30 | Neroli, oz. | 4 25 | 4 50 | |
| Cyanide, fused, lb. | 40 | 55 | Chloride, granular, oz. | 13 | 15 | Orange, lb. | 3 75 | 5 00 | |
| Hypophosphites, oz. | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz. | 60 | 65 | Sweet, lb. | 3 25 | 3 50 | |
| Iodide, lb. | 3 60 | 3 75 | Oxide, lb. | 13 | 60 | Origanum, lb. | 65 | 70 | |
| Nitrate, gran., lb. | 8 | 10 | Sulphate, lb. | 9 | 11 | Patchouli, oz. | 1 75 | 1 80 | |
| Pernanganate, lb. | 50 | 55 | Valerianate, oz. | 25 | 30 | Pennyroyal, lb. | 3 00 | 3 25 | |
| Prussiate, Red, lb. | 50 | 55 | ESSENTIAL OILS. | | | | Peppermint, lb. | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Yellow, lb. | 32 | 35 | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz. | 75 | 80 | Pimento, lb. | 2 60 | 2 75 | |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb. | 30 | 35 | Sweet, lb. | 50 | 60 | Rhodium, oz. | 80 | 85 | |
| Sulphuret, lb. | 25 | 30 | Amber, crude, lb. | 40 | 45 | Rose, oz. | 6 00 | 7 00 | |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz. | 35 | 40 | Rect., lb. | 65 | 70 | Rosemary, lb. | 70 | 75 | |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk | 25 | 28 | Anise, lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 | Rue, oz. | 25 | 30 | |
| Ozs., oz. | 32 | 38 | Bay, oz. | 50 | 60 | Sandalwood, lb. | 5 50 | 9 00 | |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz. | 16 | 20 | Bergamot, lb. | 5 00 | 5 25 | Sassafras, lb. | 75 | 80 | |
| SALICIN, lb. | 3 75 | 4 00 | Cade, lb. | 90 | 1 00 | Savin, lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 | |
| SANTONIN, oz. | 20 | 22 | Cajuput, lb. | 1 80 | 1 90 | Spearmint, lb. | 6 00 | 6 25 | |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz. | 90 | 1 00 | Capsicum, oz. | 60 | 65 | Spring, lb. | 65 | 70 | |
| Fused, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb. | 3 50 | 3 75 | Tansy, lb. | 4 25 | 4 50 | |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb. | 30 | 35 | Cassia, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Thyme, white, lb. | 1 80 | 1 90 | |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz. | 1 50 | 1 60 | Wintergreen, lb. | 3 00 | 3 50 | |
| Bromide, lb. | 63 | 65 | Citronelle, lb. | 70 | 75 | Wormseed, lb. | 3 50 | 3 75 | |
| Carbonate, lb. | 3 | 6 | Clove, lb. | 1 60 | 1 65 | Wormwood, lb. | 6 50 | 6 75 | |
| Hypophosphite, oz. | 10 | 12 | Copaiba, lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 | FIXED OILS. | | | |
| Hyposulphite, lb. | 3 | 6 | Croton, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | Castor, lb. | 9 | 11 | |
| Iodide, oz. | 40 | 45 | Cubeb, lb. | 11 00 | 12 00 | COD LIVER, N. F., gal. | 1 00 | 1 25 | |
| Salicylate, lb. | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb. | 5 50 | 6 00 | Norwegian, gal. | 1 25 | 1 50 | |
| Sulphate, lb. | 2 | 3 | Erigeron, oz. | 20 | 25 | COTTONSEED, gal. | 1 10 | 1 20 | |
| Sulphite, lb. | 10 | 12 | Eucalyptus, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | LARD, gal. | 90 | 1 00 | |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb. | 30 | 55 | Fennel, lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 | LINSEED, boiled, gal. | 61 | 65 | |
| STROCHTUM, Nitrate, lb. | 18 | 20 | Geranium, oz. | 1 75 | 1 80 | Raw, gal. | 58 | 60 | |
| STYCHSINE, crystals, oz. | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb. | 3 20 | 3 50 | NEATFOOT, gal. | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| SULFONAL, oz. | 28 | 30 | Juniper berries (English), lb. | 4 50 | 5 00 | OLIVE, gal. | 1 35 | 1 40 | |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb. | 25 | 4 | Wood, lb. | 70 | 75 | Salad, gal. | 2 25 | 2 10 | |
| Pure precipitated, lb. | 13 | 20 | Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb. | 3 00 | 3 50 | PALM, lb. | 12 | 13 | |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb. | 50 | 55 | Garden, lb. | 1 50 | 1 75 | SPERM, gal. | 1 60 | 1 75 | |
| THYMOI., (Thymic acid), oz. | 60 | 65 | Lemon, lb. | 2 75 | 3 00 | TURPENTINE, gal. | 65 | 68 | |

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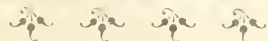
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